

Key Vocabulary:

Battery – A container consisting of one or more cells where chemical energy is converted into electricity and used as a source of power

Bulb – A glass bulb which provides light by passing an electrical current through a filament

Buzzer – An electrical device that makes a buzzing noise and is used for signalling

Cell – A device containing electrodes that is used for generating current

Circuit – A complete and closed path around which a circulating electric current can flow

Conductor – A material or device which allows heat or electricity to carry through

Insulator – A substance that does not readily conduct electricity e.g. plastic, wood, glass and rubber are good electrical insulators

Current – A flow of electricity which results from the ordered directional movement of electrically charged particles

Electricity – A form of energy resulting from the existence of charged particles

Filament – A conducting wire or thread with a high melting point that forms part of an electric bulb

Motor – A machine powered by electricity that supplies motive power for a vehicle or other moveable device

Switch – A device for making and breaking the connection in an electric circuit

Voltage – An electrical force that makes electricity move through a wire, measured in volts

Resistance – The measure of the difficulty to pass an electric current through a conductor



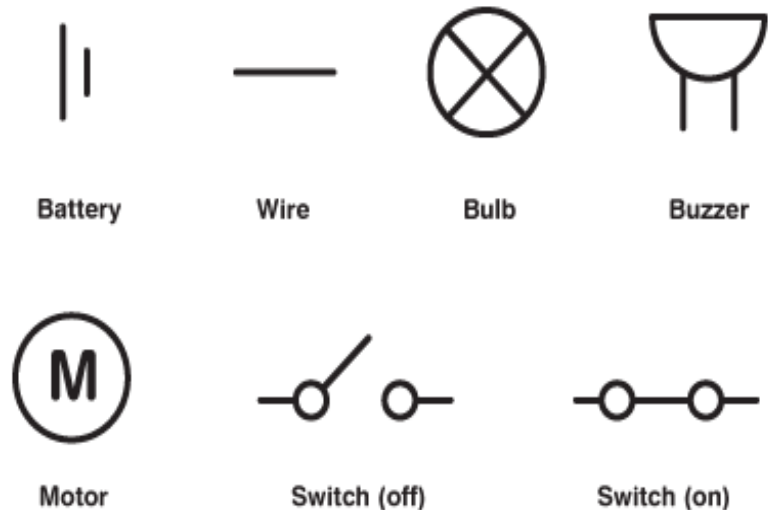
Holy Family Halewood Year 5 & 6 Science Electricity



Learning Objectives:

- Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram
- Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in a circuit
- Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches

Symbols:



Examples of Circuits:

