Electricity



Year 6 Science: Electricity		
Scientific Concepts		
Properties	A quality that something is known by e.g., characteristic.	
Material	The matter from which a thing is or can be made.	
Core Vocabulary		
Voltage	The force that pushes electrons through a circuit to produce electricity.	
Cells	In terms of electricity, it is a single unit containing electrodes used for generating current. A battery contains many cells.	
Electrons	Very small particles that travel around an electrical circuit	
Current	The flow of electricity in a circuit. It is measured in amperes (Amps). The larger the value in amperes, the more electricity is flowing in the circuit.	
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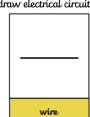
Images/diagrams

Scientific Symbols

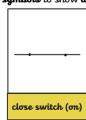
When scientists draw electrical circuits, they use scientific symbols to show different components.

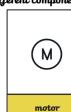














What happens when we increase the current?

 Increasing the current in a circuit with a bulb (either by adding more cells or using a cell with a higher voltage) will make the bulb brighter.

Be careful though, if you increase the current too much, you risk blowing the bulb!

 If you increase the current in a circuit with a buzzer, the buzzer will get louder.

If you add more bulbs or buzzers to a circuit but keep the number of cells the same, then the opposite happens – they get dimmer/quieter.









Key Knowledge		
1	Electrons are very small particles that travel around an electrical circuit.	
2	An electrical current is a flow of electrons, measured in amps.	
3	Electricity can only flow around a complete circuit that has no gaps. There must be wires connected	
	to both the positive and negative end of the power supply	
4	Voltage is the force that makes the electricity current move through the wires. The greater the	
	voltage, the more current will flow.	
5	Switches can be used to open or close a circuit, affecting the flow of electrons.	
6	A cell is a single unit that stores energy as a chemical. A battery is a collection of cells.	