1. What are electrons?
   a. Negatively charged subatomic particles
   b. Positively charged subatomic particles
   c. Neutrally-charged subatomic particles
   d. Negatively charged atoms

2. Which word best describes electricity as it occurs in nature?
   a. Orderly
   b. Stationary
   c. Sudden
   d. Powerless

3. Why is static electricity not useful as a power source?
   a. Because electrons aren't transferred in bursts of static electricity.
   b. Because all energy is released at once in static electricity.
   c. Because static electricity is not a real form of electricity.
   d. Because static electricity only occurs in lightning.

4. What is a current?
   a. A steady flow of electricity.
   b. A short burst of electricity.
   c. A wire along which electricity flows.
   d. A power source that supplies electricity.

5. What is the function of a power source in a circuit?
   a. It provides a steady source of static electricity.
   b. It provides a means through which the circuit can be broken.
   c. It provides a path along which the electricity can flow.
   d. It provides a steady flow of electrons.

6. How does rubber differ from most metals?
   a. Rubber is a good conductor, most metals are good insulators.
   b. Rubber conducts electrons; most metals conduct protons.
   c. Rubber is a good insulator; most metals are good conductors.
   d. Rubber is a good power source; most metals are good conductors.

7. What might happen if wires weren't insulated?
   a. The power source would no longer provide a flow of electrons.
   b. We'd be in danger of harm from electric shocks.
   c. Current electricity would become static electricity.
   d. The circuit would be broken.

8. Which of the following is an example of a load?
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 

9. What device opens and closes an electric circuit?
   a. A switch
   b. A power source
   c. A load
   d. A current

10. What happens if you disconnect a circuit from its positive terminal?
    a. The electrons shoot out from the negative terminal
    b. The electrons stop flowing, and the current stops
    c. The current reverses direction
    d. Nothing happens