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| **Key Facts** |
| **Electrical components** are represented as symbols. These are used to draw diagrams of circuits. |
| If more **components** are added, the electricity is shared between the **components** making the bulbs dimmer, the buzzes quieter and the motors slower.  |
| To make the bulbs brighter, more batteries are required or a higher voltage. Shortening the wires would also brighten the bulb as it reduces resistance. |
| To make the bulbs dimmer, add multiple bulbs to a circuit, use less batteries and lengthen the wires in the circuit. |
| Bulbs in **parallel circuits** have the same brightness |

**Year 6 – Summer 2 – Electricity**







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| **Key Vocabulary** |
| **Cell/battery** | A device that stores electricity as a chemical. A **cell** is a single unit, a **battery** is a collection of **cells**. | **Resistance** | The difficulty the electric current has when flowing around a circuit. |
| **Current** | The flow of electricity. | **Electrons** | Small particles that travel around an electrical circuit. |
| **Amps** | What the flow of electricity is measured in. | **Series circuit** | A simple loop with all components connected in a line. |
| **Voltage** | How strong a current is in a circuit. The greater the voltage, the more current will flow. | **Parallel circuit** | Two loops, both connected to the same battery, each with its own components. |