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3. What do the conductors have in common?
4. What do the insulators have in common?

For the next few activities, you need to light up more than 1 bulb at the same time, using just one battery.

First circuit: find a way to hook up your bulbs in a way that if you break the connection at one bulb, ALL bulbs go out.

5. Sketch your new circuit:
6. Why did the rest of the bulbs go out if you break the connection at one bulb?
7. This circuit is called a **series circuit** because the bulbs are hooked up in one long “series” or line. Name somewhere you have seen a string of lights that are also a series circuit.

Second circuit: find a way to hook up your bulbs in a way that if you break the connection at one bulb, ONLY that bulb goes out.

8. Sketch this circuit:
9. Why do the rest of the bulbs stay lit if you break the connection at one bulb?

10. This circuit is called a **parallel circuit**, which has 2 or more single loops connected to the same battery. When 1 bulb goes out in these circuits, the rest of the lights stay on! Name somewhere you have seen many bulbs hooked up to one power source, where one bulb can go out without affecting the others.
  
11. You design toys for a toy company. Your boss wants you to hook up the lights in the toy car you are working on in the cheapest way possible, without consideration of the quality of the toy. Which circuit should you use if you want to save money by using fewer parts? Why would this circuit be cheaper?
  
12. You are an electrician working on a house. What type of circuit should you use for the house so that the owners don't call to complain about their wiring? Why use this circuit?

Experiment with the simulator, see what you can make it do!!!

13. What did you do to make light bulbs glow brighter?
  
14. What did you do to make light bulbs glow dimmer?
  
15. How can you cause a fire? (In the simulator... NOT in the real world!)
  
16. Can you catch the puppy on fire?