

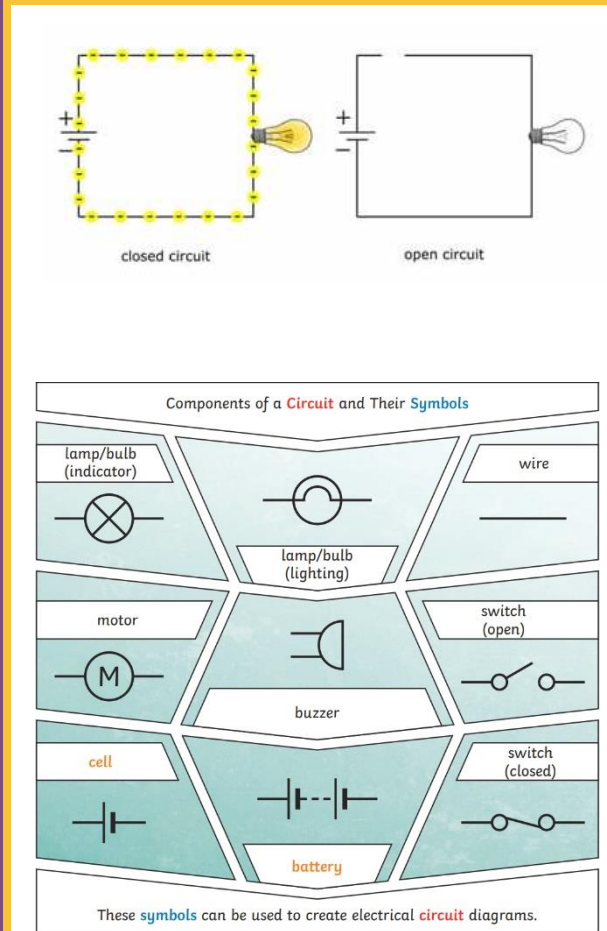
## Key Vocabulary:

electricity	The flow of an electric current or charge through a material, e.g. from a power source through wires to an appliance.
generate	To make or produce electricity.
appliance	A piece of equipment or <b>device</b> designed to perform a particular job, such as a washing machine or mobile phone.
battery	A device that stores electrical energy as a chemical.
circuit	A complete route which an electric current can flow around.
conductor	A material or device which allows heat or electricity to flow through it.
wire	A long thin piece of metal that carries an electrical current often covered in plastic for safety.
bulb	A bulb (or lamp) will light up when the circuit is connected correctly.
insulator	Any material that electricity cannot pass through or along.
component	Parts that make up a circuit.
voltage	Electrical force that makes electricity move, measured in volts (V).
switch	A device for making and breaking the connection in a circuit
mains	Electricity supplied to a build through wires.

## What I should already know:

- Objects need electricity to work.
- A switch turns something on and off.

## Diagrams/Images:



## Key Facts:

- Electricity can only flow around a complete **circuit** that has no gaps.
- **Switches** can be used to open or close the circuit.
- Electricity can pass through metal easily as they are **conductors**.
- Some materials cannot pass electricity along, these are called **insulators**.
- There are two sources of electricity; mains electricity and battery electricity.
- More batteries will push the electricity faster around the circuit. A **bulb** will get brighter with more batteries.
- Adding more bulbs with the same amount of power will reduce the brightness as it has to share the electricity.

### 5 Electrical Conductors



### 5 Electrical Insulators

