

Knowledge Organiser – Year 8 Electricity

Key words

Electrical Conductor	Will allow electricity to flow through it		
Electrical insulator	Will not allow electricity to flow through it		
Battery	Two or more cells joined together		
Cell	Device used to generate electricity usually by transforming chemical energy into electrical		
Electrical component	Part of an electrical circuit e.g. bulb or battery		
Ammeter	Device used to measure the current in the circuit		
Voltmeter	Device used to measure the potential difference (voltage) in a circuit		
Volt	The unit voltage is measured in		
Amp	The unit current is measured in		
Ohm	The unit resistance is measured in		
In series	Components that are connected one after another on the same loop of the circuit are connected in series		
In parallel	Components that are connected on separate loops are connected in parallel		
Current	a flow of electric charged particles called electrons		
Potential Difference (Voltage)	the difference in electrical energy between two points of a circuit		
Resistance	When something tries to stop the flow of electrons around a circuit		

Series and parallel

		Series	Parallel	
	Description	Components are connected one	Components are connected on	
		after another on the same loop	separate loops	
	Diagram		<u>Q</u>	
	Voltage	The voltage is shared between components	Every component has the same value	
	Current	Every component has the same value	The current is shared between each loop	
	Advantages	 Easy to use Easy to add more power to the circuit Doesn't over heat easily Components all have same current 	 Every unit gets an equal amount of voltage Easy to connect and disconnect components If a fault occurs on one loop it won't affect other loops Easy to switch different components on and off using the same circuit 	
	Disadvantages	 If one component breaks the whole circuit won't work Increasing number of compon ents increases resistance 	 Lots of wires Cannot increase voltage Complexity of resistance in different branches Varying current in the branches 	

V = IR

Description	How hard it is for the	
	current to flow in a circuit	
Units	Ohms (Ω)	
Equation	Resistance = Voltage/Current	
Triangle	T # R	
Example	The voltage in a bulb in 1.5V. The current flowing through the bulb is 0.75 A. What is the resistance?	
	Resistance = 1.5/0.75	
	Resistance = 2Ω	

Symbols

Component	Symbol
battery	→ -
Cell	<u></u>
Bulb	$-\otimes$
Switch (open)	_/ _
Switch (closed)	
Ammeter	_A_
Voltmeter	_ v _
Motor	M
Buzzer	$\overline{\Upsilon}$
Resistor	

Series and Parallel

	Current	Potential difference	Resistance
Description	Flow of charge	The difference in	How hard it is for the current to
		electrical energy	flow in a circuit
		between two parts of	
		a circuit	
Symbol	I	V	R
How to	Ammeter (in	Voltmeter (in parallel)	This can't be measured directly.
measure it	series)		However it can be worked out
			through measuring current and
			potential difference and using
			R=V/I
units	Amps (A)	Volts (V)	Ohms (Ω)

Safety

- Turn off the power if you're making or changing your circuits
- Set the voltage to the lowest level that will allow your circuit to work
- Don't use any components with exposed wires
- Keep electrical components away from water
- Don't get any metal objects (jewellery) away from circuits
- The voltage in your homes is lower than that in overhead cables to protect you
- The voltage in your home is 230V
- This hazard symbol is used to warn of high voltage. You should not touch anything with this symbol on.