

- **Conductor** - A material that allows the free flow of electric charge. Copper wiring is the most widely used electrical conductor.
- **Electron** - A basic subatomic particle found in all atoms, electrons carry electricity by flowing from one atom to the next in a conductive material.
- **Insulator** - A material in which an electronic charge does not flow freely and does not conduct the flow of electric current.
- **Magnetic Force** - Magnetic objects have a force between them that can be attractive or repulsive. Forces are strongest at the poles.
- **Action force** - A force acting in one direction.
- **Reaction force** - A force acting in the opposite direction.
- **Static electricity** - The build up of an electrical charge on the surface of an object (examples: getting shocked when you touch a doorknob, lightning, etc.)
- **Magnetic fields** - Occur whenever charge is in motion.