	Vocabulary Organiser- Science	
electron	\bigcirc	A particle with a charge of negative electricity, found in all atoms. It is the primary carrier of electricity in solids.
generator	<u> </u>	A machine used to convert mechanical energy into electricity.
Direct Current (DC)	DC	An electric current flowing in one direction.
Alternating Current (AC)	∼ AC	An electric current flowing in one or more directions.
Voltage (volts)	-(v) -	Voltage is an electric force that causes free electrons to move from one atom to another. Just like water needs pressure to force it through a hose, electrical current needs some force to make it flow. Voltage is measured in volts.
Current (amps)	ESTA A	A flow of electricity due to electrically charged particles. Electrical current is measured in amperes (amps).
Series circuit	$\boxed{\otimes} - \otimes$	A simple circuit with components wired along a single wire. If one component fails, the complete circuit is broken and so all components fail to work, as they should.
Parallel circuit	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	A circuit that is divided into two or more paths. The complete circuit is maintained by other connections and so the failure of one component does not stop the other components working normally.
Complete circuit	G	Electrons flow from the battery to the component and then back again.
Cell	⊣⊢	A device containing electrodes, used to generate current.
renewable		Not depleted when used.
Hydro energy	4	Water energy turned into electricity.
Solar energy	*	Using the Sun's energy to create energy production.
Biomass energy		A plant or animal material used for energy production.
Tidal Energy	© †	Form of hydropower that converts the energy obtained from the tides into useful forms of power.
Geo-thermal energy	### 	Heat derived within the sub- surface of the earth It can be used for heating and cooling purposes.