











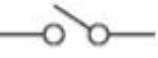

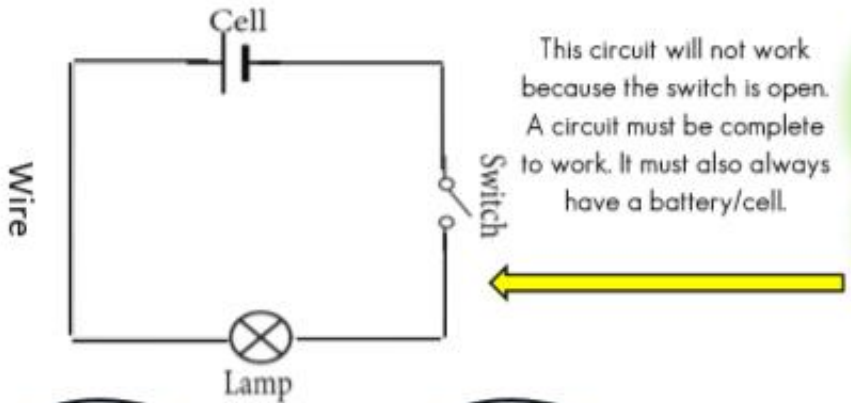


# ELECTRICITY


		BULB
		BUZZER
		MOTOR
		WIRES
		VOLTMETER
		BATTERY/CELL
		SWITCH




## COMMON APPLIANCES



An electrical conductor lets electricity pass through. They are often metals but it also includes water.



An electrical insulator does not let electricity pass through.



**Current:** this is the amount of electricity flowing through the circuit (a flow of electrons moving in a loop in the circuit). It is measured in amps.

**Voltage:** is the difference in electrical energy between two parts of a circuit. It is measured in volts. The bigger the voltage, the bigger the current.

- 1.) If you make the wires longer, the bulb will get dimmer. This is because there is more resistance.
- 2.) If you add more bulbs, the bulbs get dimmer. This is because there is also more resistance.
- 3.) If you add more batteries, the bulbs will get brighter. This is because there is less resistance and a greater current.



### DANGER! HIGH VOLTAGE!

Electricity is everywhere so always be safe. Be careful of mains switches, open sockets and any signs to do with electricity. The human body is 80% water so it conducts electricity. If someone has had a shock always turn the electricity off first, then call for help!

