

## 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

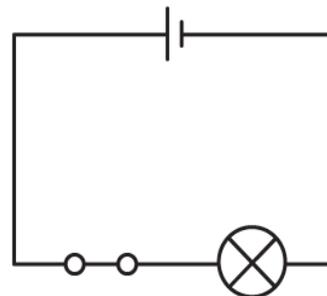
**Electrical Conductor** – a material/device which allows electricity to pass through

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

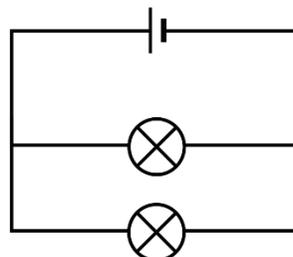
**Voltage** - An electrical force that makes electricity move through a wire, measured in volts (V)

**Current** – the flow of electricity through a wire

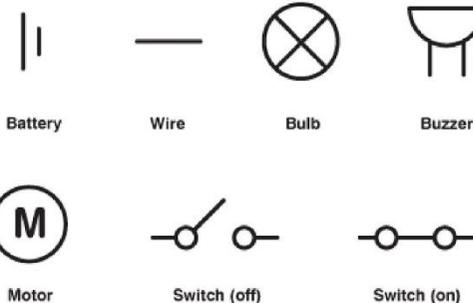
### SIMPLE CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



### 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

