

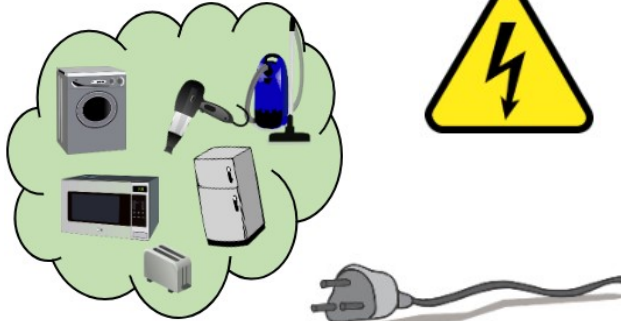
Electricity

How can I light up a bulb?

Key Vocabulary

- battery
- cell
- wires
- switch
- crocodile clips
- buzzer
- bulbs
- circuit
- symbols
- insulator
- conductor
- plastic
- metal
- appliance
- component

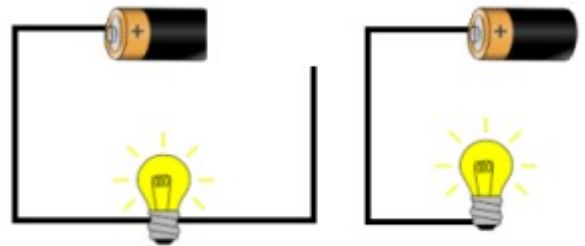
COMMON APPLIANCES



DANGER! HIGH VOLTAGE!
Electricity is everywhere so always be safe. Be careful of mains switches, open sockets and any signs to do with electricity. The human body is 80% water so it conducts electricity. If someone has had a shock always turn the electricity off first, then call for help!



1.) If you make the wires longer, the bulb will get dimmer. This is because there is more resistance.
2.) If you add more bulbs, the bulbs get dimmer. This is because there is also more resistance.
3.) If you add more batteries, the bulbs will get brighter. This is because there is less resistance and a greater current.



These circuits will not work as they are incomplete.

		BULB
		BUZZER
		MOTOR
—		WIRE S
		BATTERY/CELL
		SWITCH

Electricity can occur naturally



For example, lightning or static electricity

There are two types of electrical current that we use to power appliances.

Mains electricity



Batteries



Some materials let electricity pass through them easily. These are known as **conductors**. Many metals are good electrical conductors such as copper, iron and steel.



Some materials do **not** let electricity pass through them. These materials are known as **insulators**. Plastic, wood, glass and rubber are good electrical insulators.

