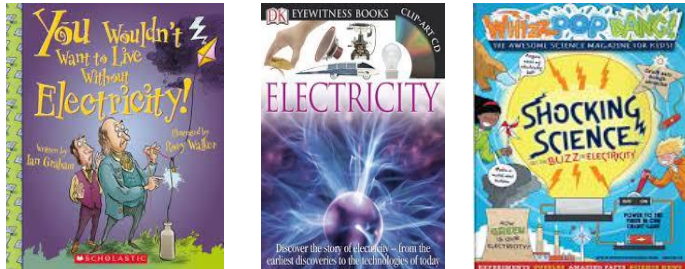
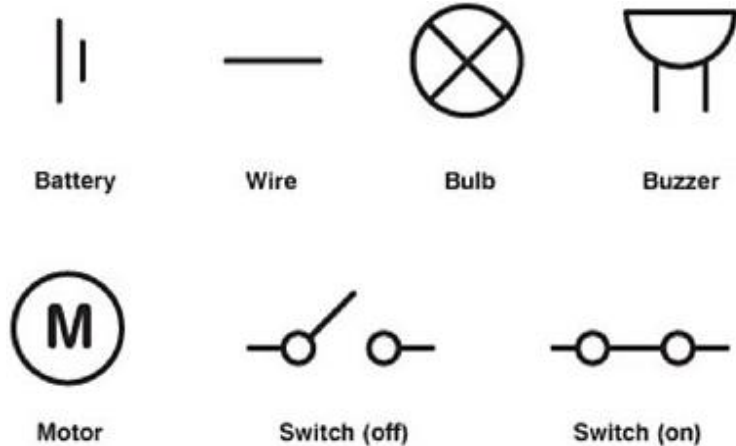





YEAR 6 SCIENCE – ELECTRICITY- SPRING 1

Tier 3 Vocabulary	Knowledge Facts	Book curriculum
Nikola Tesla: (1856 - 1943) Tesla was an scientific engineer known for designing the alternating-current (AC) electric system, which is used today.	Major discoveries have been made in electricity. Edison's former employee, Nikola Tesla was a scientist who built a new electrical system: alternating current (AC).	
Electricity: The flow of electrons around a circuit.	Scientists use agreed symbols for components in a circuit (see diagram).	
Battery: Consists of one or more cells.	Increasing or decreasing the voltage in a circuit will affect the current, e.g. the greater the voltage, the more current will flow.	
Cell: A single unit device that produces electrical current.	Complete circuits will only allow current to pass through components. Variations in a electrical components will determine their effectiveness.	
Open circuit: An electrical circuit that is not complete.	Independent variable is when one aspect of the investigation that is changed. Control variables are aspects of the investigation that are kept the same. Dependent variable is what happens as a result of the independent variable; the aspect of the investigation that is measured or observed.	
Complete electric circuit: An electrical circuit that is complete.	By controlling the investigation through independent, dependent and control variables, when voltage increases, the louder the buzzer/ brighter the bulb.	
Current: The steady flow of electrons, which pass through a cross-section in one second and is measured in amperes (amps).	National Curriculum End Points Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit. Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzer and the on/off position of switches. Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.	
Amp: Unit of electric current.		
Voltage: The force that makes the electric current flow- measured in volts (V).		
Electron: A particle with a negative charge.		
Static electricity: Stationary electric charge, typically produced by friction.	<div> Don't touch wires.</div> <div> Don't fly kites or climb trees near power lines.</div> <div> Don't use electronics near water.</div>	
Electrical Component: electronic items such wires, switches, light bulbs.		