**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 |