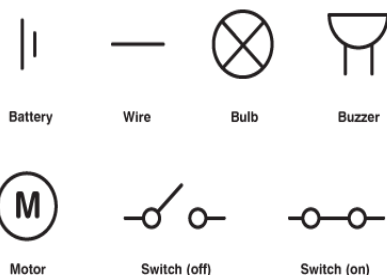




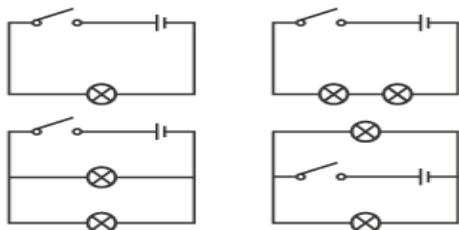
Electricity

We will learn...

The key symbols for an electrical circuit:



We will learn how to make these different circuits:

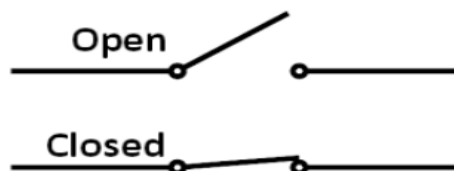


The brightness of a bulb or volume of a buzzer can be changed depending on the voltage (power) or number of cells (batteries) in the circuit. The higher the voltage of the cells/more cells in the circuit, the brighter the bulbs or louder the buzzer will be.

Key vocabulary:

voltage	An electrical force that makes electricity move through a wire.
switch	A device making and breaking the connection in an electrical circuit.
current	A flow of electricity.
cell	A device containing electrodes used for generating current.
conductor	A material that allows heat or electricity to carry through.
circuit	A complete and closed path that an electric current can circulate.
buzzer	An electrical device that makes a buzzing noise.
bulb	A glass bulb that provides light by passing an electrical current through it.

If a switch is open the circuit is not complete and the bulb won't light nor will the buzzer sound.



Working scientifically

In science this term we will learn the following practical skills:

- ✓ planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.
- ✓ taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.

Investigate:

- Predict, then investigate what happens when more batteries are added to a circuit. Explain why this happens.
- Predict, then investigate what happens when more bulbs, motors are added to a circuit. Explain why this happens.
- Systematically identify the effect of changing one component at a time in a circuit.

Inspirational Scientists

Nicholas Tesla and Thomas Edison - battled over completing electric power and created the light bulb.