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A **battery** has a positive and negative terminal that creates a potential difference. This is frequently taken as being equivalent to potential energy. They are not identical. Potential difference is equal to potential energy and the two can be related. This measure of energy is called *voltage (V)* and the unit of measurement is called *volts*.



A **wire** has *resistance (R)*. Resistance inhibits the amount of current running along the circuit. The greater the resistance, the lower the current. For a given force, the greater the mass (inertia) the lower the acceleration. Here, for a given voltage, material with high resistance will inhibit the flow of current through it.



A **light bulb** has an *amperage (I)*. *Amps* are the unit of current that flows down the wire. This current is converted to power by the resistive element inside the light bulb. The length of time that you leave the light bulb on determines the total amount of energy which has been used.



A **switch** turns the system on and off.

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