Parallel Circuits
Chapter 7

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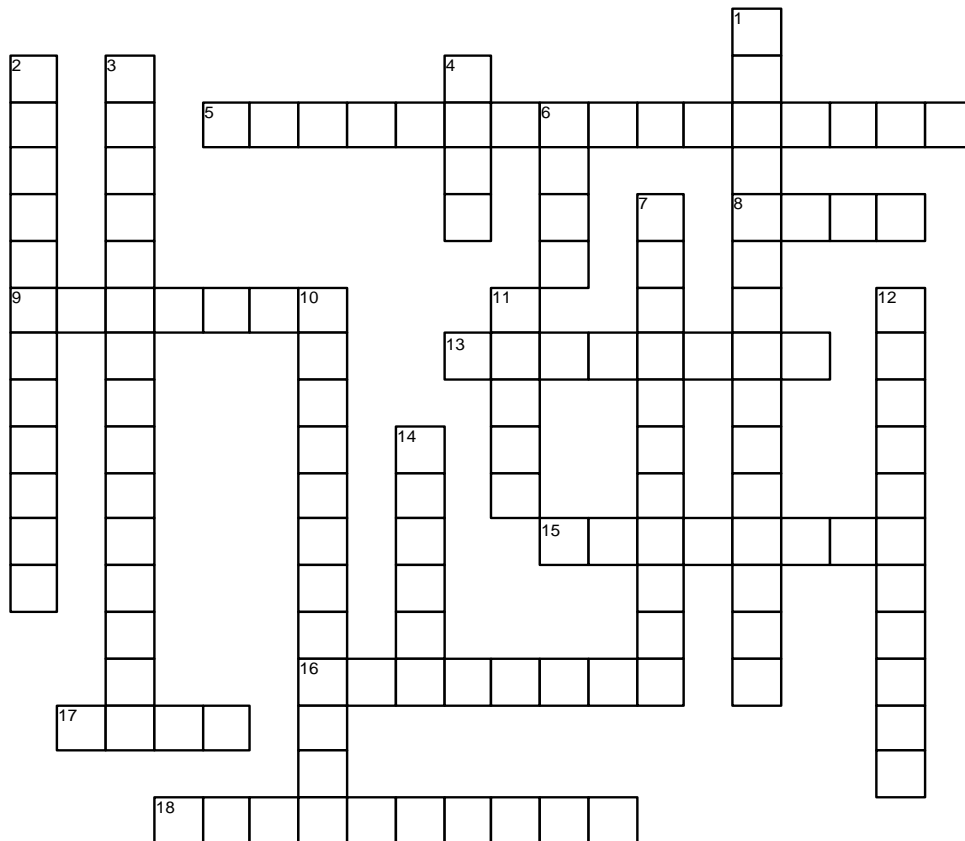
ACROSS

5 _____ _____ law states: The current flowing into any junction of an electrical circuit is equal to the current flowing out of that junction.

8 Another name for branches are _____.

9 Additional _____ can flow when resistances are added in parallel, because each leg of a parallel circuit has its own power and ground and the current flowing through each leg is strictly dependent on the resistance of that leg.

13 Electronic fuel injector and diesel engine glow plug circuits are two of the most _____ tested circuits where parallel circuit knowledge is required.

15 The separate paths that split and meet at junction points are called _____.

16 Which _____ is R1, and which is R2 is not important.

17 A parallel circuit drops from source voltage to _____ (ground) across the resistance in each leg of the circuit.

18 When installing extra lighting, the technician must determine the proper gauge wire and _____ device.

DOWN

1 A _____ _____ is a complete circuit that has more than one path for the current to flow.

2 If _____ _____ resistance is needed, Ohm's law can be used to calculate it because voltage and current are known.

3 The only place where electricity takes the path of _____ _____ is in a series circuit where there are not other paths for the current to flow.

4 Parallel circuits are used in _____ automotive applications.

6 There are _____ basic methods that can be used to calculate the total resistance in a parallel circuit.

7 The fractions cannot be added together unless they all have the same _____.

10 The _____ _____ can be calculated first by treating each leg of the parallel circuit as a simple circuit.

11 The total resistance of a parallel circuit is always _____ than the smallest resistance in the leg of the circuit.

12 Most circuits in vehicles are parallel circuits and each branch is connected to the 12 volt _____ _____.

14 Another name for the separate paths that split and meet at junction points are _____.