

**Tier 3 Vocabulary**

appliance	a piece of equipment designed to form a task
battery	a container that stores electricity
bulb	a part of a circuit that gives out light
cell	the scientific name for a battery
circuit	the path followed by an electric current
components	the items that make up a circuit
current	the movement of electricity through a wire
electricity	a form of energy
mains	the electricity that comes from a socket
plug	a plastic object with three metal pins which fits into a socket and connects to the electricity supply
rechargeable	a battery that we can put electricity back into
socket	a set of holes that a plug fits into
switch	a component that turns a circuit on and off
terminals	the ends of the battery
wires	a long, thin, flexible piece of metal used to connect components together

**Working and thinking scientifically**

**We are being scientists by:**

- Asking relevant questions
- Planning simple enquiries
- Making observations
- Taking measurements
- Recording results using scientific language, charts and diagrams

Plan	A series of steps to carry a accomplish a goal or answer a question
Variable	Something that is controlled in an investigation, e.g., kept constant or changed
table	A way of clearly arranging data
Gather data	To bring together or collect

**Key Facts**

A battery has two ends which are called:	<b>negative and positive.</b>
A material that transmits electricity in the wall and through wires is called a	<b>conductor</b>
A material through which electricity cannot flow is called an	<b>insulator</b>
Metals are mostly	<b>conductors</b>
Non-metals are	<b>insulators</b>
Electricity can be used for:	<b>lighting, heating and making things work.</b>
Mains electricity is generated in	<b>power stations</b>
Batteries can be used for .	<b>smaller, portable devices</b>
A switch	<b>opens and closes a circuit</b>

**Pictures and Diagrams**

