
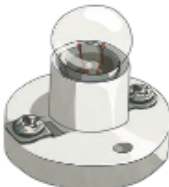
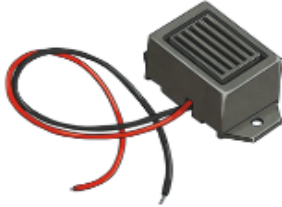










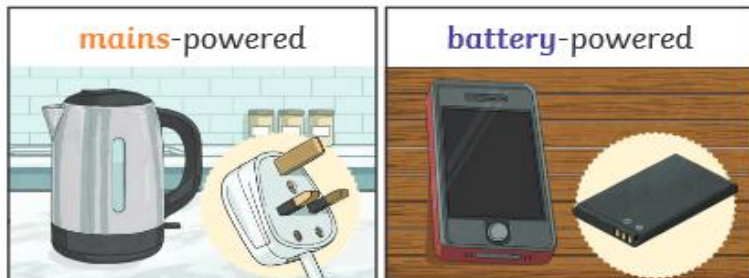
Key Vocabulary		Components (Parts) Vocabulary		
electricity	The flow of an electric current through a material, e.g. from a power source through wires to an appliance .	cell: Normally, we would call this a battery but scientifically, this is a cell. Two or more cells joined together form a battery .	bulb: Lights up in a complete circuit .	buzzer: Makes a noise in a complete circuit .
appliances	A piece of equipment or a device designed to perform a particular job, such as a washing machine or mobile phone.			
battery	A device that stores electrical energy as a chemical. Two or more cells joined together form a battery .	wires: Used to connect the different components in the circuit together.	motor: Produces movement in a complete circuit .	switch: Used to turn other components in the circuit on or off.
circuit	A pathway that electricity can flow around. It is based around wires and a power supply. Examples of components (parts) you can add in to a circuit are bulbs, switches, buzzers and motors.			

<p>Series Circuit</p> <p>A circuit where the components are connected in a loop. Electricity flows through each component in a single pathway.</p> 	<p>Complete Circuit</p>  <p>Electricity can flow. The components will work.</p>	<p>Incomplete Circuit</p> <p>There is a break in the circuit that prevents the electricity from flowing. The components will not work.</p> 	<p>Switches can be used to open or close a circuit. When off, a switch 'breaks' the circuit to stop the flow of electricity. When on, a switch 'completes' the circuit and allows the electricity to flow.</p> <div>  <p>push button switch</p>  <p>slide switch</p> </div>
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Key Vocabulary	
mains electricity	Electricity supplied through wires to a building.
electrical conductor	A conductor of electricity is a material that will allow electricity to flow through it.
electrical insulator	Materials that are electrical insulators do not allow electricity to flow through them.

Appliances

Many everyday **appliances** rely on **electricity** for them to work. Some **appliances** use **mains electricity** (are plugged into a socket) and others have a **battery** to make them work. Examples of **mains**-powered **appliances** include toasters and televisions. **Battery**-powered **appliances** can include mobile phones and torches.



Key Knowledge	
Examples of Electrical Conductors	Examples of Electrical Insulators
<p>copper steel</p>	<p>wood plastic paper rubber glass fabric</p>

- To work safely with **circuit** components in the classroom:
- None of the equipment needs to use mains power, so do not put any of it in or near plugs.
 - Report any damaged or broken equipment to your teacher. Do not use it.
 - Only use equipment as instructed.
 - Connect equipment correctly.
 - Disconnect equipment after use and put it away neatly.

Materials can be tested in a **circuit** to see if they are **electrical conductors** or **electrical insulators**.

10p = metal =
electrical conductors

test **circuit**

ruler = plastic =
electrical insulators