Electricity Year 4

| Key Vocabulary | |
|----------------|--|
| electricity | The flow of an electric current through a material, e.g. from a power source through wires to an appliance. |
| appliances | A piece of equipment or a device designed to perform a particular job, such as a washing machine or mobile phone. |
| battery | A device that stores electrical energy as a chemical. Two or more cells joined together form a battery. |
| circuit | A pathway that electricity can flow around. It is based around wires and a power supply. Examples of components (parts) you can add in to a circuit are bulbs, switches, buzzers and motors. |

Components (Parts) Vocabulary

cell: Normally, we would call this a battery but scientifically, this is a cell. Two or more cells joined together form a battery.



bulb: Lights up in a

complete circuit.

motor: Produces

movement in a

buzzer: Makes a noise in a complete circuit.



wires: Used to connect the different components in the circuit together.



switch: Used to turn other components in the **circuit** on or off.



Series Circuit

A circuit where the components are connected in a loop.

Electricity flows through each component in a single pathway.

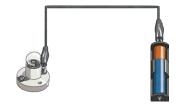




Electricity can flow.
The components
will work.

Incomplete Circuit

There is a break in the circuit that prevents the electricity from flowing. The components will not work.



Switches can be used to open or close a circuit. When off, a switch 'breaks' the circuit to stop the flow of electricity. When on, a switch 'completes' the circuit and allows the electricity to flow.



push button switch



Electricity Year 4

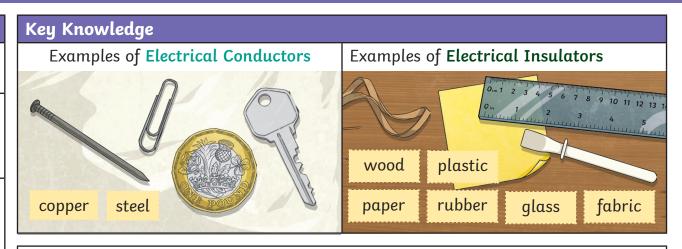
| Key Vocabulary | |
|-------------------------|--|
| mains electricity | Electricity supplied through wires to a building. |
| electrical conductor | A conductor of electricity is a material that will allow electricity to flow through it. |
| electrical insulator | Materials that are electrical insulators do not allow electricity to flow through them. |

Appliances

Many everyday appliances rely on electricity for them to work. Some appliances use mains electricity (are plugged into a socket) and others have a battery to make them work. Examples of mains-powered appliances include toasters and televisions. Battery-powered appliances can include mobile phones and torches.







To work <u>safely</u> with <u>circuit</u> components in the classroom:

- None of the equipment needs to use mains power, so do not put any of it in or near plugs.
- Report any damaged or broken equipment to your teacher. Do not use it.

- Only use equipment as instructed.
- Connect equipment correctly.
- Disconnect equipment after use and put it away neatly.

Materials can be tested in a circuit to see if they are electrical conductors or electrical insulators.







test circuit



ruler = plastic = electrical insulators