



# Electricity –Y6



## Vocabulary

## Key Questions

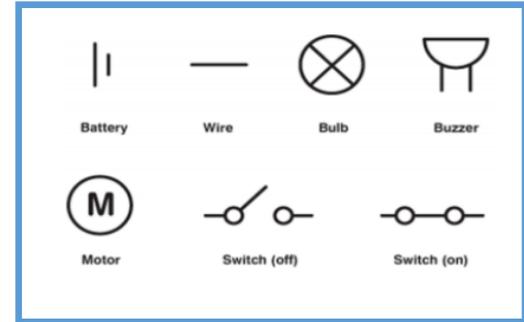
## Electrical Circuit Symbols

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Atom	The basic building block for all matter in the universe.
Electrons	a very small particle that has a negative charge of electricity and travels around the nucleus of an atom.
Neutrons	a small particle present in the nucleus of all atoms except the hydrogen atom.
Nucleus	the nucleus is the control center of a cell.
Protons	Protons are tiny particles inside the center of an atom.
Dimmer	A device for varying the brightness of an electric light

What will make a bulb brighter or a buzzer louder?

What will make a bulb dimmer or a buzzer quieter?

How can we accurately draw a circuit diagram?

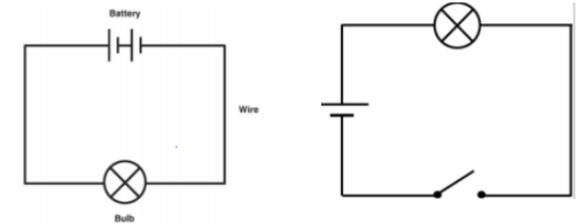


### Simple Series Circuit

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

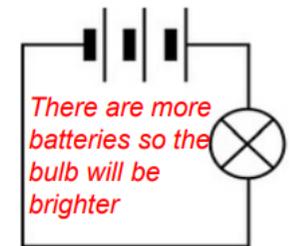
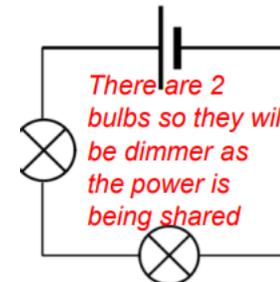
- 1) A source of electricity
- 2) No gaps in the circuit
- 3) Conductors

A bulb will not light until the switch is closed

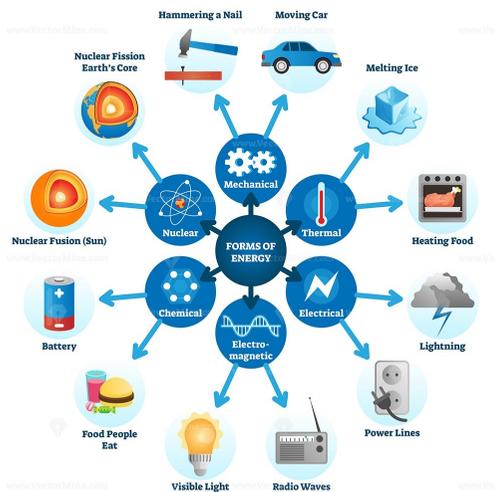


If more bulbs and buzzers are added to a circuit, the power will be shared and so they will be dimmer or quieter.

More batteries or a higher voltage creates more power to flow through the circuit.



## TYPES OF ENERGY



Key Facts
Electricity is as an energy. This energy can be used to power electrical items such as toasters, televisions and computers.
A series circuit has only one route for the current to take. If one part of a series circuit breaks, the circuit is broken and the flow of current stops.
Sometimes components in a circuit do not work. This can be for a variety of reasons, e.g. a break in the circuit or a faulty component.
The brightness of a bulb and the volume of a buzzer are associated with the voltage in a circuit.
The more components there are in a circuit the more the voltage will have to be shared.
Symbols are used when drawing a circuit diagram.
Switches are used to allow or inhibit the transfer of electricity in an electrical circuit. For example, a light switch.