









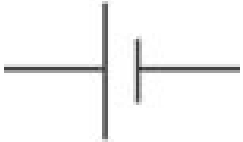



## Year 6: Electricity

- Electricity can only flow through a complete circuit.
- The brightness of a bulb or the volume of a buzzer depends on the number of batteries used in the circuit.

### Components of a circuit

	<p><b>BULB</b></p> <p>A component which lights up when electricity passes through it in a circuit</p>	
	<p><b>MOTOR</b></p> <p>A component which moves (spins) when electricity passes through it in a circuit</p>	
	<p><b>BUZZER</b></p> <p>A component which makes a sound when electricity passes through it in a circuit</p>	
	<p><b>WIRE</b></p> <p>Plastic-coated electrical wire which conducts electricity around a circuit</p>	
	<p><b>SWITCH</b></p> <p>Part of a circuit which can easily be opened or closed to control the flow of electric current</p>	
	<p><b>Battery</b></p> <p>A safe store of electrical energy.</p>	

### Keywords

**Electrical conductors:** materials which allow electricity to flow through them easily, for example, metals.

**Electrical insulators:** materials which do **not** allow electricity to travel through it easily, for example, plastics.