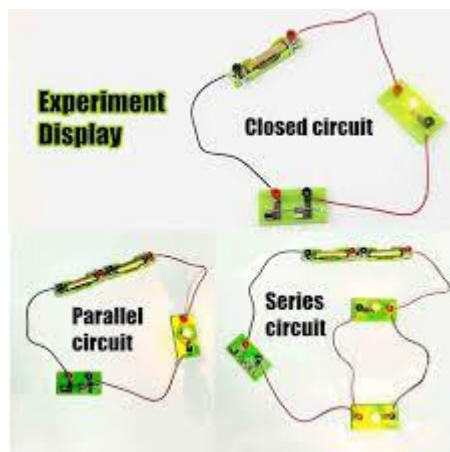
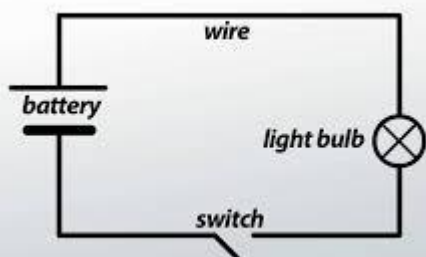


Selby Community Primary School Subject Knowledge bank

Science		Year 4	
Focus: Electricity			
electricity	Electrons in motion along a path	electrical insulators	<u>electrical insulators</u> (materials that prevent electrical energy passing through them)
prediction	To think about what might happen in a test	current	Amount of electricity flowing through the circuit.
circuit	A line through which electrical current flows	voltage	Difference in electrical energy between two parts of a circuit
switch	A small gap in the conductor where you can open and close the circuit.	conductor	<u>electrical conductors</u> (those which allow electrical energy to pass through them)
Battery (cell)	A power source		

ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS



Key Knowledge

- Electricity is a form of energy
- Electrical energy can be used to power electrical items such as toasters, kettles, cookers, televisions and computers.
- Electrical energy is caused by electrons (the particles in atoms) moving about to make a current..
- Electricity can be created in a variety of ways: burning fossil fuels (oil, gas, coal) at power stations, using wind power generated by wind turbines, using solar power generated by the sun or water power (hydropower) generated by running water.
- Electricity is transported to our homes, schools and places of work through wires and cables.
- Electrical conductors allow electricity to pass through them.
- Electricity can be stored in batteries (sometimes called cells)
- Current is the amount of electricity flowing through the circuit (basically a flow of electrons moving in a loop in the circuit) It can be measured in amps.
- Voltage is the difference in electrical energy between two parts of a circuit. It can be measured in volts. The bigger the voltage, the bigger the current. Larger electrical items need a higher electrical voltage and current than smaller ones.