

STUDYGUIDES

1. **Photon** - Small "package" of light that acts like a particle

Charging by Conduction - Charging an object by allowing it to come into contact w/ an object that already has electrical charge

Charging by Induction - Charging an object without direct contact between the object & the charge

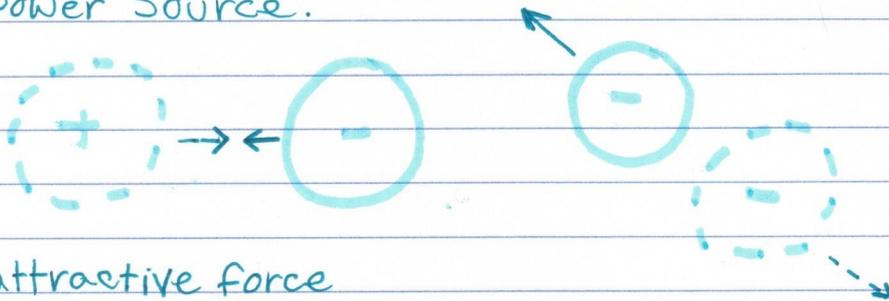
Electrical Current - the amount of charge that travels past a fixed point in an electric circuit each second

Conventional Current - Current that flows from the positive side of the battery to the negative side.

Resistance - the ability of a material to impede the flow of charge.

Open Circuit - a circuit that does not have a complete connection between the 2 sides of the power source.

2.



3. attractive force

4. the new force is 8 times stronger

5. the exchange of photons ~~is~~

6. because the photons they produce are not visible

7. Negative charge

8. positive charge

9. the energy is high. Very electrons flow through. the circuit could be dangerous

10. when voltage and currents are low

11.



12. assumes electricity flows w/ positive charges

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13. the longer wire
14. the ~~th~~ thin wire
15. B
16. Series
17. electrons in its atoms
18. NO
- 19. YES!
20. atoms inside it cannot be aligned.

OYO'S

M12

LEAH ♡

12.1

a. $\leftarrow \oplus \quad \oplus \rightarrow$ b. $\oplus \rightarrow \quad \leftarrow \ominus$

12.2

it will be twice as strong as the old force

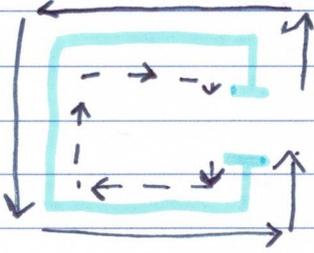
12.3

interactions between protons and electrons

12.4

induction

12.5



12.6

it would not

12.7

now: wired parallel

Past: wired in series

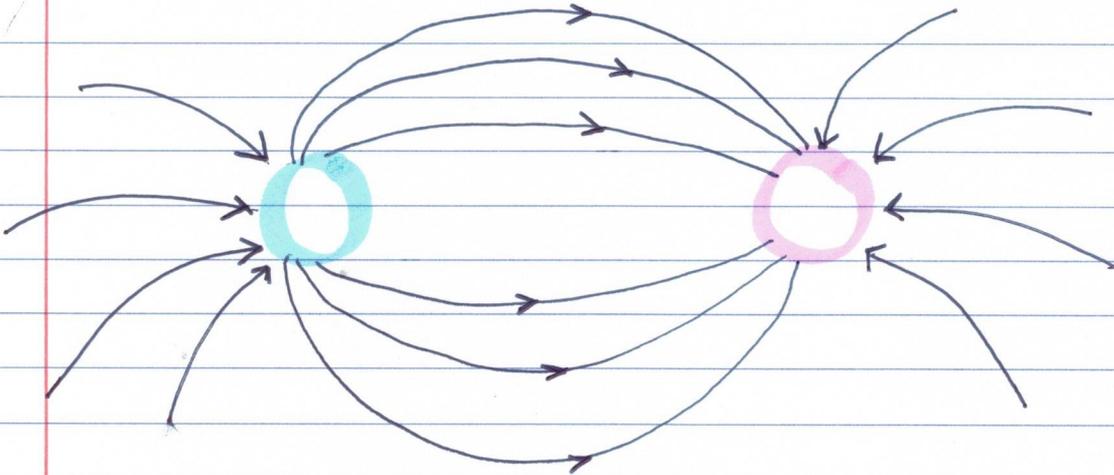
12.8

NO

12.9

the # of atoms aligned in each magnet

12.10

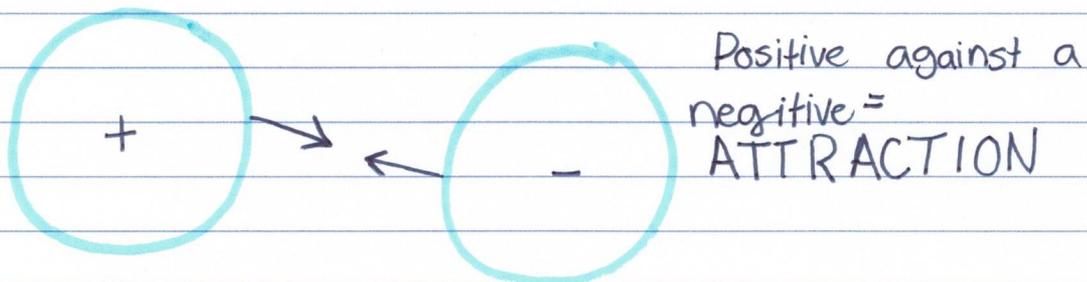
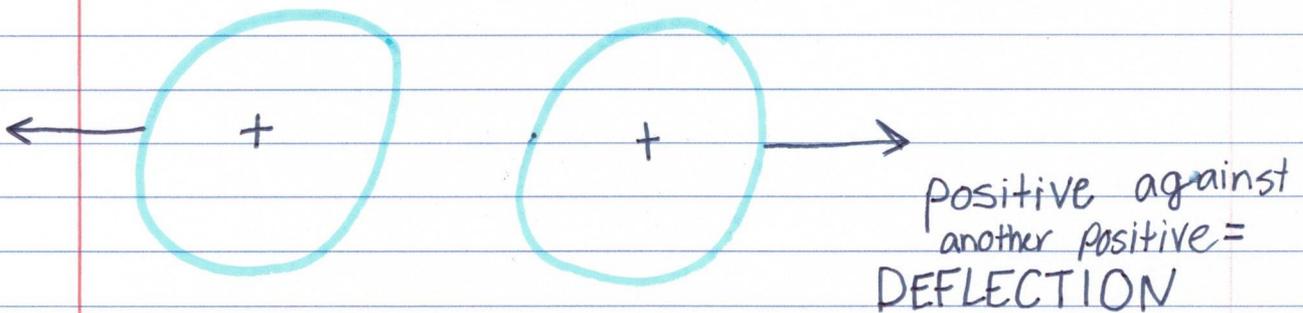


NOTES MIA

Leah Cotton

Vocabulary:

- Photon - Small "package" of Light. 
- Charging by ~~Conde~~ Conduction - Contact Charging.
- Charging by induction - non-Contact Charging.
- Electrical Current - flows from + to -.
- Conventional Current - amount of Charge.
- Resistance - the ability of material impeding.
- Open Circuit - No complete connection.



* Opposites attract

* a magnet contains a NORTH pole, and a SOUTH pole.

* ~~Rem~~ Remember the difference between a series and parallel circuit.

