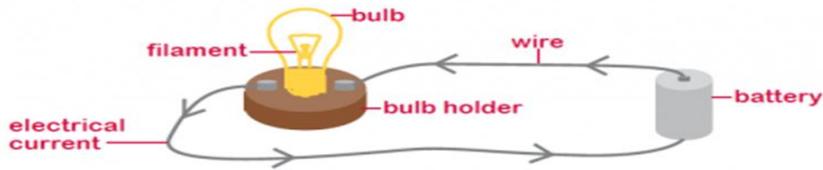


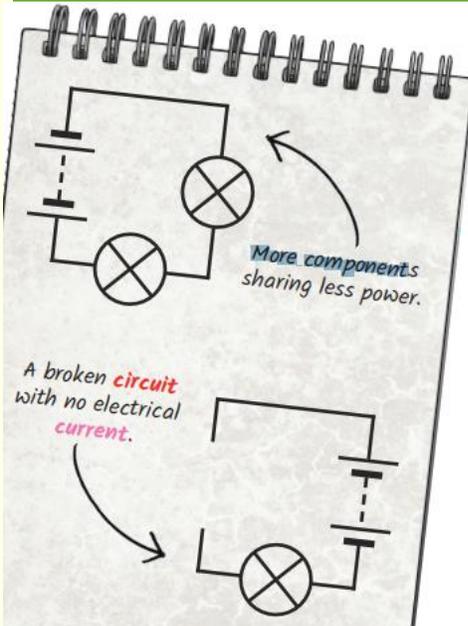
## What should we already know?

- The names of circuit components: cell, bulb, switch, wire, motor
- How to work safely in the classroom with circuit components
- What an appliance is e.g. kettle
- How to identify complete or broken circuits



## Series Circuits

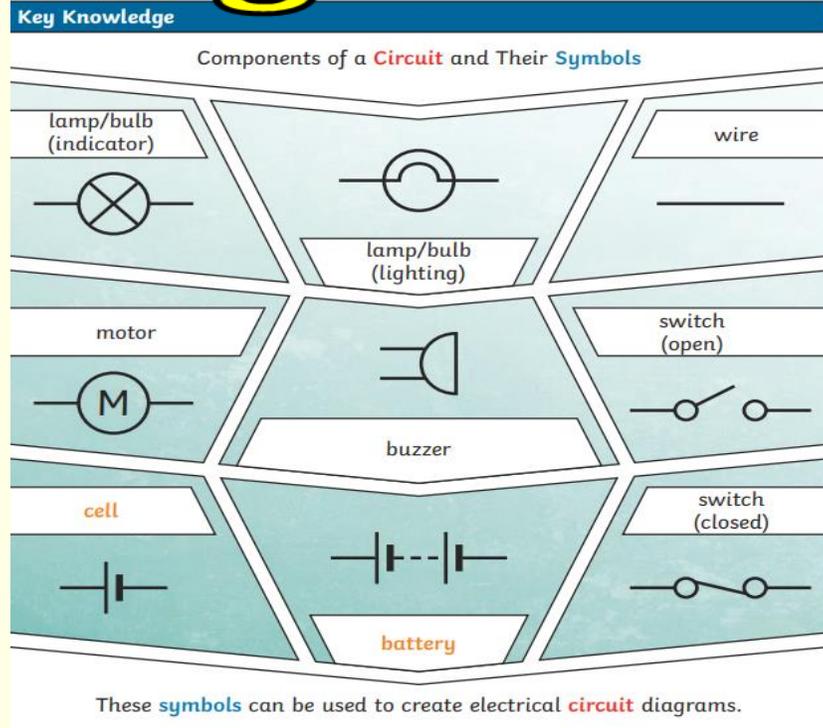
A circuit that has only one route for the current to take. If more bulbs or buzzers are added, the power has to be shared and so they will be dimmer or quieter. If just one part of this series circuit breaks, the circuit is broken and the flow of current stops



## What will make a bulb brighter Or buzzer louder?

- More batteries or a higher voltage create more power to flow through the circuit.
- Shortening the wires means the electrons have less resistance to flow through

# Light



## What will make a bulb dimmer or buzzer quieter?

- Fewer batteries or a lower voltage give less power to the circuit.
- More buzzers or bulbs mean the power is shared by more components.
- Lengthening the wires means the electrons have to travel through more resistance

## Key Vocabulary

<b>circuit</b>	A path that an electrical <b>current</b> can flow around.
<b>symbol</b>	A visual picture that stands for something else.
<b>cell/battery</b>	A device that stores chemical energy until it is needed. A <b>cell</b> is a single unit. A <b>battery</b> is a collection of <b>cells</b> .
<b>current</b>	The flow of <b>electrons</b> , measured in <b>amps</b> .
<b>amps</b>	How electric <b>current</b> is measured.
<b>voltage</b>	The force that makes the electric <b>current</b> move through the wires. The greater the <b>voltage</b> , the more <b>current</b> will flow.
<b>resistance</b>	The difficulty that the electric <b>current</b> has when flowing around a <b>circuit</b> .
<b>electrons</b>	Very small particles that travel around an electrical <b>circuit</b> .