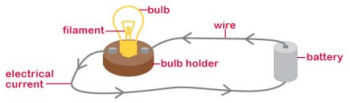
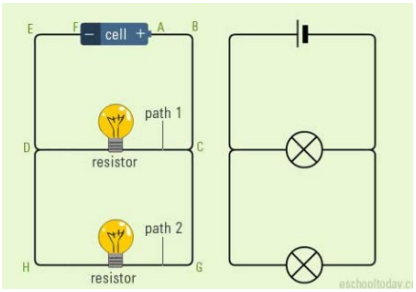
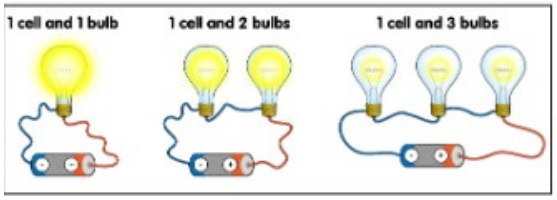
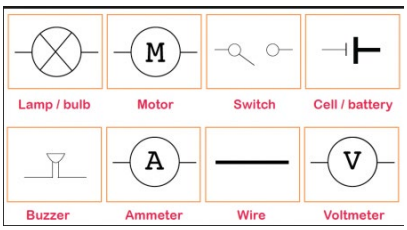
UKS2 Electricity (Year 6)

Prior Learning: series and parallel are two types of circuit, the current in a circuit can vary

P.O.S – Electricity

Concept – physics - energy transfer

Facts	Vocabulary
1. Voltage: a) the difference in electrical energy between two parts of a circuit. b) measured in volts c) the bigger the voltage, the bigger the current.	1. Cell - Old French celle or Latin cella 'storeroom or chamber'
2. Current: a) the amount of electricity flowing through the circuit (a flow of electrons moving in a loop in the circuit). b) measured in amps.	 Simple circuit
3. Simple electrical circuit: a) The battery pushes the electricity along the wires from the positive terminal, through the bulb and back to the negative terminal. This creates a circuit. b) To turn out the light, the circuit needs to be broken by adding a switch. It does not matter where the switch goes as the effect is the same. c) The bulb glows because electricity flows through the filament.	 Parallel circuit
4. Variations in how components function: a) More cells and voltage through a circuit the brighter (bulb) or louder (buzzer) b) Less cells and voltage through a circuit the dimmer (bulb) or quieter (buzzer) c) If you make the wires longer, the bulb will get dimmer. This is because there is more resistance. d) If you add more batteries, the bulbs will get brighter. This is because there is less resistance and a greater current.	 Cells and bulbs
5. Parallel circuit: a) There is more than one resistor (bulb) and they are arranged on many paths. b) These are found in most homes and devices. Because it provides more than one way for a current to flow through to a device.	 Circuit symbols
6. Websites: https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/zq99q6f	