

## The Movement of Charges

### Lighting up a bulb

Try and use the least amount of materials possible to make mini light bulb light up. When you are finished connecting your light bulb so that it lights, draw a diagram in the box below labelled "**My Circuit**". Make sure to label your diagram; use the following labels: wires, battery, battery holder, light bulb, bulb holder.



#### MY CIRCUIT

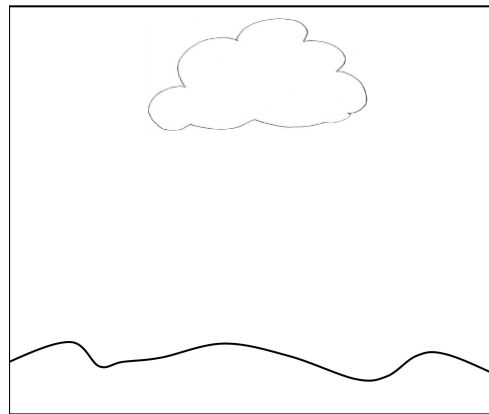
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### Circuit: "To Go Around"

Read the following definition and answer the question that follows...

An **Electrical Circuit** is an electrical device which provides a path for an electric current to flow steadily.

Question: Is lightning an example of an electrical circuit? Why or why not? Draw a diagram to explain your answer.



## The Flow of Charges

The device that supplies \_\_\_\_\_ energy to operate any electrical equipment is called the \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ could be an electrical outlet or a \_\_\_\_\_. You would describe your source by a certain \_\_\_\_\_ which is called its \_\_\_\_\_. The symbol for \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ (make sure you write it in italics!).



These are both examples of \_\_\_\_\_.



Charges gain energy when they pass through a source. Potential difference describes how much their energy changes as they pass through a source. The potential difference \_\_\_\_\_ a source is the difference in the energy of a \_\_\_\_\_ entering one end of the source and the energy of a unit of charge \_\_\_\_\_ the other end of the source. *But what does this mean?*

The unit that we use to \_\_\_\_\_ potential difference is \_\_\_\_\_. This unit of measure is symbolized by this letter: \_\_\_\_\_ (No Italics).

**In your own words, try to explain how potential difference works across a source. Use the section below that is labelled "My Explanation".**

### My Explanation

