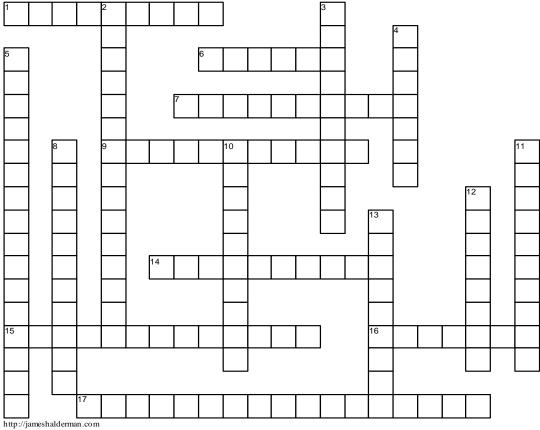
# **Series Circuits**

## Chapter 6



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## ACROSS

1	If a circuit has little or no resistance, then as many
	as possible attempt to flow through the
	complete circuit.
6	As a part of series circuit laws, states: The
	current is the same throughout the circuit.
7	'_ voltage law states: The voltage around
	any closed circuit is equal to the sum of the voltage
	drops across the resistances.
9	almost seems to act as if it knows
	what resistances are ahead on the long trip through
	a circuit.
14	The circuit must be continuous without any breaks,
	this is called
15	A is a complete circuit that has only
	one path for current to flow through all of the
	electrical loads.
16	Because an electrical load needs both a power and
	a ground to operate, a break anywhere in a series
	circuit will cause the in the circuit to stop.
17	Electrical loads or resistance connected in series
	behave following

### **DOWN**

2	The in a series circuit is the sum
	total of the individual resistances.
3	Any resistance in a circuit causes the voltage to drop
	in to the amount of the resistance.
4	Voltage drop can be determined by using
	and calculating for voltage using the value of each
	resistance individually.
5	Most vehicles are equipped with a method of
	dimming the brightness of the dash lights by turning
	a
8	A is the amount of electrical pressure
	required to push electrons through a resistance.
10	A series circuit is a circuit containing more than one
	in which all current must flow through in
	the circuit.
11	Most vehicles are equipped with a method of
	dimming the brightness of by turning a
	variable resistor.
12	An can only test a wire or component that
	has been disconnected from the circuit and is not
	carrying current.
13	A German, Gustav Robert Kirchhoff
	developed laws about electrical circuits.

