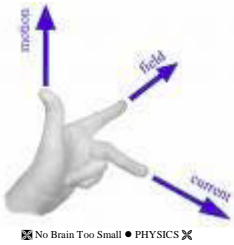
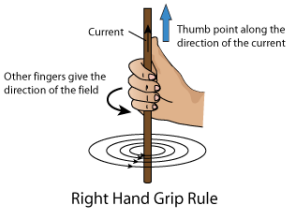


Stationary contacts touching the commutator and physically acting as a conductor	Caused by having more electrons than protons (negative) or more protons than electrons positive)	Particle that is either negatively or positively charged	Conducting path from to positive terminal of a power source to the negative terminal of a power source
Brushes	Charge	Charged particle	Circuit
Diagram using symbols to represent an electrical circuit	Turns of electric wire	Split rings which act a switch to maintain correct poles in electric motor	Circuit containing resistors in series AND parallel
Circuit diagram	Coil	Commutator	Complex circuit
A material that can carry electrical current	The unit of charge	Charge per second passing a set point	A motor running on DC (so requires DC and a split ring)
Conductor	Coulomb	Current	DC motor
Positively or negatively charged plate that exerts an electrostatic force on charged particles	Semiconductor that only allows current to flow in one direction	$E = V/d$	$P = VI$
Deflecting plate	Diode	Electric field strength	Electrical Power equation

Stored electrical energy in e.g. a battery, in an electric field		Negatively charged subatomic particle	Property of objects and systems of objects which is conserved by nature e.g. kinetic energy, electrical energy
Electric potential energy	Electromagnetic induction	Electron	Energy
Voltage created by the combination of movement and a magnetic field	Conversion of kinetic energy to electrical energy using a magnetic field	Unit of energy	Region where ferromagnetic materials (iron, cobalt, nickel) and magnets experience a force
Induced voltage	Induction	Joule	Magnetic field
X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X <small>No Brain Too Small • PHYSICS</small>	Circuit with two branches (offering electricity a choice of paths)	Strongest part of a magnet	Rate of doing work
Magnetic field going into paper	Parallel circuit	Pole	Power
Measure of V/I for a particular component	Circuit with only one path (offering electricity no choices)	Device that converts kinetic energy to electrical energy using a magnetic field	A coil of wire that produces a field which is similar to that of a bar magnet.
Resistance	Series circuit	Simple generator	Solenoid

Allows or prevents electricity to flow in part of a circuit	Approved picture of component to be included in circuit diagram	Unit of Magnetic field strength	An electric field of constant strength where field lines are parallel and equally spaced
Switch	Symbol	Tesla	Uniform electric field
Measure of energy per unit charge (W/Q)	Graphical representation of voltage against current for a particular component	Two resistors in series used to get a specific voltage	Energy given to (or taken away from) a charge increasing (or decreasing) its Electrical potential energy
Voltage	Voltage - current characteristics	Voltage divider	Work done (on a charge)
Ohms Law		Force on current carrying wire in a magnetic field	Force on moving charged particle in a magnetic field
$R = V/I$	Right Hand Corkscrew rule	$F = BIl$	$F = Bqv$
Force exerted on charge in an electric field	Relationship linking charge, current and time	Adding resistors in series	Adding resistors in parallel
$F = E q$	$Q = It$	$R_T = R_1 + R_2$	$1/R_T = 1/R_1 + 1/R_2$