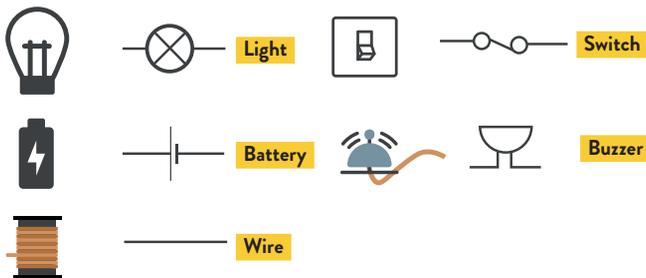


ELECTRICITY

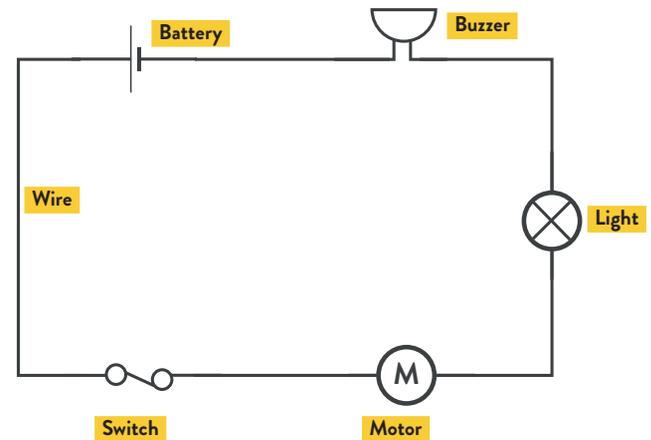
KEY FACTS

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- Electricity is a form of energy which can be used to create movement, heat and light.
- Mains electricity is generated in power stations and comes into our homes and classrooms through sockets in the wall. It is needed to power large appliances.
- Batteries can be used in smaller, portable appliances.
- Electricity flows in a circuit, which must be complete.
- Circuits are made up of different components such as:



- Some materials (such as copper, iron and steel) conduct electricity but insulators (such as plastic, wool and rubber) do not conduct electricity.

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY



PREDICTING



TESTING/EXPERIMENTING



COLLECTING AND RECORDING DATA



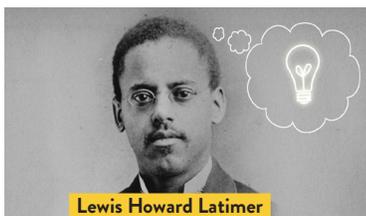
CONCLUDING

KEY VOCABULARY



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- Battery:** a portable electricity supply.
- bulb:** part of a circuit that gives out light.
- cell:** the scientific name for a battery.
- circuit:** the path followed by an electric current.
- components:** the items that make up a circuit.
- conductor:** a material through which electricity can flow.
- current:** the flow of electricity in a circuit.
- insulator:** a material through which electricity cannot flow.
- mains:** the electricity that comes from a socket in the wall.
- rechargeable:** a battery that we can put 'electricity' back into.
- switch:** a component that turns a circuit on and off.
- terminals:** the ends of the battery – one is negative and one is positive.

SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE



Lewis Howard Latimer

Who invented the lightbulb? A mystery from history

Thomas Edison was the first person to invent a light bulb in 1879. However, his invention was not very effective.

Lewis Howard Latimer improved the original invention of the lightbulb in 1881.

Joseph Swan was an English inventor. He is known as an inventor of a different type of light bulb, in 1881.