



Name _____

Date _____

Electricity

Complete.

charge
ampere
insulator
magnetic field
fuse
direct current
lightning rod

static electricity
circuit
resistor
electromagnet
generator
alternating current

electric field
electricity
parallel circuit
compass
voltage
kilowatt-hour

series circuit
conductor
magnet
lodestone
short circuit
ground

Matching

Match each definition with a word.

1. _____ A machine that produces electricity by changing energy of motion into electrical energy.
2. _____ Material through which a current cannot pass or easily flow.
3. _____ The force that pushes electricity or a current. In most homes this force is 110 volts.
4. _____ An electric circuit that has more than one path for the current.
5. _____ The amount of energy used when you consume one kilo-watt of power in one hour.
6. _____ A safety device placed in an electric circuit. This contains a metal strip that melts when overheated.
7. _____ A magnet created when electric current flows through a coil of wire.
8. _____ The area around charged particles where electric forces occur.
9. _____ A measure of the amount of electricity in an atom that is determined by the extra positive or negative particles that an atom has.
10. _____ An electric current flowing only in one direction.

Multiple Choice

Select the definition that most nearly defines the given word.

11. _____ **conductor**
A. Material that allows current to easily flow.
B. The force that pushes electricity or a current. In most homes this force is 110 volts.
12. _____ **charge**
A. An electric current that reverses its direction of flow at regular intervals.
B. A measure of the amount of electricity in an atom that is determined by the extra positive or negative particles that an atom has.



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13. _____ **electromagnet**
A. A magnet created when electric current flows through a coil of wire.
B. An object with two poles that attracts iron and steel.
14. _____ **lodestone**
A. A hard, black, naturally magnetic rock.
B. A unit used to measure current.
15. _____ **alternating current**
A. An electric current that reverses its direction of flow at regular intervals.
B. A charge that stays on an object instead of flowing in a current.
16. _____ **fuse**
A. Material that allows current to easily flow.
B. A safety device placed in an electric circuit. This contains a metal strip that melts when overheated.
17. _____ **parallel circuit**
A. An electric circuit that has more than one path for the current.
B. The space around a magnet where the force of the magnet can be felt.
18. _____ **kilowatt-hour**
A. The amount of energy used when you consume one kilo-watt of power in one hour.
B. A hard, black, naturally magnetic rock.
19. _____ **electricity**
A. Energy formed by the motion of protons and electrons.
B. A piece of metal that stands at the highest point of a building and is connected to the Earth. The purpose of the piece of metal is to ground the large amount of electrical energy in the event of a lightning strike.
20. _____ **static electricity**
A. A safety device placed in an electric circuit. This contains a metal strip that melts when overheated.
B. A charge that stays on an object instead of flowing in a current.

Review

21. _____ Circuit A has 2 1.5-volt batteries connected in parallel to light a bulb. Circuit B has 2 1.5-volt batteries connected in series to light a bulb. The bulb from Circuit A will last longer.
A. True
B. False
22. _____ What does a switch use to make or break an electric current?
A. Insulators and resistors
B. Conductors and insulators
C. Conductors and resistors
D. Resistors only
23. _____ The more coils of wires an electromagnet has, the stronger it is.
A. False
B. True



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24. _____ Noah, Kaitlyn, and John each designed one simple circuit. Noah designed a series circuit with 2 1.5-volt batteries and 1 bulb. Kaitlyn's was also a series circuit with a 1.5-volt battery and 2 bulbs. John's was a parallel circuit with a 1.5-volt battery and 2 bulbs. Whose circuit produced the brightest light? Noah Kaitlyn John
- A.
 - B.
 - C. The brightness is same for all three circuits
 - D.
25. _____ It is possible to create a magnet with more north poles than south poles.
- A. False
 - B. True
26. _____ A switch controls the flow in an electric circuit.
- A. True
 - B. False
27. _____ Andrew built a simple electric circuit in his science class. His electric circuit had 3 light bulbs. When he disconnected a bulb, the other 2 bulbs stayed lit. What type of circuit did Andrew build?
- A. A series circuit
 - B. A parallel circuit
 - C. A mix of series and parallel circuits
 - D. None of the above
28. _____ Aaron designs an electric circuit that has 2 batteries connected in series and 1 bulb. If one of the batteries dies, the brightness of the bulb remains the same.
- A. False
 - B. True
29. _____ Electromagnet A has 50 coils of wire and Electromagnet B has 100. If the same amount of current flows through these 2 electromagnets, which one is stronger?
- A. Electromagnet B
 - B. Electromagnet A
 - C. Equal
 - D. Not enough information
30. _____ Earth is a giant magnet.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer Key

1. generator
2. insulator
3. voltage
4. parallel circuit
5. kilowatt-hour
6. fuse
7. electromagnet
8. electric field
9. charge
10. direct current
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. A
15. A
16. B
17. A
18. A
19. A
20. B
21. (A)
22. (B)
23. (B)
- 24.
25. (A)
26. (A)
27. (A)
28. (A)
29. (A)
30. (A)