

科学英語 (物理) 2004 Nov. 9 分教材

charge: An amount of electricity that is held in or carried by something.

current: A flow of electricity through a wire or circuit.

circuit: A complete route which an electric current can flow around.

field: The area in which a particular force is strong enough to have an effect.

static: Something that is static does not move or change.

dynamic: A dynamic process is one that constantly changes and progresses.

magnet: A piece of iron or other material which attracts iron towards it.

battery; A device that provides the power of electrical items such as radios and children's toys.

capacitor: A device for accumulating electric charge.

resistor: A device which reduces the flow of an electric current through it.

direct current: An electric current that always flows in the same direction.

alternative current: An electric current that continually changes direction as it flows.

solenoid: A long straight coil of wire which can be used to generate a nearly uniform magnetic field similar to that of a bar magnet.

electromagnetic induction: A process by which electricity of magnetism is passed between two objects of circuit without them touching each other.

insulator: A material which prevents the flow of electrical current.

conductor: A material that contains movable charges of electricity.

dielectric: An insulator or a substance that is highly resistant to flow of electric current. which is commonly inserted into capacitors.

vacuum: A space that contains no air or other gas.

dipole: A pair of electric charges or magnetic poles of equal magnitude but opposite polarity (opposite electronic charges), separated by some (usually small) distance.

electromagnetic radiation: A combination of oscillating electric and magnetic fields moving through a medium perpendicular to each other through space and carries energy from one place to another.