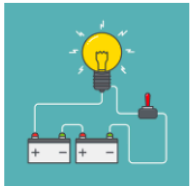
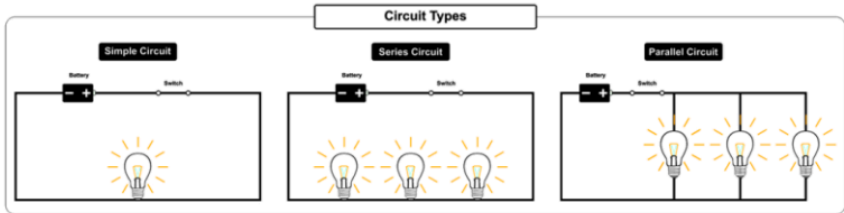
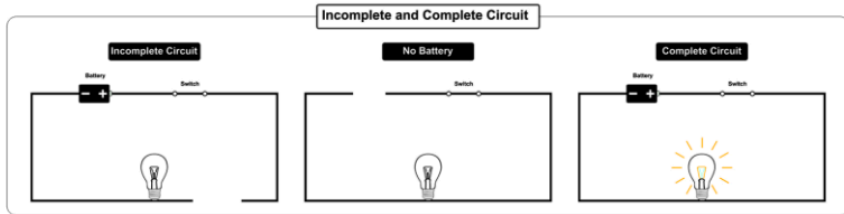


Year 6 - Electricity - Half Term 5

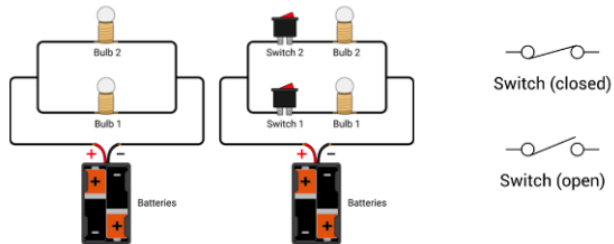
Different Circuits



Adding more cells (batteries) to a circuit will make bulbs **brighter**, buzzers **louder** and motors **faster**.



2 Bulbs in Parallel

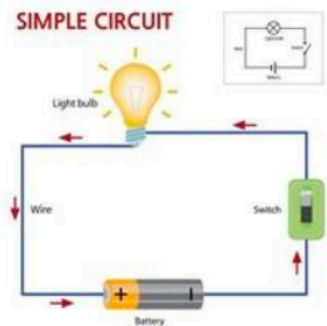


Switches can be placed in a **parallel circuit**, so that 1 light can be turned on while another is off (just like in a house).

Circuit Symbols



Wires are always drawn with a **straight line** using a **ruler** in scientific diagrams.



The **current** flows from negative to positive. There are no gaps - it is a **complete** circuit and the bulb lights up.

Key Vocabulary	
circuit	a complete path which allows electricity to flow
battery	a source of energy in an electrical circuit
electricity	a form of energy
resistor	a component that reduces electric current flow
variable resistor	a component which varies the amount of electric current flow
dimmer switch	a light control which allows you to change the brightness of a light
output	the amount of something produced (e.g., brightness of a bulb)
systematically	working in a methodical way
synchronised	operating at the same time or rate
signal	an electrical impulse transmitted or received
conductor	materials which allow electricity to flow through them easily
insulator	materials that do not let electricity pass through them easily

To know statements	✓ ✗
I know and can describe the parts of a circuit.	
I know about voltage and its effect on an electrical circuit.	
I know how to identify and correct problems in a circuit.	
I know what affects the output of a circuit.	
I know how to build a set of traffic lights.	
I know about how conductors and insulators function in circuits.	

What can you remember from previous units?

Can you name the electrical components in a series circuit?

Can you name some common insulators and conductors?

Can you explain how a switch works?

Anything else you have learnt? What have you enjoyed?

