




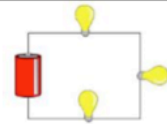


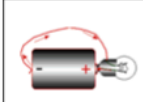



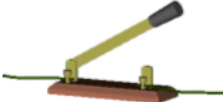
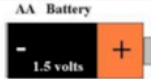


appliance		A household device which uses electricity. Cookers and washing machines are electrical devices.
battery		Two or more cells joined together. They provide power (push) which causes electricity to flow in a circuit.
bulb		A glass containing a metal filament which glows when electricity flows through it.
buzzer		A component that vibrates when electricity flows through it, producing sound.
cell		Contains chemicals and stores the energy needed to push electricity around a complete circuit. Two or more cells joined together make a battery.
circuit		Components joined together by wires from one end of a cell to the other end of the cell to make a complete loop. Electricity can flow round the circuit.
component		Parts that do a job in an electrical circuit (e.g. bulb, cell switch, leads, motor, buzzer).
conductors		Materials which allow electricity to flow through them.
current		A flow of electricity around a circuit. It allows appliances to work.
insulators		Materials which do NOT allow electricity to flow through them.
leads		The wires used to join the different parts (components) of an electrical circuit together.
motor		A component that contains a shaft. When electricity flows through it, it spins.
switch		A device used in a circuit. When it is open, it is 'off' and it stops the electricity flowing. When it is closed, it is 'on' and the electricity can flow.
volts		The pushing power of a cell or battery is measured in volts. A cell is 1.5volts.