

## VOCABULARY

### Producing More Electricity with Solar Cells and Solar Panels

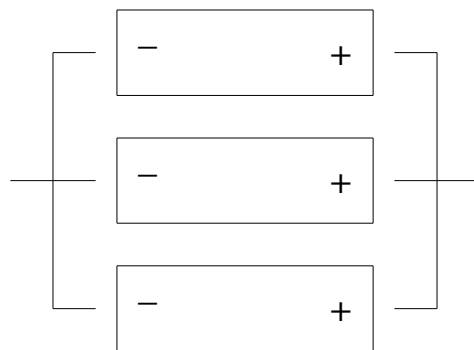
**Electricity** - is a form of energy consisting of charged sub-atomic particles called electrons that are in motion. Electricity moves through wires and other conductors as electrical current. It can also be stored in batteries and other devices.



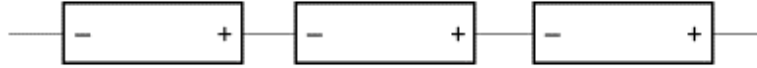
**Multimeter** - is an instrument commonly used to make measurements of basic electrical quantities including electrical current, electrical resistance and voltage. The measurements are typically displayed by an analog meter or by a digital number display.



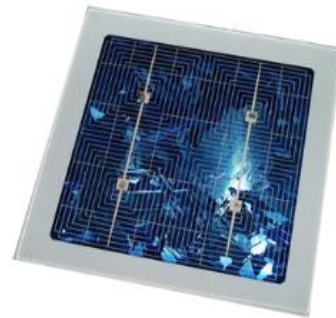
**Parallel circuit** - a basic type of electrical circuit in which all of the terminals with a relatively positive electrical charge are connected together and all of the terminals with a relatively negative electrical charge are also connected together. It can be used to obtain higher electric currents from batteries, solar cells and solar panels.



**Series circuit** - a basic type of electrical circuit in which terminals with a relatively positive electrical charge are connected to terminals with a relatively negative electrical charge. It can be used to obtain a higher voltages from batteries, solar cells and solar panels.



**Solar cell** - a small device that produces electricity when illuminated by light energy from the sun or other source of light.



**Solar panel** - a moderately sized device designed to produce useful amounts electricity when illuminated by light energy from the sun or other source. Most solar panels are constructed from groups of solar cells connected together to obtain larger amounts of electricity than available from a single solar cell.



**Voltage** - also known as the electromotive force or the electric potential difference. I can be thought of as the electrical tension that exists between two points with different electrical charges. It is typically measured in units of volts.

