

## Subject specific vocabulary

**Battery** - A battery is a device that can make electricity, with the reaction of certain chemicals.

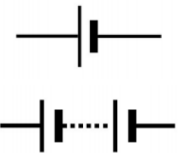



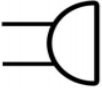
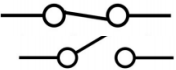
**Bulb**, - A bulb is the glass part of an electric lamp, which gives out light when electricity passes through it.

**Circuit** - A circuit is a closed path that consists of circuit components in which electrons from a voltage or current source can flow.

**Component** - An electrical component is the general term for any part of an electric circuit. This includes (but isn't limited to): wires, switches, resistors.

**Electricity** - Electricity is the flow of electrical power or charge.

**Series circuit** - A circuit with only one path for the electricity to pass through.

Component	Symbol	Purpose
Cell (battery)		A device, which converts chemical energy into electrical energy. It has two terminals, which are made up of metal: one terminal is positive, while the other one is negative.
Wire		A long, thin and flexible piece of metal. Electrical wire is used to carry electricity.
Lamp		A small appliance that holds an electric bulb and produces light.
Motor		An electrical machine that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy.
Buzzer		An electrical device that is used to make a buzzing sound.
Switch		Allows circuit to be opened or closed

## Electricity - Year 6 Knowledge Organiser

### Essential Learning

Key facts we will investigate through the topic:

- The brightness of a bulb is affected by the voltage in the circuit- the lower the voltage, the dimmer the bulb.
- Changes to components in a circuit has an effect on the brightness of its bulb/ volume of its buzzer e.g.: The higher the number of cells, the brighter the bulbs/ louder the buzzer.
- Know the scientific symbols for components in a circuit- cell, switch, wire, buzzer, motor.

