Field Trip Terms

1. Electricity – form of energy which can occur naturally (lightning) or be produced (by a generator) which involves movement of electrons.
2. Pulley – transmits power by use of band, belt or chain passing over rim of a wheel.
3. Insulator – something used to separate two conducting bodies to prevent transfer of energy.
4. Electrons – atomic particles which carry a negative charge.
5. Voltage – electric potential measured in per unit charge.
6. Shock – to receive electrical discharge.
7. Electric Current – running, flowing, movement of positive or negative electric particles.
8. Electric Field – area which distributes electric charge due to being acted upon by another electric charge.
9. Transformer – a device which turns variations of current into circuits producing voltage.
10. Electrodes – conductor used to create electrical contact.
11. Conductor – object allowing for easy flow of electric current.
12. Florescent – luminescence caused by radiation absorption.
13. Electromagnetic induction - the production of [voltage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voltage) across a [conductor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrical_conductor) moving through a [magnetic field](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_field). It underlies the operation of [generators](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrical_generator), all [electric motors](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_motor), [transformers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transformer), and most other electrical machines.
14. Generator - a machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy.

Resources

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/>