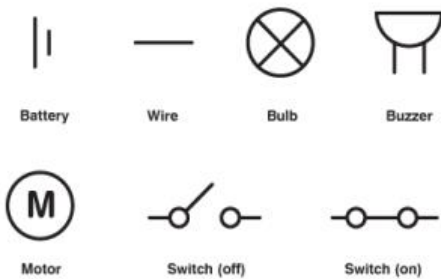
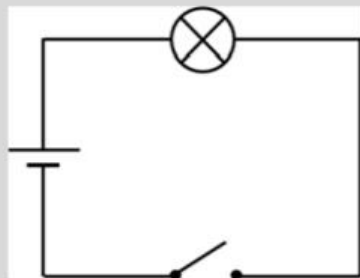


Symbols used to represent a circuit.



A scientific diagram of an open circuit:



The light bulb will not light in this circuit until the switch is closed.

Electrical Conductors	Electrical Insulators
-electricity can pass through easily	-do not let electricity pass through
-Copper -Iron -Steel -Silver -Gold	-Rubber -Wood -Plastic -Paper

Vocabulary Dozen	
Electricity	A form of energy resulting from the existence of charged particles.
Circuit	A complete and closed path around which a circulating electric current can flow.
Battery	A container consisting of one or more cells where chemical energy is converted into electricity and used as a source of power.
Bulb	A glass bulb which provides light by passing an electrical current through a filament.
Buzzer	An electrical device that makes a buzzing noise and is used for signalling.
Cell	A device containing electrodes that is used for generating current.
Motor	A machine powered by electricity that supplies motive power for a vehicle or other moveable device.
Switch	A device for making and breaking the connection in an electric circuit
Wire	A long thin piece of metal that carries an electrical current often covered in plastic for safety.
Current	A flow of electricity which results from the ordered directional movement of electrically charged particles.
Voltage	An electrical force that makes electricity move through a wire, measured in volts.
Conductor	A material or device which allows heat or electricity to carry through.

Michael Faraday (1791–1867) was a Victorian chemist and physicist who invented the electric motor. He was the son of a poor London blacksmith. Although he had little schooling, he taught himself from science books while working for a bookbinder, and did his own experiments after work.

