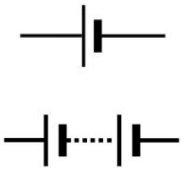
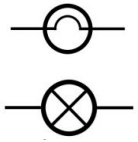
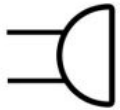
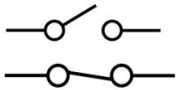
Subject specific vocabulary
Conductor - A material that lets electricity pass through easily (e.g. copper, aluminium).
Insulator - A material that does not conduct electricity (e.g. wood, plastic)
Series circuit - A circuit with only one path for the electricity to pass through.
Cells - A device used to generate electricity.
Generator - A machine that converts energy into electricity.
Voltage - the force that makes electricity move through a wire. It is measures in vaults.
Fuse - A safety device. A fuse is a strip of wire that melts or breaks a circuit if it goes over a safe level.

Component	Symbol	Purpose
Cell (battery)		Provides electrical energy
Wire		Allows current to travel
Bulb		Converts electrical energy into heat and light
Motor		Converts electrical energy into movement energy
Buzzer		Converts electrical energy into sound energy
Switch		Allows circuit to be opened or closed

Electricity - year 6 Knowledge organiser

Key facts we will investigate through the topic:

- The higher the voltage in a circuit, the brighter the bulb. This is because there is more current flowing through the circuit.
- The longer the wire in a circuit, the dimmer the bulb will be. This is because the current has to travel further.
- If you add more components to a circuit (bulb, buzzer, motor e.t.c), they will be quieter/ less bright. This is due to the fact that less current will flow through the components.