

YEAR 6 ELECTRICITY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

KEY VOCABULARY AND SPELLINGS

Circuit – a complete route which an electrical current can flow around

Wire – a long, thin piece of metal that carries electrical current

Buzzer – an electrical device that makes a buzzing sound

Bulb – an electrical device that lights up

Motor – a device that makes movement

Switch – a component that can turn the electrical device on or off.

Cell – a device used to generate electricity, a battery is an example of this.

Electrons – carry energy around the circuit

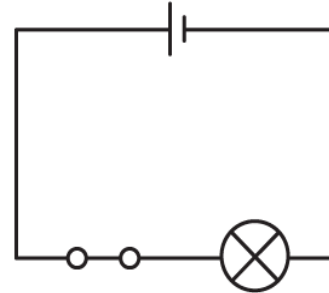
Electrical Conductor – a material/device which allows electricity to pass through

Electrical Insulator – a material/device which does not allow electricity to pass through

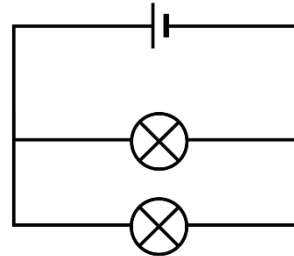
Voltage - An electrical force that makes electricity move through a wire, measured in volts (V)

Current – the flow of electricity through a wire

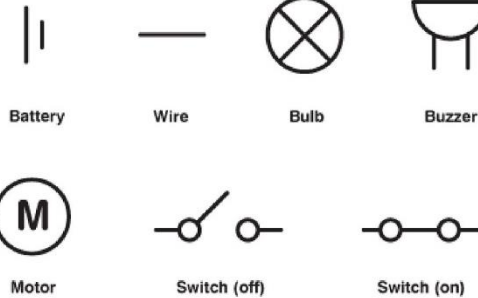
SIMPLE CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



PARALLEL CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS



Simple circuit variations

The bulb will be dimmer if resistance is increased. Resistance can be increased by:

- Having longer wires
- Increasing the number of devices e.g. bulbs.

The bulb will be brighter if you decrease resistance and increase the current by:

- Adding more batteries
- Having a battery with a higher voltage

