
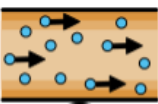

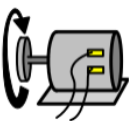
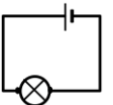




# Changing Circuits

Year 6 - Spring



 Alter	To change or modify something.
 Current	the flow of electrical charge around a circuit. Current is usually measured in amperes.
Components	a component is a part of the whole electrical circuit. For example, bulb, cell, wire, motor.
Volt	a unit of measurement that shows the rate at which energy is drawn from a sources that produces the flow of electricity.
 Resistance	the difficulty that the electric current has when flowing around a circuit.
 Motor	a machine charged by electricity that causes movement.
Symbols	a visual picture that stands for something else.
 Circuit	a closed path along which an electrical current can flow.

Two things are needed to make a circuit work: battery and a complete path for the electricity to flow through.

To create a brighter bulb or a louder buzzer you can add more batteries which will create more power to flow through the circuit. You could also shorten the wires which means electrons have less resistance to flow through.

A circuit that has only one route for the current to take is called a series circuit. 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 the current stops.

