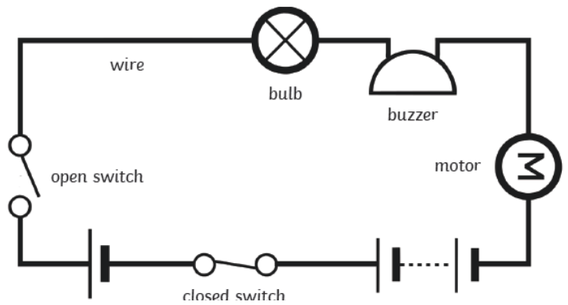
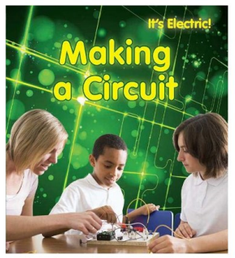
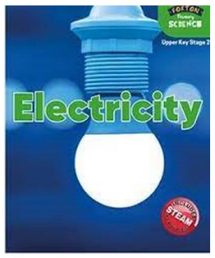
Year 6



~Golden Thread of Reading~

Science Reading Spine
Electricity





Electricity

Expert vocabulary	

Science	Year 6	Electricity

Pre existing knowledge

- Electricity is a form of energy that can be carried by wires and is used for heating and lighting, and to provide power for devices.
- Sources of light and sound may need electricity to work.
- Where electricity cones from and which appliances need electricity.
- What a circuit is, the components of a circuit and how it works.
- What electrical conductors and insulators are.
- What happens when a switch is added to a circuit.
- What forces and resistance are.

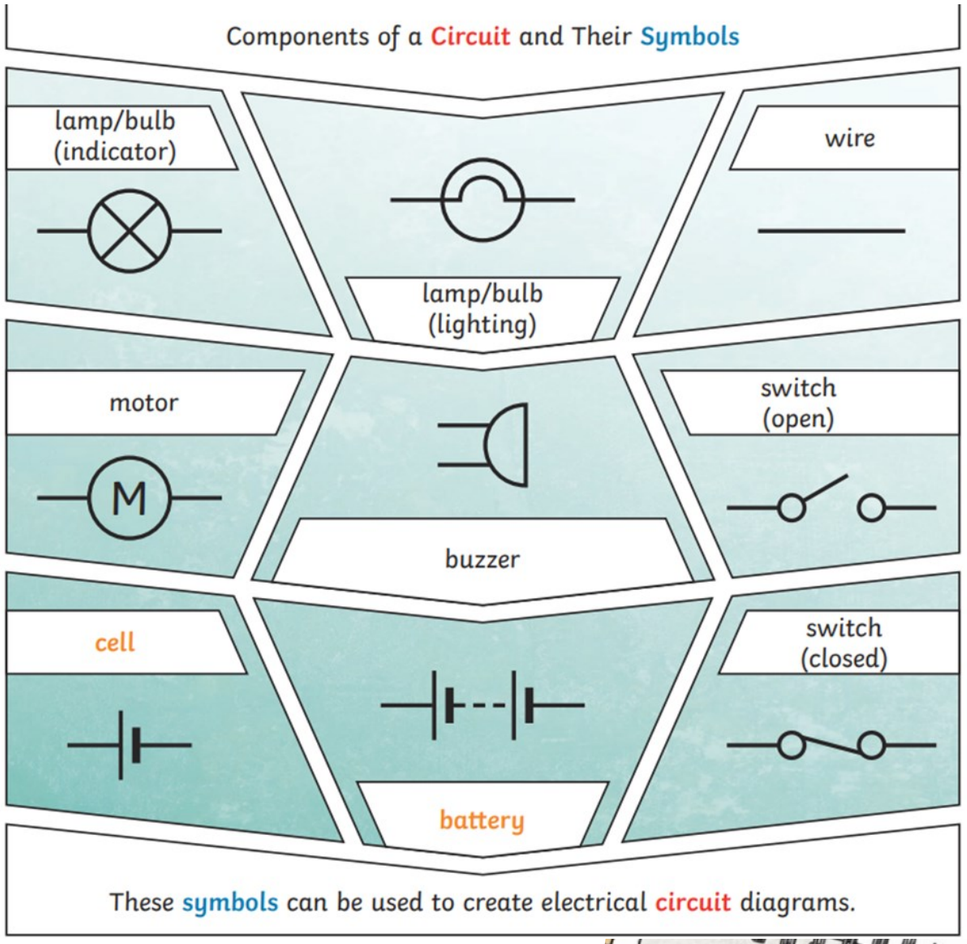
Vocabulary	
Ammeter	Measures the current in a circuit.
Circuit	A path that an electrical current can flow around.
Symbol	A visual representation of something else.
Cell/battery	A device that stores energy as a chemical until it is needed. A cell is a single unit. A battery is a collection of cells.
Current	The flow of electrons, measured in amps.
Amps	How an electric current is measured.
Voltage	The force that makes the electric current move through the wires. The greater the voltage, the more current will flow.
Resistance	The difficulty that the electric current has when flowing around a circuit.
Electrons	Very small particles that travel around an electrical circuit.

What will make a bulb brighter or a buzzer louder?

- More batteries or a higher voltage create more power flow through the circuit.
- Shortening the wires means the electrons have less resistance to flow through.

What will make a bulb dimmer or a buzzer quieter?

- Fewer batteries or a lower voltage gives less power to the circuit.
- More buzzers or bulbs mean the power is shared between components.
- Longer wires– more resistance.



Series Circuit

A circuit that has only one route for the current to take. If more bulbs or buzzers are added, the power has to be shared and so they will be dimmer or quieter. If just one part of this series circuit breaks, the circuit is broken and the flow of current stops.