Guided Reading Chapter 16 Section 2

| 1. | Ele | Electric current flows from | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------|--|--|
| | - | a) low electrical potential energy to high electrical potential energy b) high electrical potential energy to low electrical potential energy | | | |
| 2. | The unit for measuring electrical current is the | | | | |
| | a) | coulomb | b) ohm | c) ampere | |
| 3. | | Sketch Figure 16.5, showing direction of flow of current from positive to negative charge. | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4. | A n | A measure of electrical potential energy is called | | | |
| | a) | voltage | b) amperage | c) current | |
| 5. | Wh | What does it mean to have a voltage difference? | | | |
| 6. | What is a voltage difference of 1 volt? | | | | |
| 7. | A is a meter that measures many different variables. | | | | |
| | a) | voltmeter | b) ammeter | c) multimeter | |
| 8. | | A battery uses energy to provide a voltage difference between its terminals. | | | |
| 9. | Describe figure 16.6, which shows how current is analogous to water flowing through a pipe. | | | | |
| 10. A(n) is a meter that measures current in an electrical | | | | hat measures current in an electrical system | |
| | a) | voltmeter | b) ammeter | c) multimeter | |