## Vocabulary Cards

atom	n. the smallest particle of a chemical element, consisting of a positively charged nucleus surrounded by negatively charged electrons.  "Negative electrons and positive protons attract each other to keep the balance."
attraction	<ul> <li>n. a force under the influence of which objects tend to move towards each other.</li> <li>" The force of attraction makes a magnet stick to the fridge".</li> </ul>
balance	n. a condition in which different elements are equal or in the correct proportions.  "When an atom has the same number of protons as of electrons, it is balanced, or neutral".

battery	<ul> <li>n. a device containing one or more electrical cells, for use as a source of power.</li> <li>"Some toys are run by batteries".</li> </ul>
circuit	<ul> <li>n. a system of conductors and components forming a complete path for an electric current.</li> <li>"An electric circuit needs to be closed in order to work".</li> </ul>
connect	v. join together so as to provide access and communication.  "When all the parts of a circuit are connected, we say it is closed".

device	<ul> <li>n. an invention serving a particular purpose, especially a machine used to perform one or more relatively simple tasks.</li> <li>" A light bulb, a buzz, or a computer, are devices that can be connected to an electric circuit".</li> </ul>
electricity	n. a form of energy resulting from the existence o charged particles (such as electrons or protons), either statically as an accumulation of charge or dynamically as a current.  "We use electricity to light our houses, and play music".
electron	n. a negatively charged particle found in all atoms and acting as the primary carrier of electricity.  "When you rub a balloon against your hair, the electrons in your hair move to the balloon, and the balloon gets negatively charged".

energy	n. the capacity to do work.  "Energy makes our bodies work,	
	plants grow, and the central heating in our homes work".	
magnetic field	n. region around a magnet within which the force of magnetism acts.  "The Earth is surrounded by magnetic fields, and so is a magnet".	
magnetic pole	n. 1. each of the points near the extremities of the axis of rotation of the earth where a magnetic needle points. 2. each of the two points of a magnet to which the lines of magnetic force are directed. "The magnetic poles of a magnet and of the earth are called South pole and North pole".	

mains	n. (the mains) public water, gas, or electricity supply through pipes or cables to our homes. The wall outlets for electricity.  "The voltage coming from the mains of your home is 220 volts, and it's very dangerous".
parallel	n. (of electrical components or circuits) connected to common point at each end, so that the current is divided between them.  "Parallel circuits are made with two wires running side by side".
proton	<ul> <li>n. a particle in the nucleus of an atom, with a positive electric charge equal in magnitude to that of an electron.</li> <li>"When protons and electrons are the same number in an atom, the atom is neutral".</li> </ul>

repulsion	n. a force which makes objects to move away from each other, e.g. through having the same magnetic polarity or electric charge.  "Two positive atoms and two negative atoms experience repulsion".  n. try to find something by looking carefully and thoroughly.  "Electrons travel through the	
series	n. (of electrical components or circuits) arranged so that the current passes through each component successively.  "A circuit in series has a continuous circle of wire with the components connected to it".	

switch	n. a device for making and breaking an electrical connection.  "We add a switch to electric circuits to be able to turn on and off the electric current".
volt	n. the International System Unit of electric potential.  "A 9 volt battery is safe to handle, but the mains voltage is much higher and dangerous".
wire	n. metal string, used for fencing, to carry an electric current, etc.  "If the wires aren't properly connected to the battery, your circuit won't work."