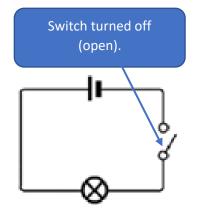
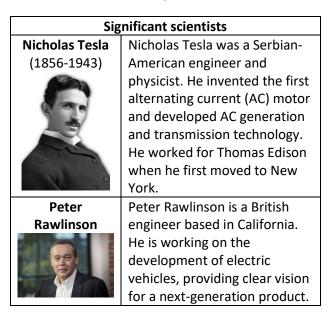
Key vocabulary		
circuit	A complete path that an electric	
	current can flow around. It flows from	
	the battery, through wires and	
	devices before returning to the	
	battery. If the circuit is not complete	
	the electric current cannot flow.	
circuit	A symbol used to represent various	
symbol	electronic components or functions in	
	a diagram of a circuit.	
circuit	A visual representation of an electrical	
diagram	circuit using symbols to represent the	
	electrical components.	
cell	A single electrical energy source.	
battery	A device consisting of one or more	
	cells.	
switch	An electrical component that can	
	make or break an electrical circuit.	
	When a switch is open (off), there is a	
	gap in the circuit and electricity	
	cannot flow around the circuit.	
voltage	Volts are a measure of the energy of a	
	flow of electricity. Mains electricity	
	carries a voltage of 210-240 volts. A	
	typical cell in school has 1.5 volts.	



This breaks
the circuit so it
is not
complete and
electricity
cannot flow.
The bulb will
turn off.

Electricity – Year 6

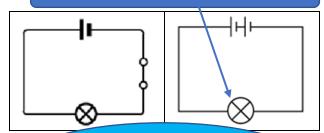


Circuit symbols

cell	—
battery	1
wire	
bulb	$-\otimes$
buzzer	ᅥ
motor	(
switch	<i>─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─</i>
	Open switch Closed switch

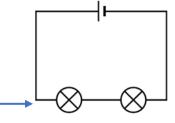
Adding more cells to a circuit makes a bulb brighter:

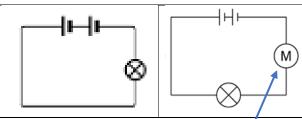
The bulb in this circuit will be brighter.



If you use a battery with a higher voltage, the bulb would also be brighter.

Adding more bulbs to a circuit will make each bulb less bright.





If we add a motor into a circuit with a single bulb, the bulb will be less bright.

If we then add more motors to the circuit, each motor will spin more slowly.