



| Key Vocabulary       |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>electricity</b>   | The flow of an electric current or charge through a material, e.g. from a power source through wires to an <b>appliance</b> .   |
| <b>generate</b>      | To make or produce.   |
| <b>renewable</b>     | A source of <b>electricity</b> that will not run out. These include solar, nuclear, geothermal, hydro and wind.   |
| <b>non-renewable</b> | This source of energy will eventually run out and so will no longer be able to be used to make <b>electricity</b> . These include fossil fuels – coal, oil and natural gas. |
| <b>appliances</b>    | A piece of equipment or device designed to perform a particular job, such as a washing machine or mobile phone.   |
| <b>battery</b>       | A device that stores electrical energy as a chemical.   |

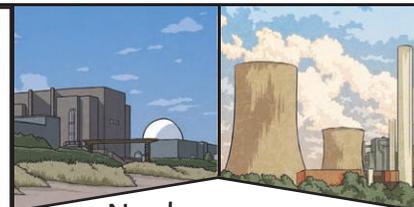
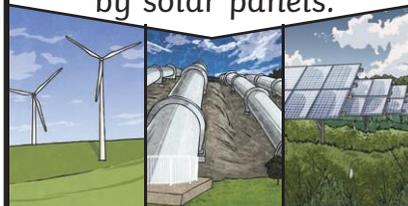
### Key Knowledge

Lightning and static **electricity** are examples of **electricity** occurring naturally but for us to use **electricity** to power **appliances**, we need to make it.



Coal, oil and natural gases are fossil fuels which, when burnt, produce heat which can be used to **generate electricity**.

**Electricity** can be **generated** from wind power used to turn windmills and hydroelectric power from water used in dams. The Sun's rays can be converted into **electricity** by solar panels.



Nuclear energy is created when atoms are split. This creates heat which can be used to **generate electricity**. Geothermal energy is heat from the Earth that is converted into **electricity**.



Many everyday **appliances** rely on **electricity** for them to work. Some **appliances** need to be plugged into a socket (mains **electricity**) and others have a **battery** to make them work.



To look at all the planning resources linked to the Electricity unit, [click here](#).

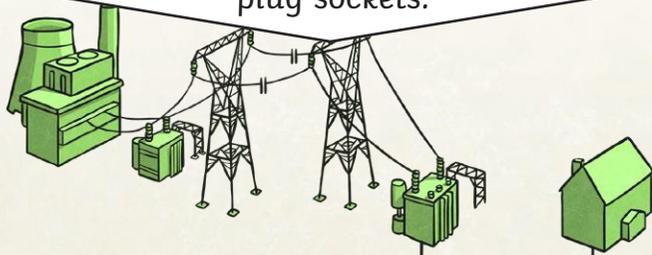


### Key Vocabulary

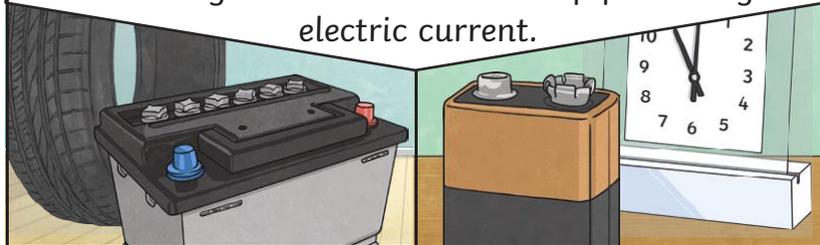
|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>circuit</b>   | A pathway that <b>electricity</b> can flow around. It includes wires and a power supply and may include bulbs, switches or buzzers. |
| <b>electrons</b> | Small particles with an electric charge.  |

There are two types of electric current.

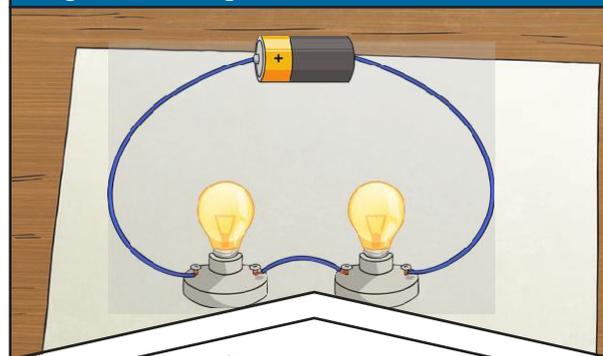
Mains **electricity**: power stations send an electric charge through wires to transformers and pylons. Then, underground wires carry the electricity into our homes via wires in the walls and out through plug sockets.



Battery **electricity**: **batteries** store chemicals which produce an electric current. Eventually, even rechargeable **batteries** will stop producing an electric current.



### Key Knowledge



**Electricity** can only flow around a complete **circuit** that has no gaps. There must be wires connected to both the positive and negative end of the power supply/**battery**.

Switches can be used to open or close the **circuit**. When off, a switch 'breaks' the **circuit** to stop the flow of **electrons**. When the switch is on, the **circuit** is complete and the **electrons** are able to flow around the **circuit**.



A conductor of **electricity** is a material that is made up of free **electrons** which can be made to move in one direction, creating an electric current. Metals are good conductors. Electrical insulators have no free **electrons** and so no electric current can be made. Wood, plastic and glass are good insulators.

