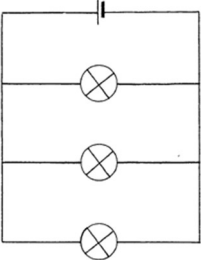
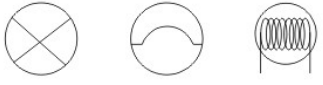
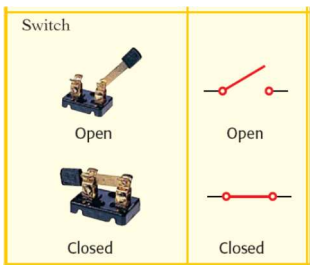

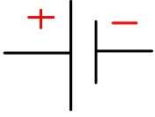



Answer Sheet: Chapter 17 Electricity

<p>1. Electron have a negative charge, protons have a positive charge and neutron have no charge.</p>	<p>2. Something like below</p> 	<p>3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Series circuits: • Parallel circuits: 	<p>4.</p> <p>$R = 1.2 \text{ Ohm } (\Omega)$</p>
<p>5. $P = 71.92 \text{ watts}$</p>	<p>6. They are easier to make and they are cheaper to make.</p>	<p>7. Electrons flow from negative to positive terminal</p>	<p>8.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If one part breaks, the entire circuits stops working. 2. The more parts the more resistance. 3. Makes bulbs dimmer
<p>9.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct current (DC) • Alternating current (AC). 	<p>10. $I = 1.7 \text{ amps}$</p>	<p>11. Potential difference</p>	<p>12.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More difficult to make. 2. The current gets splits.
<p>13. "Opposite charges attract" "Like charges repel"</p>	<p>14. Current</p>	<p>15. Electrons can be transferred from one material to the other.</p>	<p>16. Conductor Examples: Metals or Water</p>
<p>17. Semi-conductors</p>	<p>18.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conductors have low resistances. • Insulators have high resistances. 	<p>19. Electric force.</p>	<p>20 Insulator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: wood, plastic, glass
<p>21.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Circuit- circuit is disconnected, no current flows. • Closed Circuit- A closed-loop path for electrons to flow through, creating a current. • 	<p>22. schematic diagram</p>	<p>23. Electrolyte- a solution that conducts electricity,</p>	<p>24. Amper</p>
<p>25. Current= Voltage/Resistance</p>	<p>26. Electric fields</p>	<p>27. Voltage = 8 Volts</p>	<p>28. The tendency for a material to oppose the flow of electrons.</p>

<p>29. Any of the following are correct.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>SYMBOLS</u></p> 	<p>30.</p> 	<p>31. Volts</p>	<p>32. Power</p>
<p>33. The forces move towards the negative charged object.</p> 	<p>34. static electricity</p>	<p>35. It gets pulled towards the negative charge.</p>	<p>36.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">BATTERY</p>
<p>37. I can either increase the voltage or increase the current.</p>	<p>38. Atoms want to be neutral</p>	<p>39. Ohms Ω</p>	<p>40. Make wire long, make wire thinner, or heat up the wire.</p>
<p>41. Watts</p>	<p>42.</p> 	<p>43. It slows the current</p>	<p>44. It pushes electron within a material.</p>
<p>45. It should look something like the following image.</p> 