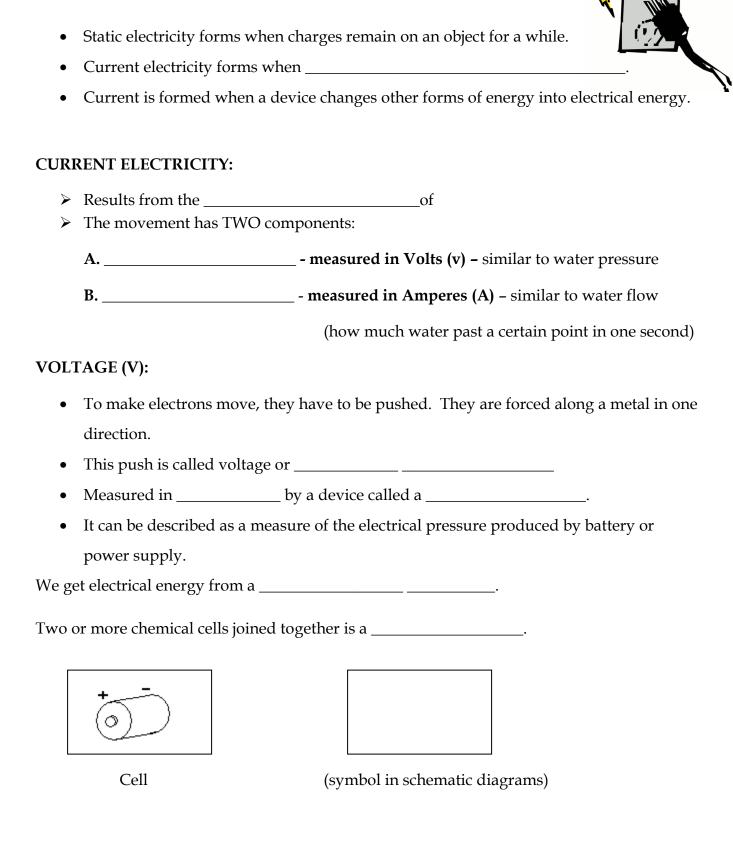
## **CURRENT ELECTRICITY**



## **BATTERIES:**

| Batteries produce a                                      | by using                                    |            |
|--|---|------------|
| to produce a difference in electrical pot-<br>terminals. |   |            |
| Electrons are pushed from the terming                    |   | al to the  |
| termina  | 1.  |            |
| Battery  positive terminal                               | The size of the                             | is called  |
| carbon rod   | Electrons at the negative terming and there | efore have |
| negative terminal  | to get away from each other.                |            |
| Batteries can be connected in <b>TWO</b> way             | ys:   |            |
| 1) <b>SERIES</b> :                                       |   |            |
|  | Schematic Di                                | agram:     |
| 2) <b>Parallel</b> :                                     |   | _·         |
| +  | Schematic Di                                | agram:     |

## **SHORT CIRCUIT:**

| If a circuit is interrupted allowing a current to travel down an |  | path, it           |
|--|--|--------------------|
| causes too much  | in a wire. That is called a              | ·                  |
| The excessive current can either can                             | ause the power source (like a            | ) to heat up       |
| "short" and be destroyed; or a                                   | (if it is doing its job) to blow         | w, breaking the    |
| flow of current in the circuit.                                  |  |                    |
| At home, a short circuit can be                                  | and                                      | to your            |
| appliances and electronic devices.                               | . The most common cause of a short circu | uit in the home is |
| touchi   | ing when they shouldn't.                 |                    |





