

St John Fisher RC Primary School Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – Autumn Two – Science - Electricity

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What we will be learning	Electricity - Key Facts to Remember
I know: • Week 1 - How to tell the difference between batteries and mains electricity and understand how each one is used.	 I can distinguish between batteries and mains electricity, explaining their uses in daily life. I can construct basic circuits using a range of components and alter the components to observe changes. I can draw accurate circuit diagrams using standard electrical symbols to represent different components. I can test various materials to classify them as conductors or insulators, demonstrating understanding of these properties through practical experiments. I understand the significance of safety when working with electricity and recognise the appropriate precautions to take.
• Week 2 & 3 - How to make a	Key Vocabulary and Glossary
working circuit with components like lights and switches and can change parts around to see different effects. • Week 4 – How to use special symbols to draw a diagram of my circuit so others can understand how it works. • Week 5 – How to test materials to see if they let electricity pass through and can identify them as conductors or insulators.	 Electricity - A form of energy resulting from the existence of charged particles. Mains Electricity - A type of electricity supplied through wires from power stations, usually at 230 volts in the UK. Battery - A device that stores chemical energy and converts it into electrical energy. Circuit - A complete path that electricity can flow around, often including a power source, wires, and electrical components. Component - An individual part of a circuit, such as a light bulb, switch, or battery. Conductor - A material that allows electricity to flow through it, e.g., metals like copper or aluminium. Insulator - A material that does not allow electricity to flow through it, e.g., rubber or glass. Switch - A device that can open or close an electrical circuit, controlling the flow of electricity. Voltage - The measure of electrical potential difference between two points in a circuit, measured in volts (V). Ammeter - An instrument used to measure the flow of electric current in a circuit, measured in amperes (A). Voltmeter - A device used to measure the voltage across two points in a circuit.
	Symbol - A simple drawing or letter that represents an electrical component in a circuit diagram.

Key Knowledge: Electricity Facts

- Electricity travels at nearly the speed of light! In wires, the actual movement of electrons is slow, but the effect of electricity is instantaneous.
- Thomas Edison invented the first practical incandescent light bulb in 1879, revolutionising the use of electricity in homes.
- Electricity is a major source of energy, powering everything from our homes to entire cities.
- Static electricity is the result of electric charges accumulating on surfaces, often leading to that fun shock we experience when touching a metal doorknob after walking on a carpet!

Electrical Components

