

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Unit 3 Vocabulary

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| 1. A positively or negatively charged atom is called an.. | A. electric force |
| 2. Imbalance of electric charge on an object | B. direct current |
| 3. All charge object exert an _____ on each other | C. insulator |
| 4. A material in which electrons can not move easily from place to place is called an.. | D. electromagnet |
| 5. Contain electrons that can move more easily in materials | E. magnetic field |
| 6. This rapid movement of excess charge from one place to another | F. ion |
| 7. Source of electrical energy comes from.. | G. alternating current |
| 8. Electric charges will flow continuously only through a closed conducting loop | H. conductors |
| 9. Is a measure of how much electrical potential energy each electron can gain | I. electric power |
| 10. The measure of how difficult it is for electrons to flow through a material | J. generator |
| 11. Simple relationship among voltage, current, and resistance in a circuit that is now know as.. | K. series circuit |
| 12. Circuit that has only one path for the electric current to follow | L. voltage |
| 13. Circuit that has more than one path for the electric current to follow | M. Ohm's law |
| 14. The rate at which electrical energy is converted into other forms of energy | N. magnetic domain |
| 15. Surrounds all magnets | O. motor |
| 16. Group of atoms with their fields pointing in the same direction | P. electric current |
| 17. The region of space affected by Earths magnetic field | Q. resistance |
| 18. A current-carrying wire wrapped around an iron core | R. static charge |
| 19. Any device that converts electric energy into kinetic energy | S. transformer |
| 20. Device that uses a magnetic field to turn motion into electricity | T. electric discharge |
| 21. Current to alternate from positive to negative. such a current is called a(n).. | U. circuit |
| 22. Electrons flow in one direction | V. magnetosphere |
| 23. A device that changes the voltage of an alternating current with little loss of energy | W. parallel circuit |