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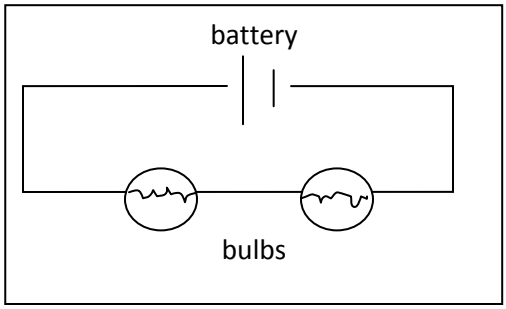
L. 1 – What is electricity? - page 474

1. static electricity
- an electrical charge that builds up on an object

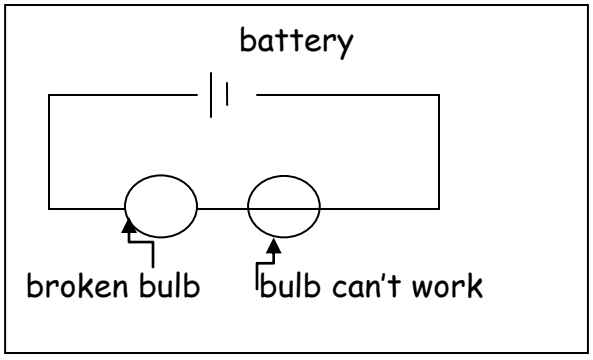
2. current electricity
- a steady stream of charges (electrons)
- an electric current moves through a material such as a copper wire

3. circuit
- the close path that an electric current follows

4. series circuit
- only one path for current to follow
- if one part fails (breaks) it opens the circle and it doesn't work
- working series circuit



- open series circuit



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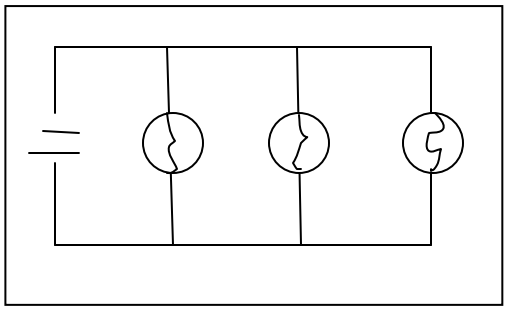
5. parallel circuit
- more than one path for the electric current to follow
- if one path fails (breaks) the current can travel along another path and keep working



6. conductors
- materials that let electric charges move through them easily
- close circuits
- examples:
  *most metals
  *copper
  *salt water

7. insulators
- materials that do NOT let electric charges move easily through them
- opens circuits
- examples:
  *plastic
  *rubber
  *glass
  *wood

8. switch
- a device that opens or closes a current

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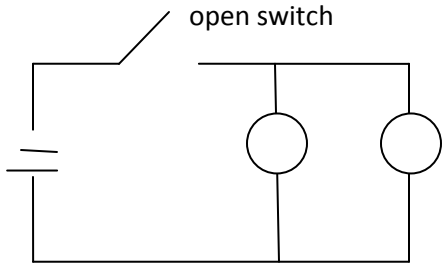
- an open switch can open even a parallel series – because it leaves no closed path



- this open switch still leaves one path that will carry the electrons