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Electricity and magnetism worksheet grade 5

Page 2 Scientific topics We cover topics: weather, animals, ecosystems, life cycles, laboratory readings, fossils, plants, adaptation, force, mixtures, classification, etc. S5P2. Get, evaluate, and transfer information to explore electricity. A. Receive and combine information from various sources to explain the difference between natural electricity (barrel) and human electricity use. B. Create a complete, simple electrical circuit and explain all the necessary components. c. Plan and carry out studies on common materials to determine whether they are electrical insulators or conductors. S5P3. Receive, evaluate and transmit information about magnetism and its connection to electricity. A. Evidence-based argument to report differences in function and purpose between electromagnet and magnet. (Explanation: The function is limited to understanding temporary and continuous magnetism.) Vocabulary word chain: a full path of electric current flows through the conductor: material that allows heat, electricity or sound to travel through the electromagnet: temporary magnet, formed when electricity flows through a faulty wire electron: a negative charged small particle found in the electron cloud of the atom insulator: a material that prevents heat, electricity or sound from traveling through the neutron: a neutrally charged small particle found in the nucleus of the atom's protons : positive charged nucleus of small particles found in the background information of the atom , many negative taxes will be created. Balloons will repel each other due to the number of negative charges. If one balloon is negatively charged and you have pepper on the plate, the pepper jumps towards the balloon because it has a positive charge and opposites attract. It's a kind of electric barrel of electricity. Molecules are the smallest bit of material. Atoms are made of protons, neutrons and electrons. Moving electrons generate electricity. The ability of electrons to move freely allows you to form energy and work. Electricity flows only when the circuit is finished. Metals are the best electrical conductors that offer the possibility of flowing easily to the current. Copper is the most widely used conductor of wires. Insulators are electrically poor conductors. Electricity and magnetism are closely related. Both have a magnetic field in which electrons flow. Bar magnets most attract objects to their poles (ends). The magnetic attraction weakens towards the middle of the bar magnet, offering little magnetic traction power. Electromagnets are created by wrapping insulated wire around the nail and connecting both ends of the cord to the battery. Electric current flows through the faulty wire, charging the nail. This nail is then magnetised and a strong magnetic force will remain current flows. When the electric current is broken, the nails are no longer considered a magnet. Tape magnets support continuous magnetic traction. Electromagnets can be turned on or off (this means that what makes them so useful in creating simple engines)Opposites attract (north and south)How taxes repel (north and north or south and south) Electrical and magnetism unit Study GuidePage 1Page 2Page 3Page 4Static Electric Review Game PPT Electric Current Interactive 1Blobz Head of Electric CurrentLearning CircuitMy Schoolhouse CircuithouseBBC Build CircuitHow runs electric Light and MotionBBC Circuit and ConductorsBBC Replacement CircuitsFrankenstein's Lightning LaboratoryEduplace Electrical and MagnetismElectric and MagnetismIPPEX Electrical and MagnetismFOSS Internet Power Energy and Magnetism You can create printing tests and worksheets from these 5 degree magnetism and electrical issues! Select one or more questions by using the check boxes above each question. Then click add the selected questions to the check button before you go to the next page. Previous page 1 of 6 Next Previous page 1 of 6 Other Students learn about power construction and testing circuits. Using batteries, lights and wires, students build simple circuits and test the effects of various modifications. During such tests, they discover that the circuit needs a closed path of electricity, while some materials carry electricity, while others do not. They learn that electric current can affect a nearby magnet and that this electrical energy feature is used to produce electromagnets and motors. Potential hazards are addressed as students learn about the safe use of electricity. Electricity occurs naturally and has been observed for thousands of years. It consists of microscopic electrons. They move and perform an electric charge. It is difficult to explain, because that is something that we cannot see. It is unlikely that anyone will see electricity properly, because the electrons from which it is made are so small. We use electricity every day in the objects around us. Electricity can produce heat, light, sound, calculations and movement. Everything is made of atoms! Atoms are made of electrons (negative charging), protons (positive charging) and neutrons (without charging). At the center of the atom is a nucleus made of neutrons and protons. Electricity is produced when electrons move from one atom to another. One billion electrons can fit into a ball that is at the end of a ball point pen! Natural electricity In nature, some organisms can produce their own electric charge. Electric eels, catfish, fire, stingrays. Your BRAIN and nervous system produce electricity. Lightning is a form of natural electricity. Static electricityAre stationary electrons accumulating on the surface of the object. The shock stems from the transmission of electrons to an object that is more positive. The current electricity flow like water from the hose. Flowing Flowing called electric current. Electric currents flow through power lines, transformers and wires in our homes. Do not create an electric octopus!!! - Use only as many plug-ins as Always disconnects electrical appliances before cleaning or repairIngNever insert your finger into an empty socketAlways replace damaged wiresFly kites only in open spaces! Never run wires under heavy furnitureNever touch loose wiresNever use electric water Do not climb trees power lines Only electrical plugs go to wall sockets! Use batteries only for experiments NEVER current electricity Small batteries are a relatively safe source of electricity for experiments and research, but care must be taken to avoid short circuits. Short circuits are when the wires heat up and waste energy. This can happen if too many amps are increasingly pulled through household wires. This can cause a fire! That is why there are circuit breakers and fuses in the house. In order for the current to flow through the circuit, a constant loop of conducting materials is required. We tested the materials to see if they were conductors or insulators. We used a light bulb wrapped in tinfoil and tinfoil attached to the battery. We put the light on the material that was on the battery. If it were a conductor, the bulb would light up, if it were an insulator, the bulb would not light up. We tested paper clips, marble, rubber bands, pennies, grater, nails and nickel. ConductorsConducers allow the flow of electricity through them. Paper clippennynickelnailwater InsulatorsInsulators do not allow electricity to flow through them. marblerubber banderaserporcelain resistors Are partial conductors of electricity. They reduce the amount of electrons that can pass through them. light bulbsfuscircuit breakerssurge ©REEU project We are going to compare electricity with a garden hose with a nozzle. Voltage is the electrical pressure (force) that is inside the electrical cord, as is the water in the garden hose. We measure voltage in volts (V). When the switch (tap) is turned on, a certain amount of electrical pressure (voltage) can be used. There are two electrical wiring that carry 120 volts of Alberta homes. All electrical appliances use 120 or 240 volts of electricity. Ampera (amps) measures the electric current (the number of electrons that move through the wire). Amperage can be compared with spraying water from a garden hose. The nozzle can be opened only slightly and spray a little or open a lot and spray a lot! Some electrical appliances, such as light bulbs, require a small power amplifier. Although larger devices, such as hair dryers, require more amps. The amount of electricity used is calculated in watts (W). It is similar to the amount of water that comes out of the garden hose. To increase the flow of water from the hose, you can open the tap further or increase the size of the opening of the nozzle. To calculate the watts used, multiply the amperage by the voltage. Example: The 0.5 amp bulb is connected to 120 volts of electricity. This requires 60 watts of electricity (120 volts X 0.5 amps = 60 watts). Many people have older refrigerators or freezers in their homes. Many of these older electrical appliances use tons of power! Since 1978, the federal government has been helping Canadians buy energy-efficient appliances. Most of the main devices sold in Canada must bear the EnerGuide label. This label shall indicate the amount of electricity that the appliance will normally use in one year. The smaller the number, the less electricity the device uses! The ENERGY STAR symbol can be found in compliant devices or may be part of the EnerGuide label. This international symbol refers to specific models that meet or exceed the highest quality energy efficiency level. In a parallel circuit, each bulb (load) is directly connected to the power supply, which means that if the bulb is removed or burned, the other bulb will still work. In the series, each bulb (load) is connected in a circle or in one path. This means that if the bulb is removed or burned, the connection is broken and none of the lamps will be illuminated. Kids ScienceCircuit World! electricity_and_magnetism_study_guide.pdfFile Size: 754 kbFile Type: pdfDownload File What we will learn: 1. About some of the potential risks associated with the use of electric current sources and that household electric currents are potentially dangerous and not a suitable source for experiments. Small batteries are a relatively safe source of electricity for experiments and research, but care must be taken to avoid short circuits. Short circuits can cause wiring to heat up, as well as wasting a limited amount of power on batteries.2. To demonstrate that electricity can be used to create magnetism and a moving magnet can be used to generate electricity.3. Proof of magnetic fields around magnets and around current conductive wires shall be demonstrated by means of iron carvings or one or more compasses.4. Demonstrate that a continuous conductivity loop is required for continuous current flow in the circuit.5. How to distinguish electrical conductors – materials that allow electricity to flow through them – from insulators, materials that prevent electricity from flowing through them.6. Recognize and demonstrate that some materials, including resistors, are partial conductors of electricity.7. Predict the effect of the issuion of electrical resistance into a simple circuit; e.g. in a circuit with a light bulb or an electric motor.8. Admit that the amount of electricity we use in our homes is measured in kilowatt-hours. 9. Interpret and interpret: • readings of household electricity meter • performance labels for electrical appliances. 10. Draw and interpret, with guidelines, diagrams incorporating switches, power supplies, hinges, lamp lamps, Engine. Engine.

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