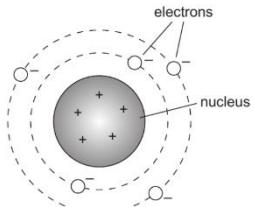


 Kettering Science Academy	<b>9J Force Fields and Electromagnets</b>
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<b>1. Force Fields</b>	
<b>Force Field</b>	The area around something where a non-contact force can affect things.
<b>Non-Contact Force</b>	A force which can affect something from a distance.
<b>Magnetic Field</b>	The space around a magnet where it can affect magnetic materials or other magnets.
<b>Repel</b>	To push away. Two of the same poles will repel each other.
<b>Attract</b>	To draw together. A north and a south pole will attract each other.
<b>Earth's Magnetic Field</b>	Protects the Earth from charged particles emitted by the Sun
<b>Mass</b>	The amount of matter that something is made up of- measured in grams / kilograms.

<b>2. Static Electricity</b>	
<b>Static Electricity</b>	A positive or negative charge on an insulating material caused when rubbing transfers electrons from one material to another.
<b>Nucleus</b>	The central part of an atom- has a positive charge.
<b>Electrons</b>	Small particles moving around the nucleus in an atom- have a negative charge
<b>Atom</b>	
<b>Charges</b>	Something with a charge of static electricity can attract uncharged objects. Two charged objects can attract or repel each other.
<b>Electric Field</b>	The space around an object with a charge of static electricity where it can affect other objects.

<b>3. Electromagnets</b>	
<b>Electromagnets</b>	A coil of wire with electricity flowing in it that has a magnetic field around it.
<b>Increasing Electromagnet Strength</b>	Increasing the number of coils. Increasing the current in the wire. Using a magnetic material as a core.
<b>Relays</b>	A small current is used to switch on a circuit that carries a much bigger current.
<b>Motor Effect</b>	The force produced when a wire carrying a current is placed in a magnetic field.
<b>Electric Motor</b>	A coil of wire in a magnetic field. The coil spins when a current flows through it.