Grade 8
Lesson 7 - Measurements associated with electricity

Q: you will need two dry cells, connecting wires and a bulb. connect this wire to the dry cells and the small bulb. observe the circuit.

Q: Draw the diagram of the circuit.

The electric current flows from positive(+) terminal to the negative (-) terminal.
A centre zero galvanometer or a centre zero ammeter/ Milliammeter can be used to identify the direction of an electric current.
International unit for electric current = ampere
Symbol = A
Subunits used to measure small current = milliampere, microampere
equipment used to measure electric current = Ammeter
Symbol = 
To measure the electric current in a circuit, the ammeter is connected in series.

The potential difference

The potential difference in a dry cell,
at positive(+) terminal = potential difference is high
at negative(-) terminal = potential difference is low
The difference of electric potential energy between positive and negative terminals of the cell is called potential difference or the voltage.

Example : the voltage of a dry cell is 1.5V

Q: Observe various electric cells with different potential differences.

International unit for potential difference = volt
Symbol = V
The equipment used to measure the potential difference = voltmeter
Symbol = 
To measure the potential difference of a circuit, the Voltmeter should be connected parallely.

The resistance of a conductor

The disturbance for an electric current to flow is known as the resistance.
International unit of measuring resistance = Ohm
Symbol = Ω
When the resistance of a conductor increases, the electric current decreases.

Q: Do the exercises given at the end of lesson 7.