magnetic flux	a measure of the number of lines of force emerging from a given area
magnetic flux density or magnetic induction	the number of flux lines through unit area perpendicular to the magnetic field
magnetic force	a region of influence surrounding a magnet
magnetism	the property of certain materials that allows them to attract iron objects
motor effect	when a current-carrying conductor in a magnetic field experiences a force

moving coil galvanometers	sensitive electric meters that use the torque on a current-carrying coil in a magnet field to measure the current or voltage
power transmission	the transfer of electricity from power stations to the consumer, done at high voltages to minimise heating loss
right-hand palm rule	a method which allows the direction of the force on a current-carrying wire to be determined
rotors	the rotating part in an electric motor or generator, consisting of a laminated soft-iron core and conducting coils
shield wire	a single wire attached to the top of transmission lines to protect against lightning strikes, also known as "overhead earth wire"

slip ring commutators	motor devices that reverse the direction of the current each half cycle; used in DC electric motors and generators
slip rings	conductors, often graphite, that allow the current to be taken from an AC generator or supplied to an AC motor
starting resistance	placed in series with a motor when the back emf at start up is insufficient to limit the current to prevent burn-out
stators	the stationary part of an electric motor or generator, in some cases carrying the induced current
step-down transformer	a transformer in which the voltage in the secondary coil is less than the voltage in the primary coil

step-up transformer	a transformer in which the voltage in the secondary coil is greater than the voltage in the primary coil
torque	the turning effect of a force
transformers	electrical devices that allow voltages to be transferred from one circuit to another, generally with a change in voltage and current
turns ratio	the ratio of the number of turns in the primary coil to the number of turns in the secondary coil; also equal to the ratio of the voltages and inversely to the ratio of the currents