Year Six Electricity

Autumn 2

Glossary

Battery/cell- a device that stores energy as a chemical until it is needed. A cell is a single unit and a battery is more than one

Bulb- a glass bulb that provides light when an electrical current passes through it

Buzzer- an electrical device that makes a buzzing sound

Circuit- a path that an electrical current can flow around

Conductor- a material that allows heat or electricity to pass through

Current- the flow of electrons, measured in amps

Electricity- a form of energy

Electrons- very small particles that travel around an electrical circuit

Motor- a machine powered by electricity which causes movement

Resistance - the difficulty that the electric current has when flowing around a circuit

Switch- a device to allow a circuit to be open or closed

Voltage- the force that makes electricity move through the wire

She is best known for designing the first solar-powered heating system for houses.

Mária Telkes
the
'Sun Queen'
is a scientist and inventor who worked on solar energy technologies.

By changing the components in a circuit, we can vary the **BRIGHTNESS** of a bulb or the **LOUDNESS** of a buzzer.

voltage increasing

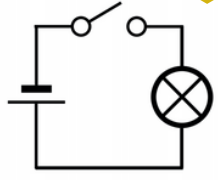
dim → bright

Switches

can control circuits. A circuit is broken when the switch is open. When a switch is closed, then the circuit is **complete.**

More batteries = a higher voltage = will give more power to a circuit and make a bulb **brighter**

What will make a bulb brighter or a 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.



The switch is open.
The bulb will not light.

In order for electricity to flow, a circuit needs
3
things

1. a source of electricity
2. no gaps in the circuit
3. conductors

We can draw a simple circuit in a diagram.
We use **symbols** to represent each **component**

Simple circuit diagram