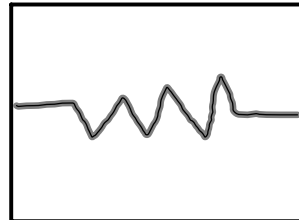


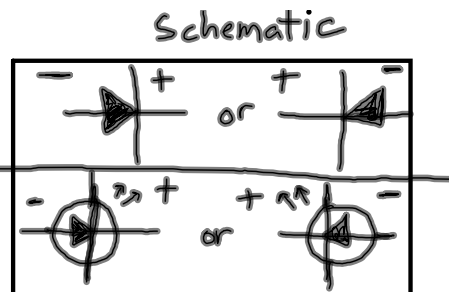
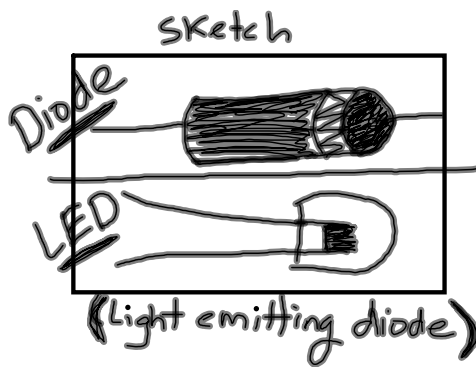
Resistor



p. 3

What it does:

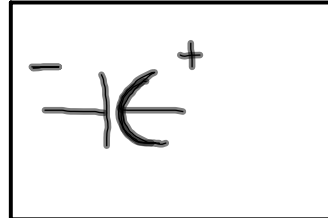
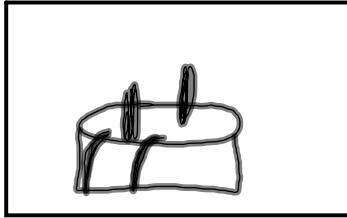
- Reduces the current (mA decreases)
- Will slow device or make a bulb dim
- Delivers less power to a device
- Energy can flow through the resistor in both directions.
- Is not an energy source
- Increase in temperature of the resistor = more resistance of energy.



p. 6

What it does: **Diode**

- Energy can flow through the diode in one direction. (one way) Neg (-) to Pos (+)
- Reduces the current (mA decreases)
- Will slow device or make a bulb dim
- Is not an energy source
- LED's have lights that turn on when energy passes through them. Other diodes don't, so you need a device or check the mA if on or not.

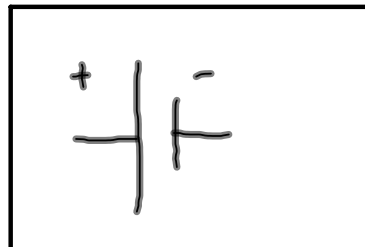
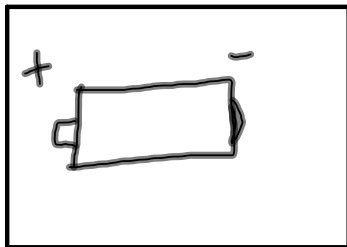


p. 7

## Capacitor

What it does:

- Charges or Discharges a limited amount of energy (stores energy, does not generate it)
- Discharges its stored energy when hooked to a circuit (with a device) in the opposite direction it was charged with energy.
- Can show volt readings by itself when charged.
- Device will turn on for short amount of time, then stop functioning.
- Will empty of energy or fill with energy in a short period of time.



p. 9

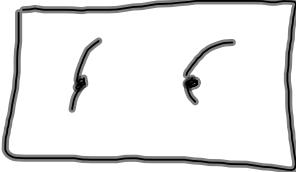
## Single Cell Battery

What it does:

- Is an energy source
- Will give a volt reading by itself
- Will give an ammeter reading when hooked in a circuit with a device
- The energy does not build up or decrease in a short period of time
- Has a negative and positive terminal (side).

explanation of 4 devices and review sheets to study for lab test on 4 components :)

### Mystery Box



Devices you could use to collect evidence

