

Physical science and study workbook wordwise electricity Study Guide

Physical Science and Study Workbook Wordwise Electricity

Physical science, encompassing the fundamental principles of physics and chemistry, provides a comprehensive understanding of the natural world. Among its core topics, electricity holds a pivotal role, underpinning countless technological advancements and everyday phenomena. The "Study Workbook Wordwise Electricity" serves as an essential educational resource, designed to facilitate learners' grasp of electrical concepts through clear explanations, practical exercises, and engaging activities. This article delves into the key aspects of physical science and how the workbook enhances students' understanding of electricity, emphasizing fundamental concepts, practical applications, and study strategies.

Understanding Physical Science and Its Relevance

What is Physical Science?

Physical science is a branch of natural science focused on the study of non-living systems. It includes disciplines such as physics and chemistry, which explore the nature of matter, energy, and the interactions between them. Understanding physical science is crucial because it explains how the universe functions at a fundamental level, from the behavior of atoms to the movement of celestial bodies.

The Importance of Electricity in Physical Science

Electricity is a vital component of physical science because it relates to the energy associated with the movement of electrons. It influences many aspects of daily life, including lighting, communication, transportation, and manufacturing. Studying electricity helps students comprehend how electrical devices work, how to harness electrical energy efficiently, and the safety measures necessary when dealing with electrical systems.

Core Concepts Covered in the Study Workbook Wordwise Electricity

Electric Charge and Its Properties

Understanding electric charge is fundamental to studying electricity. The workbook introduces:

- Types of charges: positive and negative
- How like charges repel and opposite charges attract
- Charge conservation

Electric Current and Circuits

The flow of electrons, or electric current, is essential for powering devices. The workbook emphasizes:

- Definition of electric current (measured in amperes)
- Basic components of electrical circuits: power source, conductors, load
- Series and parallel circuits
- How to construct and analyze simple circuits

Voltage, Resistance, and Ohm's Law

These parameters govern the behavior of electrical circuits:

- Voltage (potential difference): the driving force behind current
- Resistance: opposition to current flow, influenced by material and dimensions
- Ohm's Law: $V = IR$ (voltage = current $\times$ resistance)

Electrical Power and Energy

The workbook explores how electrical energy is used and calculated:

- Power consumption (watts)
- Energy usage over time (kilowatt-hours)
- Efficiency and safety considerations

Electromagnetism and Its Applications

Students learn about the relationship between electricity and magnetism:

- Electromagnets and their construction
- Uses in motors, generators, transformers
- Electromagnetic induction and its role in power generation

Practical Activities and Exercises in the Workbook

Hands-On Circuit Building

The workbook encourages learners to assemble simple circuits to observe:

- How connections affect circuit functionality
- The effect of adding resistors in series and parallel
- Measuring current and voltage with multimeters

Problem-Solving and Conceptual Questions

These exercises reinforce understanding:

- Calculating current, voltage, and resistance using Ohm's Law
- Analyzing real-world electrical devices and troubleshooting issues
- Understanding safety protocols in electrical work

Diagram Labeling and Concept Mapping

Activities that involve:

- Labeling parts of electrical components
- Drawing circuit diagrams
- Mapping relationships between electrical concepts

Study Strategies Using the Workbook Wordwise Electricity

Active Reading and Note-Taking

Encourage students to:

- Highlight key definitions and formulas
- Summarize concepts in their own words
- Create flashcards for quick review

Practice Problems and Self-Assessment

Regular practice helps reinforce learning:

- Complete end-of-section exercises
- Use practice quizzes to identify areas needing improvement
- Work through real-world application problems

Utilizing Visual Aids and Diagrams

Visual learning enhances comprehension:

- Study circuit diagrams and their components
- Use color-coding to differentiate parts
- Create concept maps linking different electrical principles

The Role of the Workbook in Enhancing Understanding of Electricity

Bridging Theory and Practice

The workbook serves as a bridge between theoretical knowledge and practical application by providing:

- Step-by-step instructions for experiments
- Real-life scenarios to contextualize concepts
- Opportunities to develop problem-solving skills

Fostering Critical Thinking and Inquiry

Through questions and activities, learners are encouraged to:

- Predict outcomes of circuit modifications
- Analyze electrical failures
- Design their own electrical projects

Supporting Differentiated Learning

The workbook caters to diverse learning paces and styles by offering:

- Visual diagrams and illustrations
- Hands-on experiments
- Conceptual questions for deeper understanding

Conclusion: Empowering Learners in Physical Science and Electricity

The study workbook Wordwise Electricity is a vital educational tool that enriches students' understanding of one of the most dynamic and applicable branches of physical science. By combining clear explanations, practical activities, and strategic study methods, it equips learners with the knowledge and skills necessary to navigate electrical concepts confidently. Mastery of electricity not only enhances academic performance but also prepares students to engage safely and effectively with modern technology, fostering curiosity and innovation. As physical science continues to evolve, resources like the Wordwise workbook remain essential in cultivating a new generation of scientifically literate individuals capable of contributing to technological progress and sustainable development.

Physical Science and Study Workbook Wordwise Electricity: An In-Depth Exploration

In the realm of educational resources, workbooks serve as vital tools for reinforcing learning, fostering comprehension, and encouraging active engagement with complex subjects. Among these, the Physical Science and Study Workbook Wordwise Electricity stands out as a comprehensive, user-friendly guide tailored for students and educators alike. This article delves into the intricate details of this workbook, its pedagogical approach, content scope, and how it enhances understanding of electricity within physical science.

Overview of Physical Science and Study Workbook Wordwise Electricity

The Physical Science and Study Workbook Wordwise Electricity is designed to demystify the fundamental principles of electricity, making them accessible and engaging for learners. Its structured format combines theoretical explanations with practical exercises, fostering a balanced approach to mastering the subject.

This workbook is particularly suited for middle to high school students, educators seeking supplemental material, or self-learners aiming to build a solid foundation in physical science. Its emphasis on clarity, visual aids, and interactive activities positions it as an effective educational resource.

Organizational Structure and Content Scope

The workbook is organized into several key sections, each building upon the previous to create a

cohesive learning experience. Here's an extensive overview:

- Introduction to Physical Science

- Definition and Scope: Clarifies what physical science encompasses, including physics and chemistry.

- Importance of Electricity: Explains the role electricity plays in daily life and technological advancements.

- Historical Background: Brief history of electricity discoveries, from static electricity to modern innovations.

- Fundamentals of Electricity

- Electric Charge:

- Types (positive and negative)

- Properties (attraction, repulsion)

- Conductors vs. insulators

- Electric Current:

- Definition and measurement (amperes)

- Types (direct current vs. alternating current)

- Sources of electrical current

- Voltage and Potential Difference:

- Concept explanation

- How voltage drives current

- Resistance:

- Definition and factors affecting resistance

- Ohm's Law ($\text{Voltage} = \text{Current} \times \text{Resistance}$)

- Electrical Circuits

- Components:
- Batteries, wires, switches, resistors, bulbs
- Circuit Types:
- Series circuits
- Parallel circuits
- Circuit Analysis:
- Reading circuit diagrams
- Calculating current, voltage, and resistance

- Magnetism and Electromagnetism

- Magnetic Fields:
- Properties
- Earth's magnetic field
- Electromagnetic Induction:
- How moving magnetic fields generate electric currents
- Applications like transformers and generators

- Practical Applications of Electricity

- Electrical Devices:
- Household appliances
- Electronic gadgets
- Safety Measures:
- Grounding
- Circuit breakers
- Proper handling techniques

- Experimental Activities and Problem-Solving Exercises

- Hands-on experiments to reinforce concepts
- Practice problems with step-by-step solutions
- Diagrams for circuit construction and analysis

Pedagogical Approach and Learning Methods

The Wordwise aspect of this workbook emphasizes vocabulary development and conceptual clarity. Its educational philosophy integrates several effective teaching strategies:

Clear Definitions and Terminology

- Each new term is introduced with precise definitions.
- Contextual examples clarify usage.

Visual Aids and Diagrams

- Illustrated circuit diagrams help visualize concepts.
- Charts comparing circuit types or properties enhance understanding.
- Photos of experiments enable learners to replicate activities.

Interactive Exercises

- Fill-in-the-blank questions to reinforce terminology.
- Multiple-choice quizzes for quick assessments.
- Labeling exercises for diagrams.
- Problem-solving exercises that challenge students to apply formulas and concepts.

Vocabulary Building

- Word lists with definitions.
- Contextual sentence examples.
- Crossword puzzles and matching activities.

Real-World Connections

- Sections linking scientific principles to everyday technology.
- Case studies of electrical innovations.

Strengths of the Wordwise Electricity Workbook

This workbook's design offers several advantages:

- Comprehensive Coverage: It spans fundamental concepts to advanced topics, suitable for diverse learning levels.
- Engaging Presentation: The combination of visuals, exercises, and real-world applications maintains student interest.
- Focus on Vocabulary: The wordwise approach helps learners internalize scientific terminology, crucial for mastering physical science.
- Hands-On Learning: Experimental activities foster practical skills and reinforce theoretical knowledge.
- Progressive Difficulty: Exercises are sequenced to gradually increase in complexity, supporting scaffolded learning.

Potential Limitations and Considerations

While highly effective, some considerations include:

- Supplementary Materials Needed: For comprehensive understanding, integrating multimedia resources or lab equipment might enhance practical skills.
- Assumed Prior Knowledge: Some sections assume a basic grasp of general science concepts, which may require additional review for novices.
- Accessibility: The readability level should be verified to ensure it aligns with the target age group.

How This Workbook Supports Effective Learning

The Physical Science and Study Workbook Wordwise Electricity acts as a bridge between theoretical science and practical understanding. Its design encourages active participation, which is proven to improve retention and comprehension.

Students benefit from:

- Reinforced vocabulary, which reduces confusion in scientific discourse.
- Visual learning through diagrams and illustrations.
- Practical activities that translate theory into real-world skills.
- Self-assessment opportunities that help track progress.

Educators find it a flexible resource for lesson planning, homework assignments, or remedial instruction.

Conclusion: Is It a Valuable Educational Tool?

The Physical Science and Study Workbook Wordwise Electricity stands out as a thoughtfully crafted educational resource that effectively combines clarity, engagement, and comprehensive coverage. Its focus on vocabulary development and practical exercises makes it particularly suitable for learners aiming to grasp the essentials of electricity within physical science.

By integrating visual aids, interactive activities, and real-world applications, it fosters an immersive learning environment. While it may benefit from supplementary resources for advanced or laboratory-based learning, it remains a valuable tool for foundational education.

For students aspiring to build confidence in understanding electricity ? from basic concepts to circuit analysis ? this workbook offers an accessible, structured, and engaging pathway. It exemplifies how well-designed educational materials can transform complex scientific subjects into approachable and stimulating learning experiences.

QuestionAnswer What are the fundamental principles of electricity covered in the 'Study Workbook Wordwise Electricity'? The workbook covers fundamental principles such as electric charge, current, voltage, resistance, and Ohm's Law, helping students understand how electricity flows and interacts. How does the workbook explain the concept of electrical circuits? It provides clear explanations of series and parallel circuits, including diagrams and practical examples to illustrate how electrical components are connected and function within circuits. What types of practice questions are included in the 'Wordwise Electricity' workbook? The workbook features multiple-choice questions, fill-in-the-blank exercises, and problem-solving scenarios to reinforce understanding of key concepts in electricity and circuitry. How can students use the workbook to improve their understanding of electromagnetism? The workbook introduces electromagnetism concepts through visual aids and experiments, helping students grasp how electric currents can create magnetic fields and vice versa. Is the 'Study Workbook Wordwise Electricity' suitable for beginner or advanced learners? It's designed primarily for beginners and middle school students, providing foundational knowledge with clear explanations and guided exercises to build confidence in physical science topics related to electricity.

Related keywords: physics, science, workbook, electricity, study guide, electrical concepts, energy, circuits, electromagnetism, experiments

What Is Electricity

What is electricity?

Electricity is a fundamental form of energy that powers our modern world. It is an invisible force that

facilitates countless everyday activities, from lighting our homes to powering complex technological devices. Understanding what electricity is, how it works, and its significance in our lives is essential for appreciating the technological advancements that have transformed human society.

Understanding the Concept of Electricity

Electricity is a type of energy resulting from the movement of charged particles, primarily electrons and protons. This movement creates an electric current, which can be harnessed for various practical purposes. Although it is invisible to the naked eye, its effects are evident in the light of a bulb, the operation of a computer, or the functioning of an electric motor.

Historical Perspective

The study of electricity dates back thousands of years, with ancient civilizations like the Greeks observing static electricity. However, it wasn't until the 17th and 18th centuries that scientists such as William Gilbert, Benjamin Franklin, and Alessandro Volta made significant discoveries that laid the groundwork for modern electrical engineering.

The development of the electric battery, the discovery of electrical conduction, and the invention of the electric generator all contributed to our current understanding of electricity.

What Is Electricity? A Scientific Explanation

At its core, electricity involves the movement of electrons within atoms. Atoms are the basic building blocks of matter, consisting of a nucleus made of protons and neutrons, surrounded by electrons orbiting in various energy levels.

Electrons and Protons: The Charge Carriers

- Electrons carry a negative electric charge.
- Protons carry a positive electric charge.
- Neutrons are neutral particles with no charge.

In conductive materials like metals, electrons are loosely bound and can move freely, making these materials good conductors of electricity.

Electric Charges and Coulomb's Law

Electricity arises from the interaction between electric charges. Coulomb's Law describes the force between two point charges:

- The force is directly proportional to the product of the magnitudes of the charges.
- The force diminishes with the square of the distance between the charges.

This fundamental principle explains how charges exert forces and influence each other, leading to electric fields and currents.

Types of Electricity

Electricity manifests in various forms, primarily categorized into static and current electricity.

Static Electricity

Static electricity is the build-up of electric charge on the surface of objects. It occurs when there is an imbalance of electrons, often caused by friction. Common examples include:

- Rubbing a balloon on your hair
- Lightning during thunderstorms
- Shock when touching a doorknob after walking across a carpet

Static electricity is characterized by sudden discharges, known as electrostatic sparks.

Current Electricity

Current electricity involves the continuous flow of electrons through a conductor. It is the type of electricity used to power homes, industries, and electronic devices.

- Direct Current (DC): Electrons flow in a single direction. Used in batteries and electronics.
- Alternating Current (AC): Electrons reverse direction periodically. Used in household power supplies.

How Electricity is Generated

Electricity generation involves converting other forms of energy into electrical energy. The most common methods include:

Electromagnetic Induction

Discovered by Michael Faraday, electromagnetic induction occurs when a conductor (like a coil of wire) is moved within a magnetic field, inducing an electric current. This principle is the basis for

most electric generators.

Chemical Reactions

Batteries generate electricity through chemical reactions that produce a flow of electrons from one electrode to another.

Renewable Energy Sources

- Hydropower: Uses flowing water to spin turbines.
- Wind Power: Converts wind energy into electricity via turbines.
- Solar Power: Converts sunlight into electricity using photovoltaic cells.
- Geothermal Energy: Uses heat from beneath the Earth's surface.

How Electricity Travels: The Power Grid

Electricity generated at power plants is transmitted through a vast network known as the power grid.

The Transmission and Distribution System

- High-voltage Transmission Lines: Carry electricity over long distances with minimal losses.
- Step-down Transformers: Reduce voltage for safe distribution.
- Distribution Lines: Deliver electricity to homes and businesses.

This infrastructure ensures that electricity reaches consumers efficiently and safely.

Applications of Electricity

Electricity is indispensable in various sectors, including:

- Lighting and heating
- Transportation (electric vehicles)
- Communication devices (phones, internet)
- Industrial manufacturing
- Medical equipment
- Entertainment electronics (TVs, gaming consoles)

Its versatility makes it central to modern life.

Safety and Electricity

While electricity is incredibly useful, it also poses safety risks if not handled properly.

Electrical Hazards

- Electric shocks
- Short circuits
- Fires caused by faulty wiring

Safety Precautions

- Use of circuit breakers and fuses
- Proper insulation of wires
- Grounding electrical devices
- Regular maintenance and inspections

Understanding and respecting electrical safety is crucial for preventing accidents.

The Future of Electricity

Advancements in technology continue to shape the future of electricity.

Emerging Trends

- Smart Grids: Integrate digital technology for efficient management.
- Renewable Energy Integration: Expand the use of solar, wind, and other clean sources.
- Energy Storage: Improved batteries to store excess energy.
- Decentralized Power Generation: Small-scale, localized generation systems like rooftop solar panels.

These innovations aim to make electricity more sustainable, reliable, and accessible worldwide.

Conclusion

Electricity is a vital, invisible force that underpins virtually every aspect of modern civilization. From the basic scientific principles involving electrons and electric charges to the complex infrastructure that delivers power globally, understanding what electricity is helps us appreciate its importance and

the need for responsible usage. As technology advances, the way we generate, distribute, and utilize electricity continues to evolve, promising a future where sustainable and efficient energy solutions play a crucial role in global development.

Keywords for SEO Optimization:

- What is electricity
- Electricity explained
- Types of electricity
- How electricity is generated
- Electricity applications
- Electrical safety tips
- Future of electricity
- Power grid infrastructure
- Renewable energy sources
- Electromagnetic induction

Electricity is a fundamental force of nature that powers our modern world, enabling countless devices, technologies, and systems essential to daily life. Its invisible yet pervasive presence influences everything from the lights in our homes to the vast networks of information transfer across the globe. Understanding what electricity is requires delving into its scientific principles, origins, types, applications, and safety considerations. This comprehensive overview aims to clarify these aspects and provide a detailed insight into this vital phenomenon.

What Is Electricity? A Fundamental Explanation

Electricity is the form of energy resulting from the presence and movement of electric charge. It is a broad term that encompasses a variety of phenomena resulting from the behavior of electrons and other charged particles.

Key Concepts:

- **Electric Charge:** A fundamental property of matter that causes particles to experience a force when placed in an electric and magnetic field. The two types are positive and negative charges.
- **Electrons:** Subatomic particles carrying a negative charge, which are primarily responsible for electric current in conductive materials.
- **Protons:** Positively charged particles in atomic nuclei, which are not typically involved directly in electrical conduction in everyday contexts.

Core Principles:

- Electric Current: The flow of electric charge, primarily electrons, through a conductor such as copper wire.
- Electric Voltage: The potential difference that drives the flow of electrons from one point to another.
- Resistance: The opposition to the flow of electric current within a material, affecting how easily electrons can pass through.

In essence, electricity is the manifestation of the movement or presence of electric charges, which can be harnessed to perform work, generate light, heat, and power myriad devices.

The Scientific Foundations of Electricity

Understanding electricity from a scientific perspective involves exploring several key theories and laws that describe its behavior.

Electromagnetism

Electricity and magnetism are two sides of the same coin, unified under the theory of electromagnetism:

- Electromagnetic Force: One of the four fundamental forces of nature, responsible for interactions between charged particles.
- Maxwell's Equations: A set of four equations formulated by James Clerk Maxwell that describe how electric and magnetic fields are generated and altered by each other and by charges.

Atomic and Subatomic Structure

At the microscopic level:

- Atoms: Consist of a nucleus (containing protons and neutrons) surrounded by electrons.
- Electron Movement: In conductive materials, some electrons are loosely bound and can move freely, creating a sea of charge that facilitates electrical conduction.

Conductivity and Insulation

- Conductors: Materials like copper, aluminum, and silver that allow free movement of electrons, enabling efficient electricity flow.
- Insulators: Materials such as rubber, glass, and plastic that resist electron flow, preventing current passage.

Types of Electricity

Electricity manifests in various forms, primarily categorized into static and current electricity.

Static Electricity

- Definition: The accumulation of electric charge on the surface of objects, resulting in an electric field.
- Generation: Usually caused by friction, where electrons are transferred from one object to another.
- Examples: Lightning, shock from touching a doorknob after walking on a carpet, balloon sticking to a wall.

Current Electricity

- Definition: The continuous flow of electric charge through a conductor.
- Types:
 - Direct Current (DC): Electric charge flows in one constant direction; used in batteries and electronics.
 - Alternating Current (AC): Electric charge periodically reverses direction; used in household power supplies.

Generation of Electricity

Electricity is not naturally abundant in a usable form but is generated through various processes involving the conversion of other forms of energy.

Methods of Generation

- Mechanical Energy Conversion:
 - Generators and Turbines: Mechanical energy from wind, water, steam, or combustion engines

turns turbines connected to generators, producing electricity.

- Examples: Hydroelectric dams, coal-fired power plants, nuclear reactors, wind turbines.

- Chemical Energy Conversion:

- Batteries: Store chemical energy that converts into electrical energy through electrochemical reactions.

- Fuel Cells: Generate electricity through chemical reactions, often involving hydrogen.

- Renewable Sources:

- Solar Panels (Photovoltaic Cells): Convert sunlight directly into electricity.

- Geothermal and tidal energy: Use Earth's internal heat or ocean movements to generate power.

The Role of Power Plants

Power plants are facilities where large-scale electricity generation occurs. They often employ turbines driven by steam or water to rotate generators. The generated electricity is then transmitted through power lines to homes, industries, and institutions.

Electricity Transmission and Distribution

Once generated, electricity must be transmitted efficiently over long distances and distributed to end-users.

Transmission Lines

- High-Voltage Lines: Minimize energy loss over distances by increasing voltage and reducing current.

- Transformers: Step up voltage for transmission and step down for distribution.

Distribution Networks

- After transmission, electricity passes through local substations that adjust voltage levels.

- Distribution lines deliver electricity to homes, businesses, and industries.

Applications of Electricity

Electricity's versatility makes it essential across countless sectors.

Residential Use

- Lighting, heating, cooling, cooking, and powering appliances.
- Communication devices such as phones and internet modems.

Industrial Use

- Manufacturing processes, automation, and heavy machinery.
- Data centers, robotics, and large-scale equipment.

Transportation

- Electric vehicles (EVs), trains, and underground transit systems.
- Emerging technologies like electric planes and ships.

Medical and Scientific Fields

- Medical devices such as MRI machines, X-ray equipment.
- Scientific instrumentation and research facilities.

Safety and Risks Associated with Electricity

While electricity is indispensable, it poses inherent risks if mishandled.

Electrical Shock

- Can cause burns, nerve damage, or even death.
- Occurs when electric current passes through the body.

Fire Hazards

- Faulty wiring or overloads can ignite fires.
- Proper insulation, grounding, and circuit breakers are vital safety measures.

Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)

- Disrupts electronics and communication devices.
- Shielding and proper circuit design help mitigate EMI.

Precautions and Safety Tips

- Use qualified electricians for installations.
- Avoid overloading circuits.
- Keep electrical devices away from water.
- Regularly inspect wiring and appliances.

The Future of Electricity

As technology advances, the generation, transmission, and utilization of electricity continue to evolve.

Emerging Trends:

- Smart Grids: Intelligent networks that optimize electricity distribution.
- Renewable Integration: Increasing reliance on solar, wind, and other renewable sources.
- Energy Storage: Development of batteries and other storage systems for balancing supply and demand.
- Decentralization: More localized generation, like rooftop solar panels, reducing dependence on centralized power plants.
- Innovations in Transmission: High-voltage direct current (HVDC) lines and superconductors for more efficient transmission.

Challenges Ahead:

- Balancing energy demand with sustainable and environmentally friendly sources.
- Ensuring grid stability amid variable renewable generation.
- Developing affordable energy storage solutions.
- Addressing cybersecurity concerns for power infrastructure.

Conclusion

Electricity, in its essence, is a powerful and versatile form of energy that has revolutionized the way humans live and work. Its scientific principles, diverse sources, and vast applications underscore its importance in contemporary society. As we look toward a sustainable future, innovations in electricity generation and management will be crucial in meeting global energy needs while protecting the environment. Understanding the fundamentals of electricity—from its atomic origins to its grand-scale generation and distribution—empowers us to use this vital resource responsibly and efficiently.

QuestionAnswer What is electricity? Electricity is a form of energy resulting from the movement of charged particles, such as electrons, through a conductor. How is electricity generated? Electricity is generated using various methods, including burning fossil fuels, harnessing wind or water flow, nuclear reactions, or solar energy conversion. What are the common sources of electricity in households? Common sources include power plants that produce electricity from coal, natural gas, nuclear, hydroelectric, wind, or solar energy. Why is electricity important in daily life? Electricity powers almost all modern devices and appliances, enabling lighting, heating, communication, and transportation, making daily life more convenient and efficient. What safety precautions should be taken when handling electricity? Always avoid contact with exposed wires, do not overload circuits, use proper insulation, and keep electrical devices away from water to prevent shocks and accidents. How does electricity work in electronic devices? In electronic devices, electricity flows through circuits to power components like chips, screens, and motors, enabling the device to perform its intended functions.

Related keywords: electricity, electric current, voltage, power, circuits, electrons, energy, electrical energy, electrical charge, conductors

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