Key Vocabulary:

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

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

<u>Buzzer</u> – An electrical device that makes a buzzing noise and is used for signalling

<u>Cell</u> – A device containing electrodes that is used for generating current

<u>Circuit</u> – A complete and closed path around which a circulating electric current can flow

<u>Conductor</u> – 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

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

<u>Electricity</u> – A form of energy resulting from the existence of charged particles

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

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

<u>Switch</u> – A device for making and breaking the connection in an electric circuit

<u>Voltage</u> – 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



