




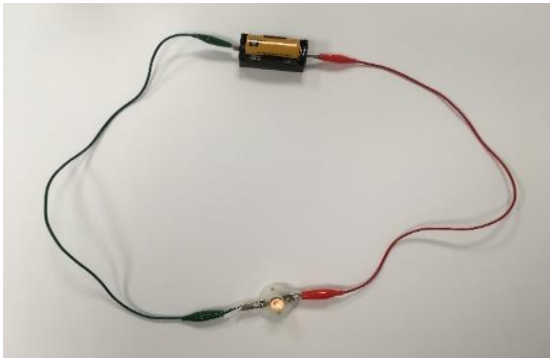




Electricity – Knowledge Organiser Year 4 Spring One

VOCABULARY	
electricity	A type of energy. It can be used to power appliances.
appliance	A device, often electrical, that does a particular job.
mains electricity	Electricity that comes from a power station and is sent to homes and other places.
components	The parts of an electric circuit - for example, bulb, wire, buzzer.
circuit	The path around which electricity flows.
complete circuit	A circuit with no gaps (the opposite is an incomplete circuit).
current	Scientific word for the flow of electricity.
cell	Component that changes chemical energy into electrical energy.
battery	One or more cells working together.
electrical conductor	Material that allows electricity to flow through it.
electrical insulator	Material that does not allow electricity to flow through it.
switch	Opens and closes a gap in a circuit to turn an appliance on and off.
hazard	A danger or risk.

Components of an electric circuit		
		
cell	wire	
		
buzzer	lamp	switch
		
A complete circuit		

Electrical conductors
Many metals (for example copper, iron and steel) are good conductors of electricity. A plug uses metal to allow electricity to transfer from the plug to the device.

Electrical insulators
Paper, rubber, wood and plastic are examples of good insulators. The plastic coating on wires protects people from getting an electrical shock.

Hazards
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overloading a plug socket• Exposed wires• Damaged wall sockets• Wires left out to trip over• Placing metal objects into electrical appliances or sockets• Electrical appliances or wires near water