PSC	1341
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M	D. A wave which requires a mediu E. oscillations are perpendicula F. The separation of visible lig G. oscillations are in the direc H. strength of disturbance (inte I. When a wave bounces off an ob J. A wave which does not require K. when an object causes a wave	tion asses from one medium to another. m for transfer r to the direction of motion ht into its different colors tion of motion (parallel to the motion) nsity) ject and changes direction a medium for transfer to change direction and bend around it. ncy detected when the sound is moving
2. Matching		
	1. proton 2. neutron 3. electron 4. Triboelectric Series 5. current 6. voltage 7. Conductors 8. Resistance 9. Direct Current 10. Alternating Current	

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- A. The flow of electrons, measured in amperes
 B. current that passes in the same direction constantly
 C. a person who discovered that a moving charge creates a magnetic field
 D. material through which electric current flows easily

- E. The opposition to the flow of an electric current measured in ohms
- F. Materials ranked in order of their ability to hold or give up electrons.
- G. electrical potential measured in volts
- H. a sub-atomic particle with a neutral charge and a mass of 1 amu
- I. current that is always changing direction
- J. a sub-atomic particle with a positive charge and a mass of 1 amu
- K. a sub-atomic particle with a negative charge and a mass much less than 1 amu
- 3. What is the resistance of circuit with a voltage of 6.0 volts and a current of 2.4 amps?
- 4. An electrical device is rated at 118 watts. Assuming that your device is plugged into a 115-volt outlet, how much current will flow through the device at full power?
- 5. What is the wavelength of a radiowave with a frequency of 84.8 MHz ? (Units should be in meters)
- 6. What is the frequency of light with a wavelength of 607 nm? (A nanometer is ten to the minus ninth meters)