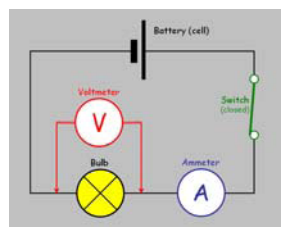
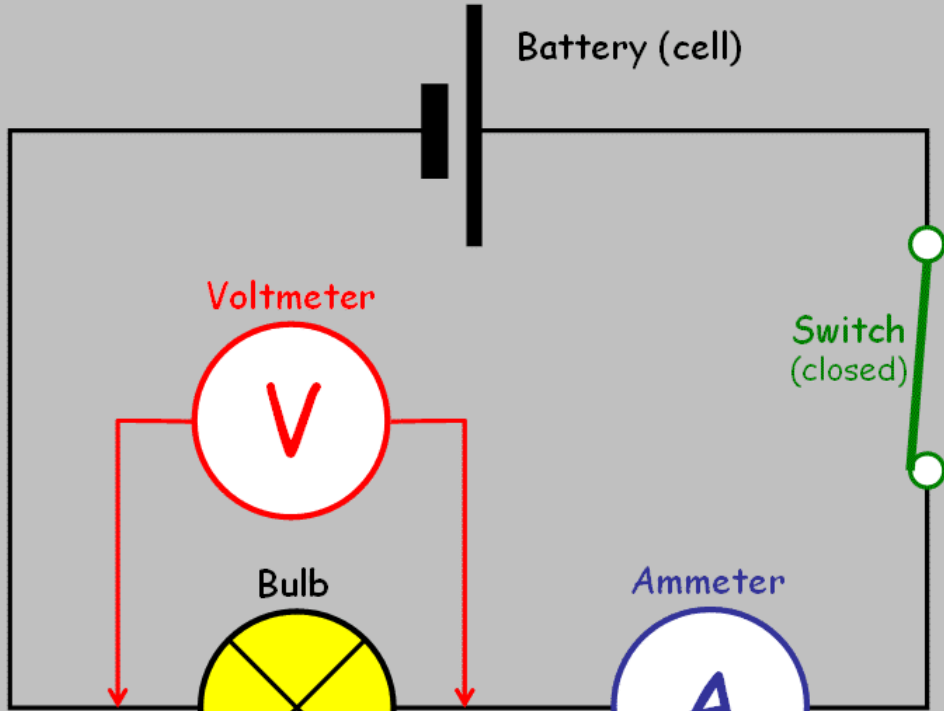


Electrical circuits



Read carefully through what you need to know.
When you feel that you have fully revised one of the statements put a tick in the check box

I need to know that ...	Check
Current is the flow of electric charge (electrons) around a closed circuit .	<input type="checkbox"/>
An electrical battery pushes the current around the circuit, just like a pump. Strong batteries have a high voltage .	<input type="checkbox"/>
Resistance indicates how much the current is slowed down.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The electric charges are not used up , they only slow down because bulbs, motors etc. have electrical resistance . The bigger the resistance the more the current is slowed down.	<input type="checkbox"/>
In a series circuit , the current has only one way to go. If the circuit is broken (e.g. by an open switch), all current stops, bulbs go dark and motors stop.	<input type="checkbox"/>
In a parallel circuit , the current splits up and goes different ways.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Current is measured using an ammeter wired in series into a circuit because the electrical charges must go through the ammeter.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Voltage is measured using a voltmeter wired in parallel into a circuit. (The voltmeter 'feels' how strongly the current is pushed but the current does not pass through.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
There are special symbols to draw electrical circuits	<input type="checkbox"/>
Two batteries in series double the voltage and make a bulb go brighter.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Two bulbs in series are dimmer than a single bulb.	<input type="checkbox"/>



Motor



Buzzer