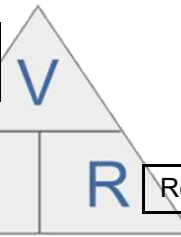




1. Keywords

Ammeter	A device used to measure the electric charge
Ampere	Unit of current
Cell	A store of internal energy that can be transferred as an electric current in a circuit
Conductor	A material which allows a charge to move easily through it
Insulator	A material that does not allow charge or heat to pass through it easily
Ohms	The unit of electrical resistance
Resistance	The opposition in an electrical component to the movement of electrical charge through it. Measured in ohms
Electron	Sub atomic particle which flows in a circuit carrying a negative charge
Potential difference	The potential difference (or voltage) of a supply is a measure of the energy given to the charge carries in a circuit
Volt	Unit of voltage
Voltmeter	Device used to measure potential difference

Potential Difference (voltage)



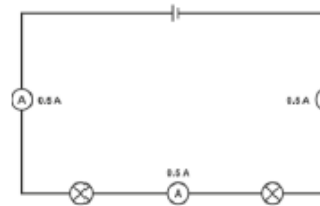
Current

Resistance

Series Circuit

In series circuits:

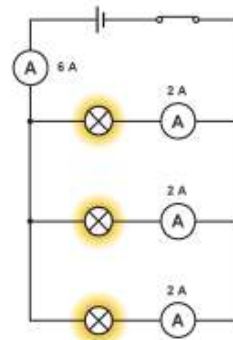
- You get several components one after another.
- If a component breaks, the circuit is broken and all the other components stop working.
- The current is the same everywhere in a series circuit no matter where you put the ammeter – it will give the same reading.



Parallel Circuit

In parallel circuits:

- Different components are connected on different branches.
- If a component breaks, the components on the different branches keep working.
- Unlike series, the lamps stay bright if you add more lamps in parallel.
- Current is shared between the components.



Static

Insulators are charged positively or negatively by transferring electrons

An electric field is the region where there are forces on charged particles or materials

Like charges repel

Electric fields affect other charged objects causing them to be attracted or repelled

Opposite charges attract

Magnets and Electromagnets

Poles	The ends of the magnets (South/North)
Charge	Positive or negative (+ / -)

Magnetic field lines:

Lines with arrows that move from North to South.

Electromagnet:

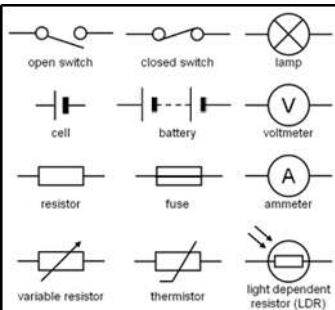
A magnetic field caused by current flowing through a conductor.

To increase the strength of an electromagnet you can do the following:

- Increase the turns of the coil
- Increase the current
- Use a soft iron core

Similarities between magnets and charges:

Poles/Charges	Like/same	repel	each other
	Opposites	attract	each other



2

Series

Parallel

Components

connected on one loop

connected by separate loops

Current

same everywhere on circuit

shared evenly between loops

Voltage

Shared between components

Same everywhere