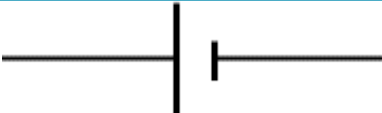
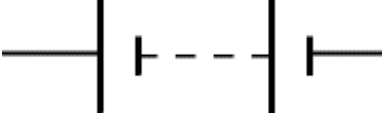





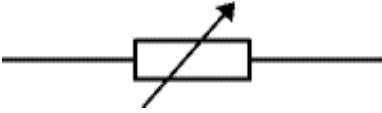
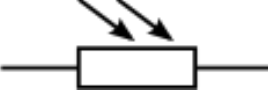
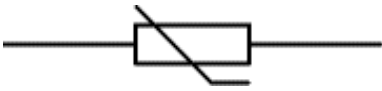
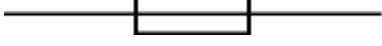




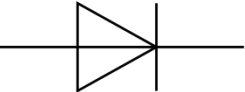
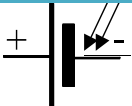
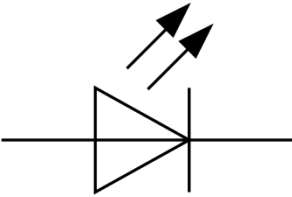

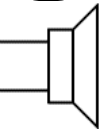
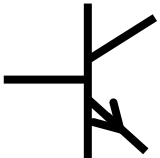
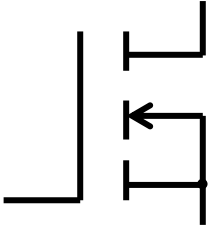


Component Name	Circuit Symbol	Function
Cell		Supplies electrical energy to a circuit, the longer line shows the positive side.
Battery		A battery of cells means 2 or more cells.
DC Supply		Supplies electrical energy to a circuit in the form of a direct current.
AC Supply		Supplies electrical energy to a circuit in the form of an alternating current.
Lamp		A lamp lights when current flows through it, converting electrical energy to light energy.
Switch		A switch allows you to complete or break a circuit.
Resistor		A resistor restricts the flow of current, this may be to protect other components.
Variable Resistor		A resistor, the resistance of which can be varied in the circuit, could be used for a dimmer switch.
LDR (Light Dependent Resistor)		Can be used to control a circuit. The resistance goes down as the light increases.
Thermistor		The resistance of a thermistor will increase as the temperature increases.
Fuse		A fuse is a safety device - the metal core will melt when too much current is flowing in the circuit.
Voltmeter		Measures potential difference. Must be placed in parallel to measure the difference in electrical potential between two points.
Ammeter		Measures current. Must be placed in series to measure the current flowing in a circuit.
Ohmmeter		Measures resistance. Must be placed in parallel with the component(s) which are to be measured.
Capacitor		Used to store electrical charge, can be used to create a simple timing circuit, or in the flash in a camera.
Diode		Only allows current to flow in one direction.

Component Name	Circuit Symbol	Function
Photovoltaic Cell		Converts light energy to electrical energy, can be used as the power source in a circuit. More light will mean a greater p.d. across the cell.
LED (Light Emitting Diode)		Emits light when a current flows but only allows current to flow in one direction. Requires less energy than a lamp.
Motor		Converts electrical energy into kinetic energy by turning.
Loudspeaker		Converts electrical energy into sound energy.
NPNTransistor		Acts as a switch when a voltage of 0.7 V is applied across the base and emitter
N-channel enhancement MOSFET		Acts as a switch when a voltage of approximately 2 V is applied across the gate and the source.