**Unit P5 Key Words**

Electric circuits

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Electron** | An electric circuit where all of the components are in one loop |  |
| **2** | **Current** | The calculation for resistance (resistance= voltage/ Current) |  |
| **3** | **Series circuit** | A tiny negatively changed particle |  |
| **4** | **Ammeter** | The flow of electrons |  |
| **5** | **Parallel circuit** | The difference in energy between 2 points in an electric circuit. (also known as voltage) |  |
| **6** | **Voltage** | The rate at which work is done  (power= current x voltage) |  |
| **7** | **Resistance** | An electric circuit where the electricity has more than one route to take |  |
| **8** | **Ohm’s law** | A coil of wire wrapped around and off core. This magnet can be switched on and off |  |
| **9** | **Voltmeter** | Current that changes direction |  |
| **10** | **Potential difference** | How easy or difficult it is for the electric current to flow through a material |  |
| **11** | **Power** | Current that only flows in one direction (e.g. from a battery) |  |
| **12** | **Electromagnet** | An electrical device consisting of two coils of wire wound around an iron core. Used to step up or step down voltage |  |
| **13** | **Alternating current** | Used to measure the current (in Amps) |  |
| **14** | **Direct current** | The amount of energy each electron particle has |  |
| **15** | **Transformer** | Used to measure the voltage across a component (measured in volts) |  |

**Unit P5 Key Words**

Electric circuits

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Electron** | An electric circuit where all of the components are in one loop | 3 |
| **2** | **Current** | The calculation for resistance (resistance= voltage/ Current) | 8 |
| **3** | **Series circuit** | A tiny negatively changed particle | 1 |
| **4** | **Ammeter** | The flow of electrons | 2 |
| **5** | **Parallel circuit** | The difference in energy between 2 points in an electric circuit. (also known as voltage) | 10 |
| **6** | **Voltage** | The rate at which work is done  (power= current x voltage) | 11 |
| **7** | **Resistance** | An electric circuit where the electricity has more than one route to take | 5 |
| **8** | **Ohm’s law** | A coil of wire wrapped around and off core. This magnet can be switched on and off | 12 |
| **9** | **Voltmeter** | Current that changes direction | 13 |
| **10** | **Potential difference** | How easy or difficult it is for the electric current to flow through a material | 7 |
| **11** | **Power** | Current that only flows in one direction (e.g. from a battery) | 14 |
| **12** | **Electromagnet** | An electrical device consisting of two coils of wire wound around an iron core. Used to step up or step down voltage | 15 |
| **13** | **Alternating current** | Used to measure the current (in Amps) | 4 |
| **14** | **Direct current** | The amount of energy each electron particle has | 6 |
| **15** | **Transformer** | Used to measure the voltage across a component (measured in volts) | 9 |