

# Electricity

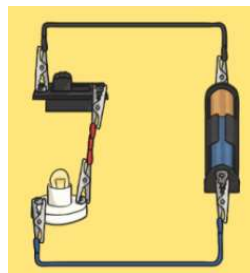
# Class 3 and 4

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Insulator</b>	A material which electricity cannot flow through	<b>Generate</b>	To cause something to exist. A generator makes electricity.	<b>Switch</b>	A component that turns on or off the circuit.	<b>What is electricity?</b> Electricity is the most useful form of <b>energy</b> . It makes things turn using motors and can heat things in our homes and produces sound. <b>Appliances</b> need to be plugged in to run on electricity.
<b>Conductor</b>	A material that allows electricity to flow through it	<b>Cell</b>	The scientific name for a battery	<b>Terminal</b>	The ends of a battery. One is positive and one is negative.	
<b>Circuit</b>	A path of electrical current	<b>Connection</b>	A link or a join.	<b>Solar Power</b>	Energy converted from the sun's rays.	
<b>Current</b>	The flow of electrical charge	<b>Component</b>	A part of something.	<b>Voltage</b>	The force of electrical currents.	

## Key Knowledge

- **An electrical circuit:** electricity can flow through the components that complete a circuit.
- A circuit always needs a **power source** such as a battery, with wires connected at both ends (+) and (-). A battery is made from a series of cells connected together.
- A circuit can also contain other electrical components such as bulbs, buzzers or motors which allow electricity to pass through.
- Electricity will only travel around a circuit which is **complete**.



<b>Conductors</b>	Some materials let electricity pass through them easily. Many metals such as iron, copper and steel are good conductors.
<b>Insulators</b>	Some materials do not allow electricity to pass through them. Wood, glass, plastic and rubber are all good insulators. That is why they are used to cover materials that carry electricity.

## Prior Learning

Children will explore how things work.

## Next Steps

Children will learn about amps and voltage.