



Year 4
Electricity



Key Vocabulary

electricity	The flow of an electric current or charge through a material, e.g. from a power source through wires to an appliance .
generate	To make or produce.
renewable	A source of electricity that will not run out. These include solar, nuclear, geothermal, hydro and wind.
non-renewable	This source of energy will eventually run out and so will no longer be able to be used to make electricity . These include fossil fuels – coal, oil and natural gas.
appliances	A piece of equipment or device designed to perform a particular job, such as a washing machine or mobile phone.
battery	A device that stores electrical energy as a chemical.

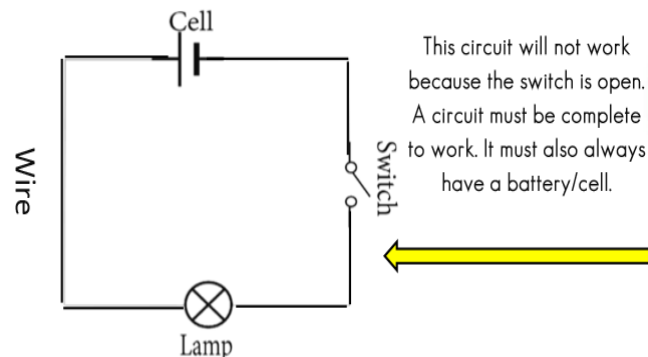
An electrical conductor lets electricity pass through. They are often metals but it also includes water.

An electrical insulator does not let electricity pass through.

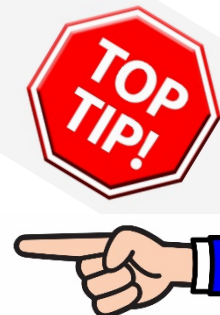
DANGER! HIGH VOLTAGE!
Electricity is everywhere so always be safe. Be careful of mains switches, open sockets and any signs to do with electricity. The human body is 80% water so it conducts electricity. If someone has had a shock always turn the electricity off first, then call for help!

		BULB
		BUZZER
		MOTOR
		WIRES
		BATTERY/CELL
		SWITCH

COMMON APPLIANCES



- 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.





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