

- Ammeter:** A meter that measures the flow of electrical current in amperes (AMPS)
- Aurora:** an atmospheric phenomenon consisting of bands of light caused by charged solar particles following the earth's magnetic lines of force
- Battery:** A device used to convert chemical energy into electric energy. A group of voltaic cells connected together in a series or parallel connection.
- Chemical Energy:** Energy available in molecules for release in a chemical reaction; a form of potential energy.
- Chemical Reaction:** Chemical transformation or change; the interaction of chemical entities.
- Compass:** ...
- Conduction:** Energy is passed from atom to atom through direct contact
- Conductor:** A device designed to transmit electricity, heat, etc.
- Conservation of Charge:** The law that states that charges are neither created nor destroyed but only transferred from one material to another
- Dry Cell:** A cell that uses dry chemicals in a reaction to produce electricity
- Electric Circuit:** A complete, unbroken path through which electric charges can flow
- Electric Current:** Movement of electrons from one place to another
- Electric field:** The field around charged particles that exerts a force on other charged particles.
- Electric force:** The attraction or repulsion between electric charges
- Electricity:** A form of energy caused by the movement of electrons.
- Electrochemical Cell:** a device that transforms chemical energy into electrical energy
- Electrode:** A metal strip that conducts electricity
- Electrolyte:** Chemical substances (Na, K, Ca, Cl) that develop an electric charge and are able to conduct an electric current when placed in water; ions
- Electron:** A subatomic particle that has a negative charge
- Ferromagnetic:** Substances that can become magnetized; iron, nickel & cobalt. Their atoms will form magnetic domains.
- Friction:** A force that opposes motion between two surfaces that are in contact
- Induction:** A method of charging an object by means of the electric field of another object
- Insulator:** A material that does not allow heat or electrons to move through it easily.
- Magnet:** a technique that uses magnetic fields and radio waves to produce computer-generated images that distinguish among different types of soft tissue; allows us to see structures within the brain. (MRI)
- Magnetic Domain:** A region in which the magnetic fields of all atoms are lined up in the same direction
- Magnetic Field Lines:** Invisible lines that map out the magnetic field around a magnet
- Magnetic Force:** The attraction or repulsion between magnetic poles
- Magnetic Pole:** A magnet has 2 ends, called this. A magnet's pull is strongest at these.
- Magnetosphere:** The area surrounding Earth that is influenced by Earth's magnetic field
- Ohm:** Electric current is equal to the potential difference across the conductor divided by resistance ($I=v/R$)
- Ohm's Law:** According to this law the voltage in a circuit equals the product of the current and the resistance.
- Parallel Circuit:** A closed electrical circuit in which the current is divided into two or more paths and then returns via a common path to complete the circuit.
- Permanent Magnets:** objects that keep their magnetic properties for a long time
- Power:** Energy moved per second is:
- Resistance:** A material's opposition to the flow of electric current.
- Series Circuit:** A circuit in which all parts are connected end to end to provide a single path of current.
- Solar Wind:** A tenuous flow of gas and energetic charged particles, mostly protons and electrons -- plasma -- which stream from the Sun; typical solar wind velocities are near 350 kilometers per second.
- Static Discharge:** The loss of static electricity as electric charges transfer from one object to another
- Static electricity:** The accumulation of excess electric charge on an object
- Temporary Magnets:** Magnets that quickly become magnetized but don't retain it for long periods of time.
- Terminal:** Is the max speed an object can go used to slow electric current.
- Van Allen Belts:** The rings where most of the protons and electrons from the sun's solar wind end up trapped in the earth's magnetic field; very dangerous radiation that is named after its discoverer.
- Voltage:** The potential difference measured in volts. The amount of work to be done to move a charge from one point to another along an electric circuit.
- Voltmeter:** A device used to measure voltage, or electrical potential energy difference
- Wet Cell:** a cell that uses at least on liquid to produce a chemical reaction to produce electricity