1. The amount of charge and potential difference.

2. Two parallel conductors.

3. Acts like battery and stores electrical charges.

4. Materials that allow flow of charges.

5. Insulating medium that separates the plates.

6. Unit of capacitance.

7. Act as big capacitors.

8. Materials that does not allow flow of charge.

9. The equivalent capacitance in the circuit is the sum of individual capacitance.

10. The equivalent capacitance is the sum of the reciprocal of the individual capacitance.

11. The equivalent charge in a circuit is the sum of the individual charges.

12. The potential difference across all the capacitance is the sum of individual potential difference.

13. The charge across each capacitor is the same.

14. The potential difference across each capacitor is the same.

15. The process by which a heavy nucleus splitis into medium – sized nuclei.

16. The difference between the total mass of reactants and products.

17. It represents the difference in mass-energy of the nucleus.

18. The two important fuels of fission reactor.

19. It is measured by determining the number of charges passing through a perpendicular cross section of the conductor per unit time.

20. This is used to measure one of the basic electric quantities and is connected in series within a load.

21. This is used to measure one of the basic electric quantities and is connected in across a load.

22. The energy transferred to one coulomb of charge within the battery.

23. The energy transferred to a circuit component per unit difference between the two terminals of the battery.

24. Any arrangement of material that permits electron to flow.

25. The device used to measure potential difference.

26. It states that the ratio of voltage to current is constant.

27. What are the factors affecting the resistance?

28. The rate at which an appliance uses up electrical energy.

It occurs when current passes through a shortened path in the circuit.

1. imbalance in the number of electrons in a body.

2. It staes that “all bodies possess a certain amount of electric fluid”.

3. Charge that is very small in comparison with the distance between them.

4. An atom or body whose number of positively charged particles that of the negatively charged particles.

5. It states that “all bodies contain equal amount of two kinds of fluid”.

6. It states states that the electric force is directly proportional with the product of charge and inversely proportional with the square of the distance between them.

7. It consider charges as a form of strain in the hypothetical ether surrounding a body to charge a body is to strain the ether and to discharge it is to remove this strain.

8. On this, materials are often listed in order of the polarity of charge separation when they are touched with another object.

9. The one who proposed two-fluid theory.

10. He was the one to propose dielectric theory together with Michael Faraday.

11. A safety measure in which excess charges are removed from a body by connecting it to the earth.

12. An atmospheric electrostatic discharge (spark) accompanied by thunder, which typically occurs during thunderstorms, and sometimes during volcanic eruptions or dust storms.

13. A device to determine or measure the presence of electrostatic charges.

15.it explains that all magnetic objects have the tendency to repel or attract to one another. Like charges repel one another and unlike charges attract one another