Science - Year 6 - What happens to a circuit when you change components?



Solar Sustainability 1950 1994 Shuii Nakamura of Nichia first commercial, mass-aduced solid body electric rut high brightness LED. The first computer able to ston guitar: the Fender Telecast It was designed so that first handhald mobile phone Motorola StarTAC mobile phone, 1997 roduced individually, with the Compact discs (CDs) less energy than traditional filament light bulbs. Fender Telecaster electric guitar **Glossary:** • Circuit - a closed loop for electricity to travel around

- Cell /Battery A device that stores energy until it is needed. A cell is a single unit. A battery is a collection of cells.
- Switch a switch turns an electrical circuit on or off by completing or breaking the circuit

• Component - a part used in an electrical circuit

- Conductor an object that allows electricity to flow through it easily (objects made of metal are good conductors)
- Voltage a force that makes electricity flow through a wire (it is measured in volts)
- Motor a device that makes movement
- Wire a long, thin piece of metal that carries electrical current
- Buzzer an electrical device that makes a buzzing sound
- Bulb an electrical device that lights up



Bulb (lamp)		
Motor	M	
Buzzer	Ŋ	
Wire		
Switch	\	
Cell	\neg	Energizar e-
Batteries		00/2

Sticky Knowledge:

- To know how to construct a simple circuit using components.
- To know the recognised symbols for a battery, bulb, motor, buzzer, switch and wire when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.
- To be able to observe and give a reason for variations in how components function.
- To know that as the number and voltage of cells in a circuit increases the brightness of a bulb or the volume of a buzzer changes.
- To be able to observe and give a reason for variations in how components function.