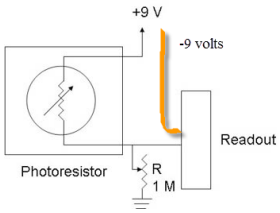

Figure 1. Photoresistor light meter circuit. The circuit has a 9-V battery, a photoresistor, a potentiometer (the "R" with the crooked line), and a "Readout" meter. The resistance of the photoresistor decreases in the presence of light. The potentiometer, which has a knob that changes its resistance, is used to vary the sensitivity of the meter. In bright light, the **voltage drop** across the photoresistor is reduced, leading to an increase in the voltage drop across the potentiometer, which is what is measured by the "readout."