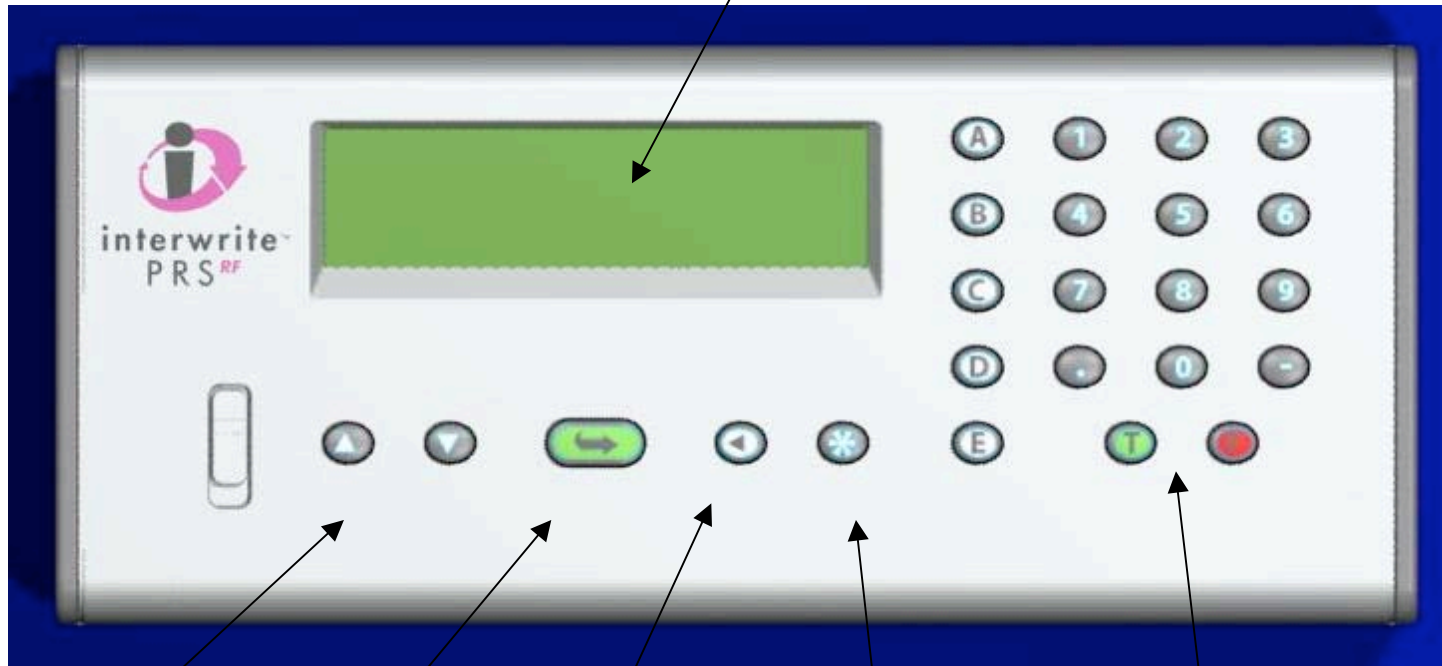


PRS RF Student Clicker/Remote

Two line display for indicating response and status of receipt



Scroll Keys

Send/Enter

Backspace

Alpha, Numeric and T/F Keys

AAA batteries used to keep future costs down.

Setup Key

Diagnostics include Battery level %

Sign on Process (First Time)

- Turn on Clicker - Battery symbol displayed
- Stop scan by hitting “ * ” on the keypad
- Hit “ * ” again which takes you to the Setup Menu
- Scroll Up to ID:
- Hit “Send/Enter” key (green)
- Type ID number
- Hit “Send/Enter”
- Hit “ * ” to exit Setup Menu
- ID now stored in the unit (for Non Loaner units)
- Can now rescan by selecting New Class Scan, or by turning unit off and on.

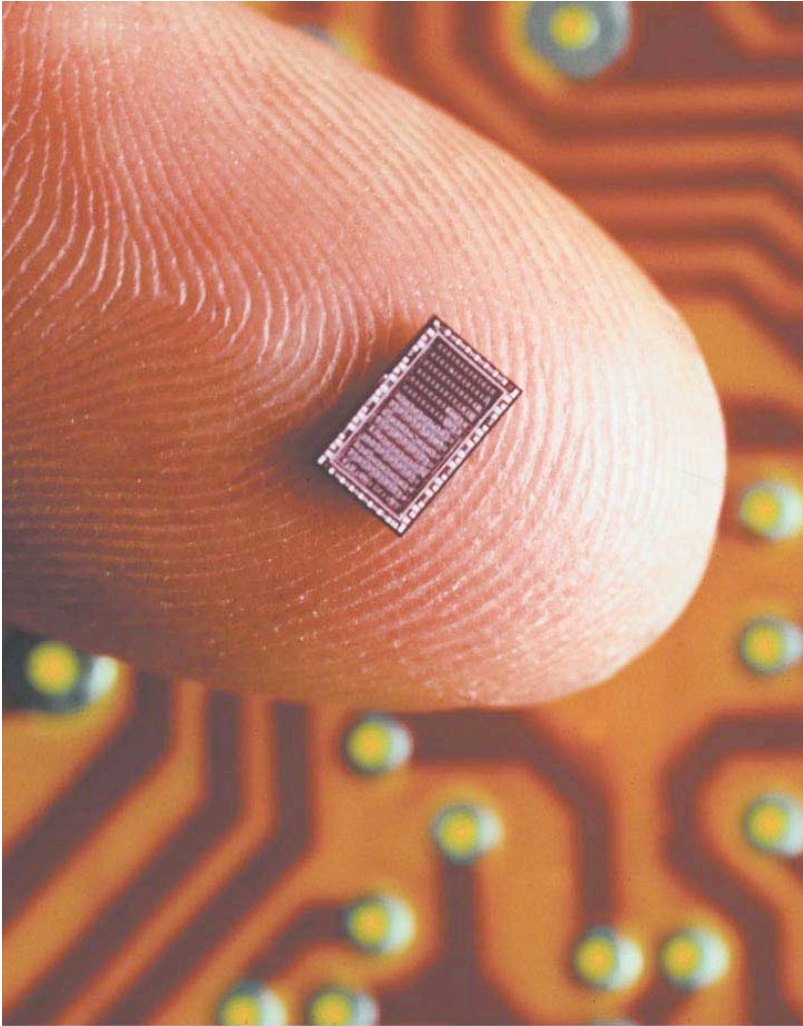
Sample question

I am a:

1. Freshman
2. Sophomore
3. Junior
4. Senior
5. None of above



Chapter 26. Electric Charges and Forces



Electric Charges and Forces

- The electric force is one of the fundamental forces of nature. Controlled electricity is the cornerstone of our modern, technological society.
- **Chapter Goal:** To develop a basic understanding of electric phenomena in terms of charges, forces, and fields.

Chapter 26. Electric Charges and Forces

Topics:

- Developing a Charge Model
- Charge
- Insulators and Conductors
- Coulomb's Law
- The Field Model

Chapter 26. Reading Quizzes



Question: What is the SI unit of charge?

- A. Coulomb
- B. Faraday
- C. Ampere
- D. Ohm
- E. Volt

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- A. Coulomb**
- B. Faraday
- C. Ampere
- D. Ohm
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**A charge alters the space around it.
What is this alteration of space called?**

- A. Charged plasma
- B. Charge sphere
- C. Electric ether
- D. Electric field
- E. Electrophoresys

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If a negative charged rod is held near a neutral metal ball, the ball is attracted to the rod. This happens

- A. because of magnetic effects.
- B. because the ball tries to pull the rod's electrons over to it.
- C. because the rod polarizes the metal.
- D. because the rod and the ball have opposite charges.

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The electric field of a charge is defined by the force on

- A. an electron.
- B. a proton.
- C. a source charge.
- D. a test charge.

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Chapter 26. Basic Content and Examples

Charge Model

1. Objects can be charged by rubbing; charged objects attract small objects, such as foams, or paper shreds.
2. Charge can be transferred from one object to another.
3. Two kinds of charges: positive and negative
4. Like charged objects repel each other, oppositely charged objects attract each other. (Note: Both positive and negative charged objects attract neutral charge.)
5. How do we know that an object is charged: electroscope.
6. Opposite charges cancel each other. (that is why we call them + and - charges)