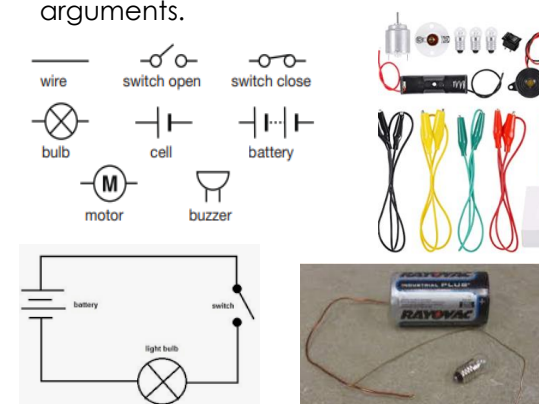


Year 6: Electricity

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Working Scientifically	By the end of this unit, I will know:
battery	A series of cells.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate. Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs. Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations. Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. 	A current will only pass around the circuit if it is complete. Any break in the circuit will reduce the current to zero throughout the whole circuit.
blow	What happens when a bulb has too much electricity going through it.		To make representation of circuits easier and clearer, standard symbols are used. When drawing circuits, they are created with a ruler to make square circuits, rather than free-flowing wires.
cell	A single battery that supplies power to the circuit.		A series of single batteries (cells) makes a 'battery'.
complete	Something (a circuit) that doesn't have any gaps in it.		Resistance is how easily electricity can pass through a material in a circuit. Different materials have different levels of resistance and this can be used to change the resistance in a circuit and change the brightness of a bulb.
component	Something that makes up part of a circuit such as a wire or a bulb.		Resistors restrict or limit the flow of current in a circuit.
electrons	What makes up electricity: negatively charged particles.		Changing the length and the thickness of wire in a circuit will change the resistance. The thinner the wire the harder it is for electricity to move through, the thicker the wire the easier. The shorter the wire the less resistance, the longer the wire the greater the resistance.
filament	The very thin wire, like that in a fuse, that is inside a bulb.		Our famous scientists for the term are: Thomas Edison and James Dyson
fuse	A safety device that will melt and make a break in a circuit if there is too much electricity.		