

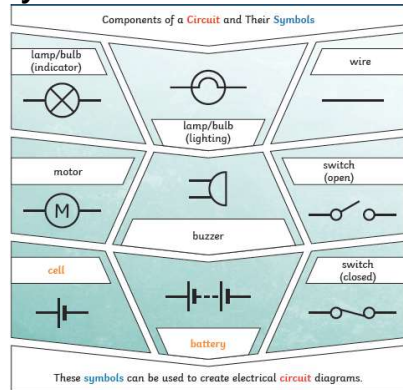
# Electricity

## Vocabulary to revise from previous years

Vocabulary to revise from previous years		Key Vocabulary New to Year 6			
<b>Electricity</b>	The flow of an electric current or charge through a material, e.g. from a power source through wires to an appliance.	<b>Appliances</b>	A piece of equipment or device designed to perform a particular job, such as a washing machine or mobile phone.	<b>Symbol</b>	A visual picture that stands for something else.
				<b>Amps</b>	How electrical current is measured.
<b>Generate</b>	To make or produce.	<b>Battery</b>	A device that stores electrical energy as a chemical.	<b>Voltage</b>	The force that makes the electric current move through the wires. The greater the voltage, the more current will flow.
<b>Renewable</b>	A source of electricity that will not run out. These include solar, nuclear, geothermal, hydro and wind.	<b>Circuit</b>	A pathway that electricity can flow around. It includes wires and a power supply and may include bulbs, switches or buzzers.		
<b>Non-renewable</b>	This source of energy will eventually run out and so will no longer be able to be used to make electricity. These include fossil fuels – coal, oil and natural gas.	<b>Electrons</b>	Small particles with an electric charge.	<b>Resistance</b>	The difficulty that the electric current has when flowing around a circuit.
		<b>Current</b>	This is the steady flow of electrons. This is measured in amperes (amps).		

## Key Knowledge

**What are the components of a circuit and what are their symbols?**



**What two types of electricity are there?**

- Natural
- Man-made

**What is a series circuit?**

A circuit that has only one route for the current to take. If more bulbs or buzzers are added, the power has to be shared and so they will be dimmer or quieter. If just one part of this series circuit breaks, the circuit is broken and the flow of current stops.

**How has electricity impacted our lives?**

Look at the changes over time and the following scientists:

- Thomas Edison
- Nikola Tesla
- Alessandro Volta
- Michael Faraday

**What will make a bulb brighter or buzzer louder?**

- More batteries or a higher voltage create more power to flow through the circuit.
- Shortening the wires means the electrons have less resistance to flow through.

**What are the effects of differing voltages in a circuit?**

The greater the voltage, the more current will flow. (Investigations)

**What will make a bulb dimmer or buzzer quieter?**

- Fewer batteries or lower voltage give less power to the circuit.
- More buzzers or bulbs mean the power is shared by more components.
- Lengthening the wires means the electrons have travel through more resistance.

## Prior Learning

Children will have learnt about electrical circuits, conductors and insulators

## Next Steps

At KS3, the children will learn about:

- Electro-magnetism
- Static electricity
- How to generate electricity