



Somerset Bridge Primary School
Aspire - Brave - Care - Collaborate

Science: Electricity

Autumn 2: Year 6

Measuring Electricity



Voltage is electrical pressure, or the difference in electrons between two parts of the circuit – measured in volts.

Current is the amount of electrons moving through a system – measured in amps.

Resistance is when the electrons moving in a circuit are slowed down – measured in ohms.

Changing Circuits



Fewer batteries or a lower voltage give less power to a circuit.

More buzzers or bulbs mean the power is shared by more components.

Lengthening wires means the electrons have to travel through more resistance.

A series circuit has more than one component along the same path.

Circuit diagrams are used by electricians when designing electrical systems for new houses.

Electrical circuits can be used to communicate – for example using Morse Code.

Being a Scientist

When we carry out a fair test, we only change one component of our circuit at a time.

Key Vocabulary



component	Part of a system (in this case a circuit).
construct	Build or create a system.
circuit diagram	A diagram using symbols to show an electrical system.
cell	A store of electrical energy.
battery	More than one cell in a system.
short-circuit	This happens when the positive and negative ends of a cell are joined with a single wire – it can cause batteries to over-heat.
motor	A component that uses a magnet and an electric current to create movement.

