

# Year 4 Topic: Electricity Strand: Physics

### What I should already know.

- 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.

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

## Where does **electricity** come from?

- Electricity is generated using energy from natural sources such as the Sun, oil, water and wind.
- These can also be called **fuel** sources.

## What are **electrical conductors** and **insulators**?

- When objects are placed in the circuits, they may or may not allow electricity to pass through.
- Objects that are made from materials that allow electricity to pass through a create a complete circuit are called electrical conductors.
- Objects that are made from materials that do not allow electricity to pass through and do not complete a circuit are called electrical insulators.

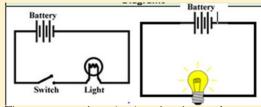
## How does a **circuit** work?

- A complete circuit is a loop that allows electrical current to flow through wires.
- A circuit contains a battery, (cell), wires and an appliance that requires electricity to work (such as a bulb, motor or buzzer).
- The electrical current flows through the wires from the battery (cell) to the bulb, motor or buzzer).
- A switch can break or reconnect a circuit.
- A switch controls the flow of the electrical current around the circuit. When the switch is off, the current cannot flow. This is not the same as an incomplete circuit.

## Vocabulary

Appliances	A device or machine in your home that you use to do a job such as cleaning or cooking. Appliances are often electrical.
Battery	Small <b>devices</b> that provide the <b>power</b> for <b>electrical</b> items such as torches.
Bulb	The glass part of an <b>electric</b> lamp, which gives out light when <b>electricity</b> passes through it.
Buzzer	An <b>electrical device</b> that is used to make a buzzing sound.
Cell	A synonym for <b>battery.</b>
Circuit	A complete route which an <b>electric current</b> can flow around.
Component	The parts that something is made of.
Conductor	A substance that heat or <b>electricity</b> can pass through or along.
Current	A flow of <b>electricity</b> through a <b>wire</b> or <b>circuit.</b>
Device	An object that has been invented for a particular purpose.
Electricity	A form of <b>energy</b> that can be carried by <b>wires</b> and in used for heating and lighting, and to provide <b>power</b> for <b>devices</b> .
Energy	The <b>power</b> from <b>sources</b> such as <b>electricity</b> that makes machines work or provides heat.
Fuel	A substance such as coal, oil, or petrol that is burned to provide heat or <b>power.</b>
Generate	Cause it to begin and develop.
Insulator	A non- <b>conductor</b> of <b>electricity</b> or heat.
Mains	Where the supply of water, <b>electricity</b> , or gas enters a building.
Motor	A <b>device</b> that uses <b>electricity</b> or fuel to produce Movement.
Power	Power is energy, especially electricity, that is obtained in large quantities from a fuel source and used to operate lights, heating, and machinery.
Source	Where something comes from.
Switch	A small control for an <b>electrical device</b> which you use to turn the <b>device</b> on or off.
Wires	A long thin piece of metal that is used to fasten things or to carry <b>electric current</b> .

#### Diagram - Circuits



These are complete circuits - they have a battery (cell) and a component (bulb). The wires are placed in the right places of the battery for the circuit to work.



These **circuits** will not work as they are incomplete.

#### Diagrams – Electrical appliances

Which appliances run on electricity?

- Some **appliances** use **batteries** and some use **mains** electricity.
- Batteries come in different sizes depending on how much and for how long the appliance is used.
- Common appliances that use electricity.

