

1. <b>electric charge</b>	A fundamental property of matter that comes in two types, called positive and negative	22. <b>fuse</b>	Prevents excessive current from passing through a circuit
2. <b>electric force</b>	The force between charged objects	23. <b>circuit breaker</b>	a switch that opens a circuit automatically when the current exceeds a certain value
3. <b>electric field</b>	a field of force surrounding a charged particle	24. <b>grounding</b>	allowing charges to move freely along a connection between a conductor and the ground
4. <b>static electricity</b>	the accumulation of excess electric charge on an object	25. <b>magnetic force</b>	the attraction or repulsion between magnetic poles
5. <b>law of conservation of charge</b>	The net charge of an isolated system remains constant	26. <b>magnetic pole</b>	one of two points, such as the ends of a magnet, that have opposing magnetic qualities
6. <b>induction</b>	The transfer of charge without contact between materials	27. <b>magnetic field</b>	The area of magnetic force around a magnet
7. <b>electric current</b>	The continuous flow of electric charges through a material; measured in ampere(s) (amps).	28. <b>magnetosphere</b>	The area surrounding earth that is influenced by the magnetic field
8. <b>direct current</b>	an electric current that flows in one direction steadily	29. <b>magnetic domain</b>	A region in which the magnetic fields of all atoms are lined up in the same direction
9. <b>alternating current</b>	A flow of electric charge that regularly reverses its direction.	30. <b>ferromagnetic material</b>	A material that is strongly attracted to a magnet, and which can be made into a magnet.
10. <b>electrical conductor</b>	a material in which charges can move freely	31. <b>electromagnetic force</b>	the attractive or repulsive force between electric charges and magnets
11. <b>electrical insulator</b>	a material in which charges cannot move freely	32. <b>solenoid</b>	a coil of wire with an electric current in it
12. <b>resistance</b>	A material's opposition to the flow of electric current.	33. <b>electromagnet</b>	A magnet created by wrapping a coil of wire with a current around a ferromagnetic core.
13. <b>superconductor</b>	a material that has almost zero resistance when it is cooled to low temperatures	34. <b>galvanometer</b>	a device that uses an electromagnet to measure electric current
14. <b>potential difference</b>	The difference in electrical potential between two places; measured in volts	35. <b>electric motor</b>	a device that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy
15. <b>voltage</b>	an electromotive force or potential difference expressed in volts.	36. <b>electromagnetic induction</b>	The process of creating a flow of electricity in a circuit by changing a magnetic field
16. <b>battery</b>	A device that converts chemical energy to electrical energy	37. <b>generator</b>	A machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy
17. <b>Ohm's law</b>	$V=IR$	38. <b>transformer</b>	A device that increases or decreases the voltage of alternating current
18. <b>electric circuit</b>	a complete, unbroken path through which electric charges can flow	39. <b>turbine</b>	a large wheel that rotates when pushed by water, wind, or steam
19. <b>series circuit</b>	A circuit in which all parts are connected end to end to provide a single path of current.		
20. <b>parallel circuit</b>	A circuit that contains more than one path for current flow.		
21. <b>electric power</b>	The rate at which electrical energy is used to do work; expressed in watts (w)		