

# Jeavons Wood Primary School – Science Knowledge Organiser

**Topic: Electricity**

**Year: 4**

**Strand: Physics**

## Big Question: How can I light up a bulb?

### What should I already know?

\*Electricity is a form of energy that can be carried by wires and is used for heating and lighting, and to provide power for devices.  
\*Sources of light and sound may need electricity to work.

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

**Where does electricity come from?**  
\*Electricity is generated using energy from natural sources such as the Sun, oil, water and wind.  
\*These can also be called fuel sources.

**Which appliances run on electricity?**  
\*Some appliances use batteries and some use mains electricity.  
\*Batteries come in different sizes depending on how much and for how long the appliance is used.  
\*Common appliances that use electricity.

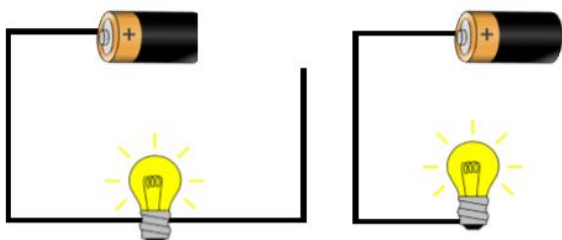


**How does a circuit work?**  
\*A complete circuit is a loop that allows electrical current to flow through wires.  
\*A circuit contains a battery (cell), wires and an appliance that requires electricity to work (such as a bulb, motor or buzzer).  
\*The electrical current flows through the wires from the battery (cell) to the bulb, motor or buzzer).  
\*A switch can break or reconnect a circuit.  
\*A switch controls the flow of the electrical current around the circuit. When the switch is off, the current cannot flow. This is not the same as an incomplete circuit.

**What are electrical conductors and insulators?**  
\*When objects are placed in the circuits, they may or may not allow electricity to pass through.  
\*Objects that are made from materials that allow electricity to pass through a create a complete circuit are called electrical conductors.  
\*Objects that are made from materials that do not allow electricity to pass through and do not complete a circuit are called electrical insulators.

### Where will my learning go next?

**In Year 6:** 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 buzzers and the on/off position of switches. Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.

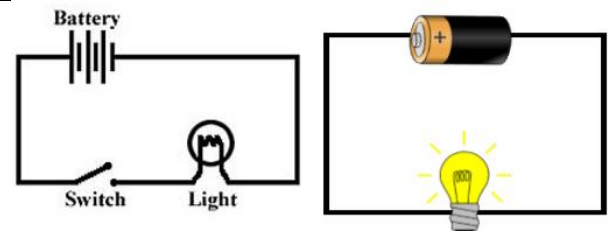


These circuits will not work as they are incomplete

### Vocabulary

appliances	a device or machine in your home that you use to do a job such as cleaning or cooking. Appliances are often electrical.
battery	small devices that provide the power for electrical items such as torches
bulb	the glass part of an electric lamp, which gives out light when electricity passes through it.
buzzer	an electrical device that is used to make a buzzing sound
cell	a synonym for battery
circuit	a complete route which an electric current can flow around
component	the parts that something is made of
conductor	a substance that heat or electricity can pass through or along
current	a flow of electricity through a wire or circuit
device	an object that has been invented for a particular purpose
electricity	a form of energy that can be carried by wires and in used for heating and lighting, and to provide power for devices
energy	the power from sources such as electricity that makes machines work or provides heat
fuel	a substance such as coal, oil, or petrol that is burned to provide heat or power
generate	cause it to begin and develop
insulator	a non-conductor of electricity or heat
mains	where the supply of water, electricity, or gas enters a building
motor	a device that uses electricity or fuel to produce movement
power	Power is energy, especially electricity, that is obtained in large quantities from a fuel source and used to operate lights, heating, and machinery
source	where something comes from
switch	a small control for an electrical device which you use to turn the device on or off
wires	a long thin piece of metal that is used to fasten things or to carry electric current

### Diagrams



These are complete circuits - they have a battery (cell) and a component (bulb). The wires are placed in the right places of the battery for the circuit to work.

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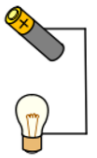
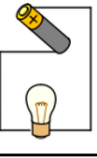

**Big Question: How and why do the spherical bodies move in our solar system?**

Question 1: Another name for a battery is:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
circuit		
light		
buzzer		
cell		

Question 2: Which of these need electricity to work?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
torch		
mobile phone		
games console		
car		

Question 3: How will you know if a material conducts electricity?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Electricity will flow freely and the circuit will work		
Electricity will not flow and the circuit will not work		
The battery will not work		

Question 4: Which of these are conductors of electricity?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
plastic comb		
cardboard strip		
aluminium spoon		
copper coin		

Question 5: Which of these circuits will light?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
		
		
		

Question 6: Objects that are made from materials that do <b>not</b> allow electricity to pass through are called:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
conductors		
insulators		
batteries		

Question 7: Why is it dangerous to use an electrical appliance near water?	Start of unit:	End of unit:

Question 8: A circuit will not work if....(tick three):	Start of unit:	End of unit:
there is no battery		
the switch is off		
there is a break in the circuit		
there is no switch		

Question 9: When more batteries are added to a complete circuit...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
the light bulb does not go on		
the light bulb becomes brighter		
the circuit does not work		
the switch goes off		

Question 10: Why will this circuit not work?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
