

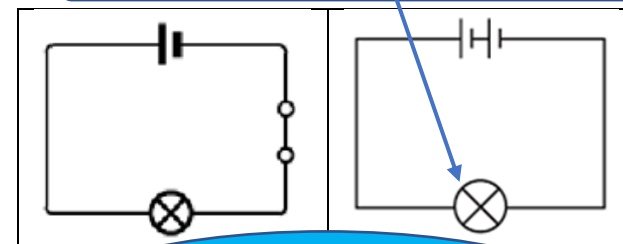
# Electricity – Year 6 Physics

## Key vocabulary

<b>component</b>	A An electrical component is a basic part in a circuit that uses electricity to make something happen. For example a bulb uses electricity to make light.
<b>circuit symbol</b>	A symbol used to represent various electronic components or functions in a diagram of a circuit.
<b>circuit diagram</b>	A visual representation of an electrical circuit using symbols to represent the electrical components.
<b>cell</b>	A single electrical energy source.
<b>battery</b>	A device consisting of one or more cells.
<b>switch</b>	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.
<b>voltage</b>	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.

Adding more cells to a circuit makes a bulb brighter:

The bulb in this circuit will be brighter.

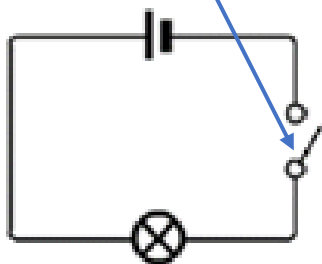


If you use a battery with a higher voltage, the bulb would also be brighter.

## Circuit symbols

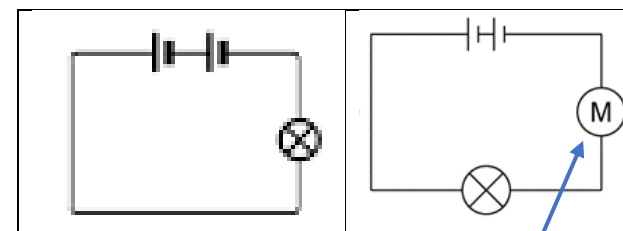
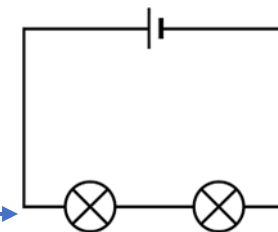
<b>cell</b>	
<b>battery</b>	
<b>wire</b>	
<b>bulb</b>	
<b>buzzer</b>	
<b>motor</b>	
<b>switch</b>	<div>Open switch</div> <div>Closed switch</div>

Switch turned off (open).



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

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.