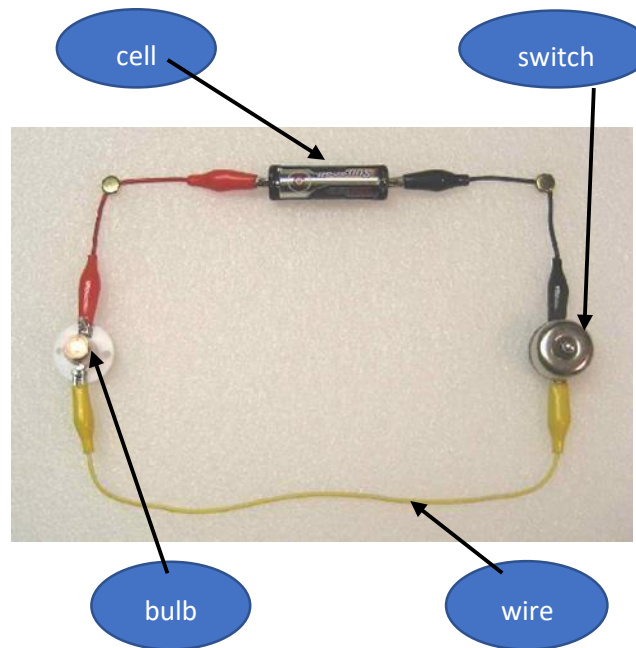




Key concepts		
<b>Energy</b> – needed for things to change and move.	<b>Function</b> - a specific job or procedure	<b>Property</b> – a characteristic of a material
Key vocabulary		
<b>Electrical circuit</b>	A complete path that an electric current can flow around. It flows from the battery, through wires and devices before returning to the battery. If the circuit is not complete the electric current cannot flow.	
<b>battery</b>	A device consisting of one or more cells.	
<b>bulb</b>	An electrical component that produces light.	
<b>buzzer</b>	An electrical component that creates a buzzing sound.	
<b>cell</b>	A single electrical energy source.	
<b>Electrical component</b>	One part of an electrical circuit.	
<b>motor</b>	An electrical component that creates rotary motion.	
<b>switch</b>	An electrical component that can make or break an electrical circuit.	
<b>voltage</b>	Volts are a measure of the energy of a flow of electricity.	
<b>wire</b>	An electrical component that allows an electrical current to pass from one component to another.	
Working Scientific Vocabulary		
Observing patterns – looking for patterns in results to draw scientific conclusions		
Diagrams – presenting ideas in a picture form with labels		

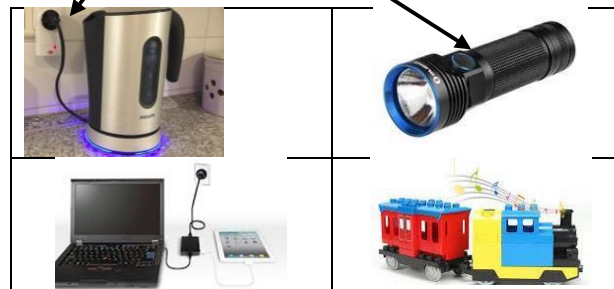
## Year 4 – Electricity

### Electrical circuit with a bulb



### Appliances that run on electricity

Some plug into the mains and others run on batteries.



### Conductors and insulators

**Conductors** Some materials let electricity pass through them easily. These are known as electrical conductors. Many metals are good electrical conductors, such as iron, copper and steel.

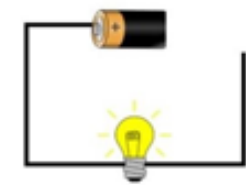


### Insulators

Some materials do not allow electricity to pass through them. They are known as insulators. Plastic, wood, rubber and glass are good electrical insulators.



This circuit will not work as it is not complete.



This circuit is complete so the buzzer will sound and the bulb will light.

