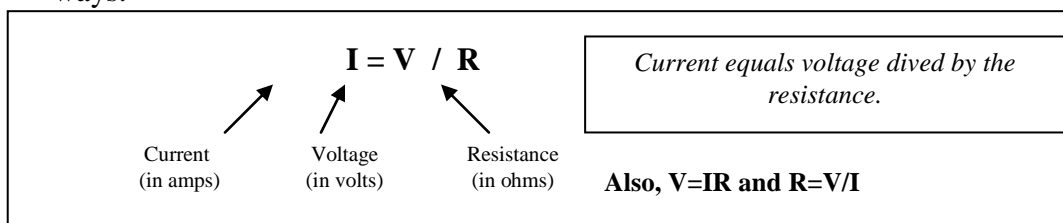
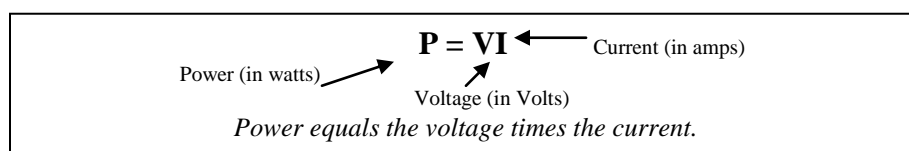


Chapter 1 Electricity

1. Law of electric charges- states that like charges repel and opposite charges attract.
2. Electric Force- the force between charged objects, depends on size of charge and the distance between them.
3. Conduction - transfer of electrons by direct contact.
4. Induction- occurs when charges in an uncharged object are rearranged *without* direct contact from a charged object.
5. Conductor- a material in which charges can move easily.
6. Insulator- a material in which charges cannot move easily.
7. Static electricity - the build up of electric charges on an object.
8. Electric discharge- the loss of static electricity as charges move off an object.
9. Current- the rate at which charges(electrons) pass a given point. Measure in units called Amperes or Amps (A). In equations it is noted as (**I**).
10. Voltage –electric potential, how much work a battery can do. Also called **Potential difference**, measured in units called **Volts (V)**.
11. Resistance - the opposition to the flow of electric charges. Measured in units called ohms (**Ω**). Noted in equations as (**R**).
12. Ohm’s Law- The relationship of Current, Voltage and Resistance in the following ways:



13. Electric power- the rate at which electrical energy is used to do work. Measured in units called Watts. (W). Noted in equations as (P).



14. Circuit - a complete, closed path through which electrical charges flow.
15. Load- a device that uses electrical energy to do work
16. Series Circuit - a circuit in which all parts are connected in a single loop.
17. Parallel Circuit - a circuit in which different loads are located on separate branches.
18. Cell -a device that produces electric current by converting chemical energy into electric energy.
19. Electrolyte -a mixture of chemicals in an electric current.
20. Electrode – part of a cell through which charges enter or exit.