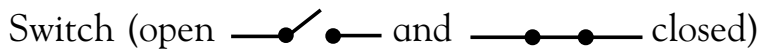
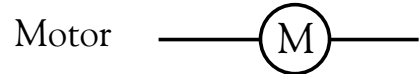
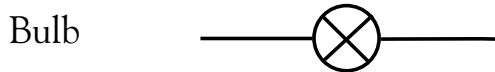
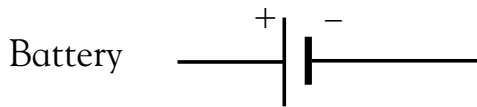


In the circuit



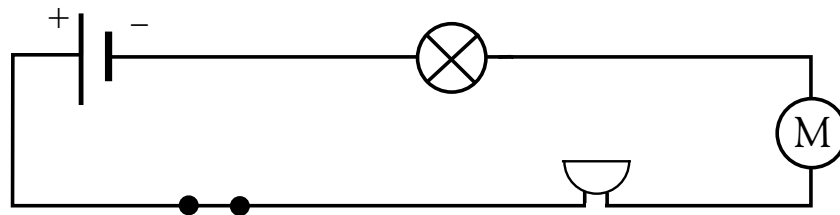
Background knowledge

Electricity always flows in a circuit from the negative pole of a battery to its positive pole. The flow of electricity creates an electric current. Electrical circuits can be represented by special diagrams. There is a symbol for each electrical component in a circuit.



Science activity

Look at the circuit diagram shown below.



Label each of the five components shown in the circuit.

Complete the following sentences about the circuit shown above.

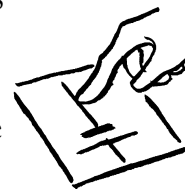
The electric current leaves the battery and passes through the

It then travels through the, next through the,

and finally passes through the before returning to the battery.

Science investigation

Create a model of a parallel circuit that contains two bulbs, one motor, and one buzzer. You might draw the symbols on 3x5 cards and then arrange them into the circuit. Connect the circuit with wires.

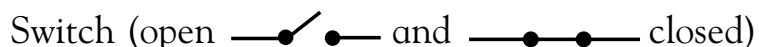
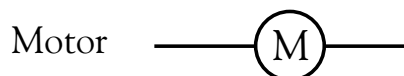
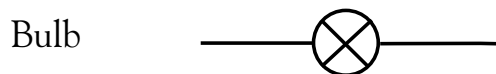
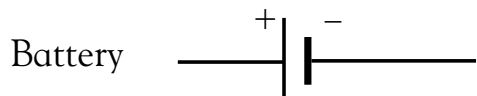


In the circuit



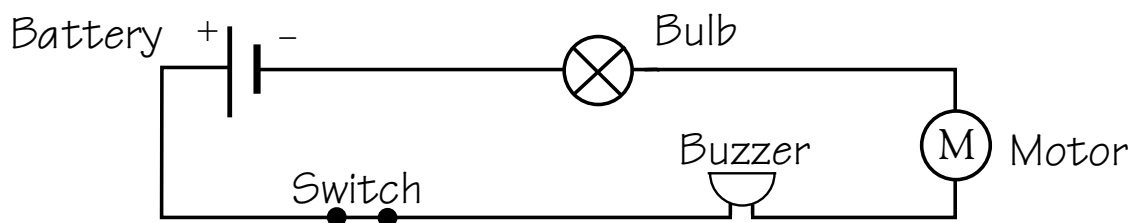
Background knowledge

Electricity always flows in a circuit from the negative pole of a battery to its positive pole. The flow of electricity creates an electric current. Electrical circuits can be represented by special diagrams. There is a symbol for each electrical component in a circuit.



Science activity

Look at the circuit diagram shown below.



Label each of the five components shown in the circuit.

Complete the following sentences about the circuit shown above.

The electric current leaves the battery and passes through the bulb.

It then travels through the motor, next through the buzzer,

and finally passes through the switch, before returning to the battery.

Science investigation

The investigator can make drawings or use the Internet for pictures. Ask the child to trace the direction of the circuit. Electricity always moves from negative to positive.

