

# Keywords: Autumn 2

## Science

### Topic Title: P2 - Electricity

**Introduction to the topic: Electric currents, different components and how different variables effect the resistance in a circuit**

**What lessons will you cover during the topic?**

**Static, circuits, resistance, generating electricity**

Keyword	Definition
<b>Current</b>	Moving electric charges, eg electrons moving through a metal wire.
<b>Potential Difference</b>	The potential difference (or voltage) of a supply is a measure of the energy given to the charge carriers in a circuit. Units = volts (V). This is the voltage between two points that makes an electric current flow between them.
<b>Resistance</b>	The opposition in an electrical component to the movement of electrical charge through it. Resistance is measured in ohms.
<b>Power</b>	The energy transferred each second, measured in watts (W). Power = work done ÷ time taken.
<b>Charge</b>	Property of matter that causes a force when near another charge. Charge comes in two forms, positive and negative. For example, a negative charge causes a repulsive force on a neighbouring negative charge.
<b>Series Circuit</b>	A circuit where one component follows directly from another, eg three bulbs in a row with no junctions are said to be connected in series.
<b>Parallel Circuit</b>	In a parallel circuit, the current divides into two or more paths before recombining to complete the circuit. Lamps and other components in these different paths are said to be in parallel.
<b>Resistor</b>	An electrical component that restricts the flow of electrical charge. Fixed-value resistors do not change their resistance, but with variable resistors it is possible to vary the resistance.