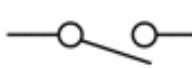




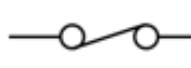
Electricity

Vocabulary	Learning Objectives
<p>Battery—a container with more than one cell where chemical energy is converted into electricity.</p> <p>Bulb—provides light by passing an electrical current through a filament.</p> <p>Buzzer—an electrical device that makes a buzzing sound.</p> <p>Cell—a device containing electrodes that is used for generating a current.</p> <p>Circuit—a complete and closed path which an electric current can flow through.</p> <p>Conductor—A material or device which allows electricity to be carried through it.</p> <p>Current— a flow of electricity formed by the movement of electrically charged particles.</p> <p>Electricity—A form of energy from electrically charged particles.</p> <p>Filament—A conducting wire or thread with a high melting point that forms part of a bulb.</p> <p>Motor—a machine creating movement for a vehicle or moving device.</p> <p>Switch—a device for making or break the current in a circuit.</p> <p>Voltage—An electrical force that makes electricity move through a wire. Measured in volts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number of voltage cells used in a circuit. Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches. Use recognized symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.

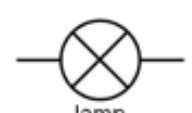
Key Learning



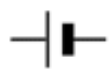
open switch



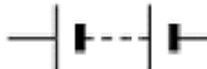
closed switch




lamp




cell




battery



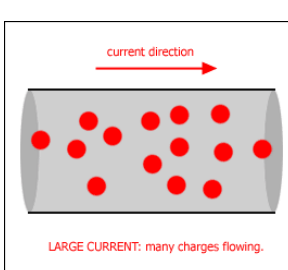
voltmeter



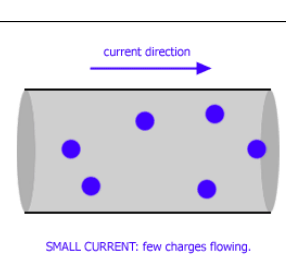
Buzzer



Motor



LARGE CURRENT: many charges flowing.



SMALL CURRENT: few charges flowing.

