


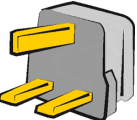
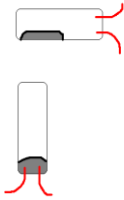
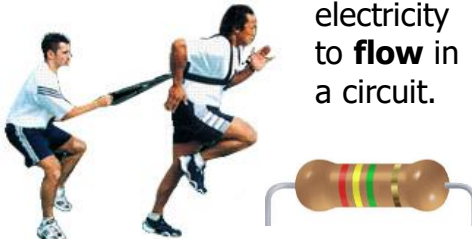
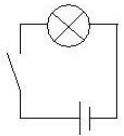


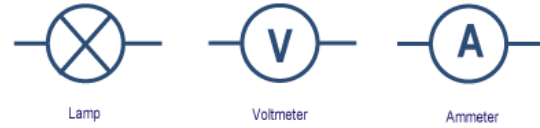



6G CHANGING CIRCUITS

<h2>Glossary</h2>	 <p>What happens if I use a different size battery?</p>	<p>Does it make a difference if I use thicker wire in the leads?</p> 	 <p>How do I make all the bulbs glow brightly?</p>	<p>fuse – an electrical component which will burn out in order to break a circuit in an emergency</p>
<p>appliance – a household device that uses electricity – can be either mains or battery powered</p>	 <p>The pins on this plug are made of a metal that conducts electricity while the outer casing is made of plastic which is an electrical insulator.</p>	<p>Switches cause breaks in circuits, interrupting the flow of electricity. In this tilt switch a blob of mercury completes the circuit when the switch is turned by 90°</p> 	<p>A resistor makes it difficult for electricity to flow in a circuit.</p> 	<p>leads – the wires used to join electrical components</p>
<p>battery – the power source in a circuit made up of two or more cells</p>	<p>break – an interruption in the flow of electricity</p>	<p>bulb – an electrical component which lights up in a circuit</p>	<p>motor – an electrical component which rotates causing something to turn</p>	<p>mains electricity – electricity supplied for use in homes and businesses</p>
<p>buzzer – an electrical component that changes electrical energy into sound</p>	<p>circuit – a circuit is formed when electricity flows through the electrical components</p>	<p>Here are some of the symbols used when drawing circuit diagrams.</p> <p>What would this circuit look like?</p> 	<p>Mains electricity is delivered to homes and businesses via a network of sub-stations, cables and pylons called the National Grid.</p> 	<p>resistor – an electrical conductor that makes it difficult for electricity to flow in a circuit</p>
<p>switch – a device that causes a break in the flow of electricity</p>	<p>terminal – the end of a cell or battery – each cell has a positive (+) and a negative (-) terminal</p>	<p>terminals – the parts of the battery that need to be connected in the circuit</p>	<p>tilt switch – a switch that uses gravity to break the circuit</p>	<p>two way switch – a switch that is connected to two circuits that allows one or the other to function</p>
<p>circuit diagram – a diagram that uses conventional symbols to represent the components of an electrical circuit</p>				<p>tilt switch – a switch that uses gravity to break the circuit</p>
<p>current – a flow of electricity around a circuit</p>	<p>electrical conductor – a material that allows electricity to flow through it e.g. metals</p>	<p>electrical insulator – a material which does not allow electricity to flow through it e.g. wood</p>		