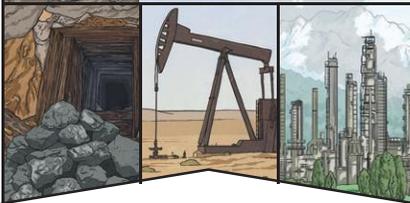


Key Vocabulary	
electricity	The flow of an electric current or charge through a material, e.g. from a power source through wires to an appliance .
renewable	A source of electricity that will not run out. These include solar, nuclear, geothermal, hydro and wind.
non-renewable	This source of energy will 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.
plug	A plug connects a device to the mains electricity.
battery (cell)	A device that stores electrical energy as a chemical. A battery has a positive and negative end.
electrical circuit	A pathway (complete circuit) that electricity can flow around. It includes components such as wires sometimes with crocodile clips and a power supply and may include bulbs, switches, buzzers or motors .
short circuit	A short circuit is a problem in an electrical circuit where two or more wires that are not supposed to, come in contact with each other touch. A short circuit can result in a very high current flowing through the circuit which can destroy components and start a fire .

Key Knowledge

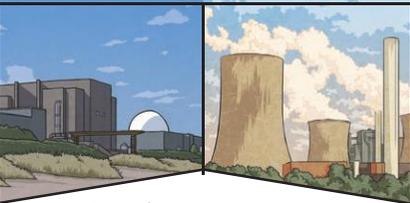
Lightning and static **electricity** are examples of **electricity** occurring naturally but for us to use **electricity** to power **appliances**, we need to make it.



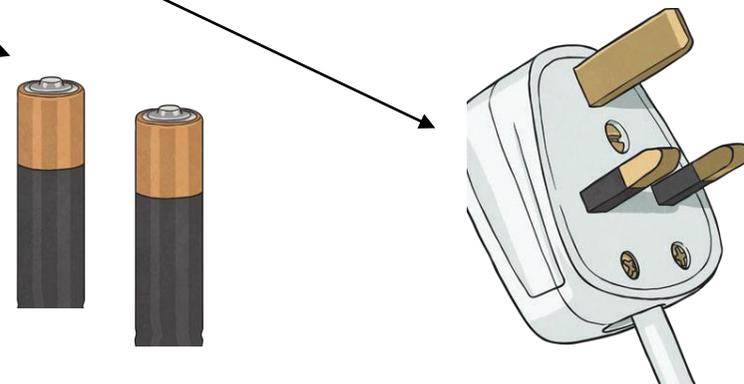
Coal, oil and natural gases are fossil fuels which, when burnt, produce heat which can be used to **generate electricity**.

Electricity can be **generated** from wind power used to turn windmills and hydroelectric power from water used in dams. The Sun's rays can be converted into **electricity** by solar panels.





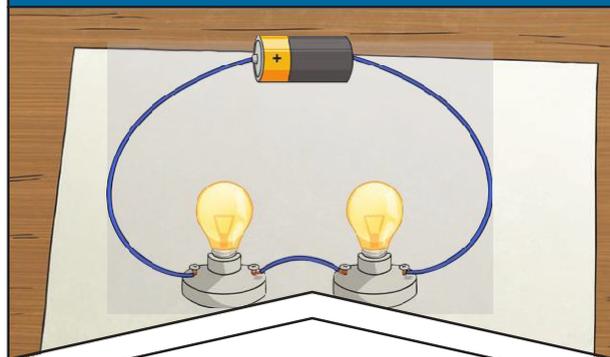
Nuclear energy is created when atoms are split. This creates heat which can be used to **generate electricity**. Geothermal energy is heat from the Earth that is converted into **electricity**.



Key Vocabulary

connect/ connections	All components of an electrical circuit must be connected or joined together to make a complete circuit.
loose connection	If this happens then the electricity cannot flow around a complete circuit as there is a gap.

Key Knowledge



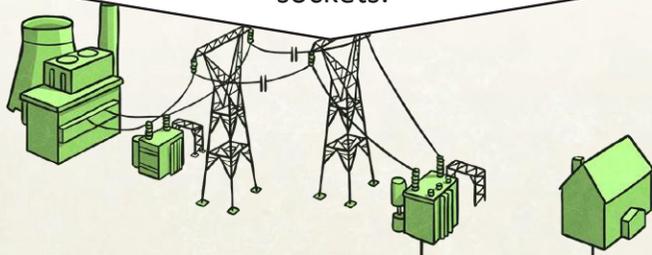
Switches can be used to open or close the **circuit**. When off, a switch ‘breaks’ the **circuit** to stop the flow of **electrons**. When the switch is on, the **circuit** is complete and the **electrons** are able to flow around the **circuit**.



Electricity can only flow around a complete **circuit** that has no gaps. There must be wires connected to both the positive and negative end of the power supply/**battery**. We can represent a circuit using different **symbols**.

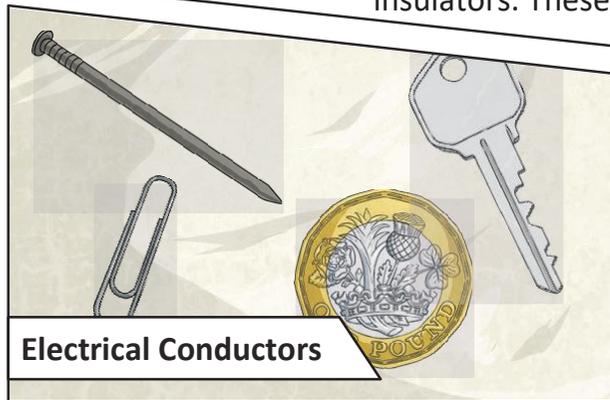
There are two types of electric current.

Mains **electricity**: power stations send an electric charge through wires to transformers and pylons. Then, underground wires carry the electricity into our homes via wires in the walls and out through plug sockets.

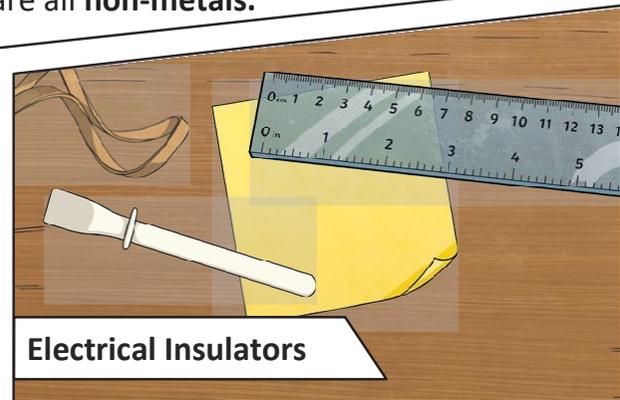


A conductor of **electricity** is a material that is made up of free **electrons** which can be made to move in one direction, creating an electric current. **Metals** are good conductors. Electrical insulators have no free **electrons** and so no electric current can be made. Wood, plastic and glass are good insulators. These are all **non-metals**.

Battery electricity: **batteries** store chemicals which produce an electric current. Eventually, even rechargeable **batteries** will stop producing an electric current.



Electrical Conductors



Electrical Insulators