Year 6 – Electricity

UKS2 Spring 1

Breadth	Concept	Milestone 3(Years 5&6)	Knowledge	Vocabulary
Electricity • Look at appliances, circuits, lamps, switches, insulators and conductors. • Look at circuits, the effect of the voltage in cells and the resistance and conductivity of materials.	**Work scientifically** This concept involves learning the methodologies of the discipline of science. **Understand electrical circuits** This concept involves understanding circuits and their role in electrical applications.	• Plan enquiries, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. • Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work. • Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision. • Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models. • Report findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations of results, explanations involving causal relationships, and conclusions. • Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations. • Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. • Use simple models to describe scientific ideas, identifying scientific evidence that has	I know how to plan and conduct a fair test I know changing variables will affect the results in an experiment I know how to improve the accuracy of my results I know how to write a science investigation I know how to build a complete circuit I know how to build a parallel and a series circuit I know the brightness of a lamp is affected by the voltage of cells I know symbols when representing a circuit in a diagram	Diagram Predictions/hypothesis Method Diagram Results Conclusion Investigate Fair test Data logger Safety Questions Electricity Electron Protons Neutrons Nucleus Atom Circuit Complete circuit Broken circuit Cell/battery wires lamp/bulb buzzer switches appliances/device bright/dim symbol complete circuit components conductor

		been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. • Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit. • Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches. • Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.		insulator connection electrical circuit loose connections motor positive/ negative short circuit terminal volume wire