$\qquad$

1. Fill in the table:

| symbol unit |  | (use J, C, s) |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| current |  |  |  |
| power |  |  |  |
| voltage |  |  |  |
| work |  |  | XXXXXXXXXXX |
| resistance |  |  |  |

2. What is the resistance of an electric frying pan that draws 14a when connected to a 110 v circuit?
b. What is the power of the frying pan?
3. A 1500 w appliance runs for 6.2 h . What is its cost at 9.5 cents $/ \mathrm{kw} \mathrm{hr}$ ?
4. Give 3 examples of electric charge pumps. What do they do to charges? What happens when the charges go through loads in the circuit and return to the pump?
5. Draw symbols for these parts of a circuit: open switch resistor load fuse battery (label + and - poles)

6. $R_{3}, R_{4}$, and $R_{5}$ are connected in $\qquad$ with each other and in
$\qquad$ with $R_{2}$.
7. Calculate the resistance from: $B$ to $C$ (outside branch) $B$ to $C$ (inside branch)


B to C (both branches) $\qquad$

The resistance from $A$ to $D=$ $\qquad$ (This is the $\qquad$ $R$ of the circuit.)
3. From $R_{T}$ and $V_{T}$, calculate total current in the circuit: $I_{T}=$ $\qquad$
On the diagram show where you would put an ammeter to measure total current.
Which two resistors have current readings equal to $I_{T}$ ? $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ On the diagram, label these currents.
4. Use Ohm's Law to calculate: $\mathrm{V}_{1}=$ $\qquad$ and $V_{6}=$ $\qquad$
Because the charge pump furnishes a $V_{T}=$ $\qquad$ and $R_{1}$ and $R_{6}$ use up
$\qquad$ $v$ together, the voltage drop from point $B$ to $C=$ $\qquad$ .
$V_{2}=$ $\qquad$ and the V of the outside branch = $\qquad$ since the two branches are connected in $\qquad$ and voltage (adds up, is the same)
in both branches. Since $R_{3}, R_{4}$, and $R_{5}$ are connected in $\qquad$ their voltage drops must add up to $\qquad$ v.
5. From $V_{2}$ and $R_{2}$, calculate: $I_{2}=$ $\qquad$ Then how much current runs through the outside branch? $\qquad$ How do you know? $\qquad$ Since all the resistors in this branch are in series, the current running through them (adds up, stays the same). Label each with their current.
6. Calculate: $\mathrm{V}_{3}=$ $\qquad$ $V_{4}=$ $\qquad$ $V_{5}=$ $\qquad$
$V_{3}+V_{4}+V_{5}=$ $\qquad$ How does this compare to $\mathrm{V}_{2}$ ? $\qquad$

