**Electrician**

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| **Definitions** | | | **Units** | | | |
| 1 | Series | Components are in a continuous loop. See diagram 1 | 16 | Voltage | Volts (V) | |
| 2 | Parallel | Components are in parallel to each other. See diagram 2. | 17 | Current | Amps (A) | |
| 3 | Current | The flow of electrons | 18 | Resistance | Ohms (Ω) | |
| 4 | Voltage | How much energy each electron has. | **Equations** | | | |
| 5 | Charge | Electrons are negatively charged | 19 | Voltage | Current x resistance | |
| 6 | Electrons | The negatively charged part of an atom. | 20 | Power | Voltage x current | |
| 7 | Resistance | Measures how well a material or object conducts electricity. Low resistance means the object conducts electricity well. | 21 | Power | (Current)2 x resistance | |
| 8 | Ammeter | The piece of equipment used to measure the current. | 22 | Charge | Current x time | |
| 9 | Voltmeter | The piece of equipment used to measure the voltage. | **C:\Users\sttg01\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\D05EEB35.tmp** | | | **C:\Users\sttg01\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\C4B8F887.tmp** |
| 10 | Cell | Gives the electrons energy. 2 cells make a battery. |
| 11 | Diode | A component that makes the current flow in one direction only. |
| 12 | Fuse | The fuse breaks the circuit if a fault in an appliance causes too much current to flow. |
| 13 | Component | Parts of a circuit. E.g bulb, switch, ammeter. |
| 14 | Bulb | Gives out light energy. |
| 15 | Wires | Current flows through the wire because they contain electrons, that move to make a current. | **Diagram 1: Series circuit** | | | **Diagram 2: Parallel Circuit** |