

Remember
in Year 4,
we learnt

The basic
components
of a circuit

Year 6

Electricity

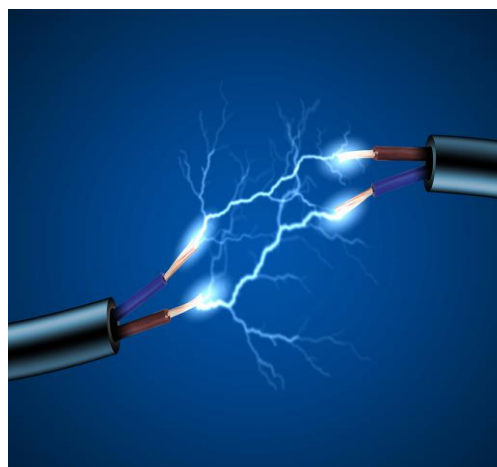
Later, in
KS3, you
will learn:

How to
measure
electrical
currents
using
equipment

Knowledge

By the end of this unit of study, pupils will be able to:

One	Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers	
Two	Use symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram	
Three	Associate the brightness of a lamp with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.	
Four	Associate the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.	
Five	Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers, and the on/off position of switches	
Six	Explain how a circuit operates to achieve particular operations, such as to control the light from a torch with different brightnesses or make a motor go faster or slower.	



Key Learning

Adding more cells to a complete circuit will make a bulb brighter, a motor spin faster or a buzzer make a louder sound. If you use a battery with a higher voltage, the same thing happens. Adding more bulbs to a circuit will make each bulb less bright. Using more motors or buzzers, each motor will spin more slowly and each buzzer will be quieter. Turning a switch off (open) breaks a circuit so the circuit is not complete and electricity cannot flow. Any bulbs, motors or buzzers will then turn off as well.

You can use recognised circuit symbols to draw simple circuit diagrams

Key Vocabulary

Circuit, complete circuit, circuit diagram, circuit symbol, cell, battery, bulb, buzzer, motor, switch, voltage