

Revision

Retrieval, keyword definitions and equation practice.

SCAN ME



Final assessment



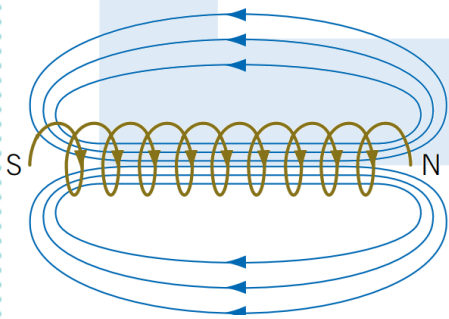
Review of learning

Assessment = ★

**Apply:**  
 SP1 Scalar and vector  
 SP3 Energy stores and transfers  
 SP3 Insulators  
 SP4 Describing waves  
 SP6 Atomic models  
 SP8 Power  
 SP10/11 Electricity  
 SP13 Electromagnetic induction  
 SP14 energy calculations  
 +16 current/voltage characteristics, etc.

ammeter, attract, conductor, current, electromagnet, insulator, magnetic field lines, motor, north pole, ohm, parallel, potential difference, resistance, series, static electricity, south pole, volt, voltmeter

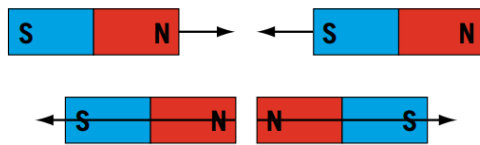
Make sure you can write definitions for these key terms.



Using electromagnets

Explain how electromagnets are used in scrap yards, relays and electrical motors.

The Earth's magnet field is the same as that of a big bar magnet



Magnets and magnetic fields

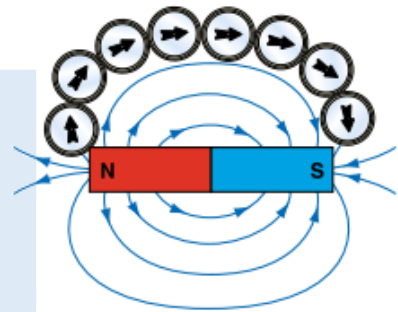
What is a magnetic field, and why are only some elements magnetic?

Electromagnets

Name the factors that affect the strength of an electromagnet.



small compasses



**conductors** – low resistance  
**insulators** – high resistance

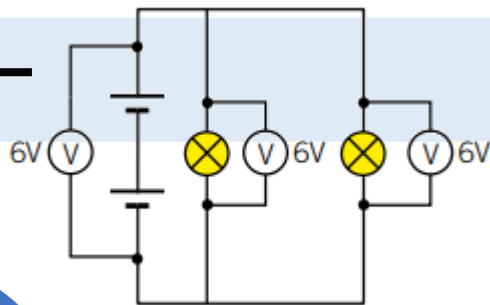
Series and parallel

Compare and contrast series and parallel circuits.

In a parallel circuit, the current has a choice at a junction.

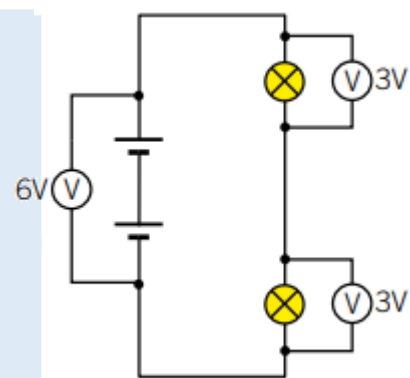
Resistance

Investigate the relationship between the length of wire and its resistance.



Potential difference

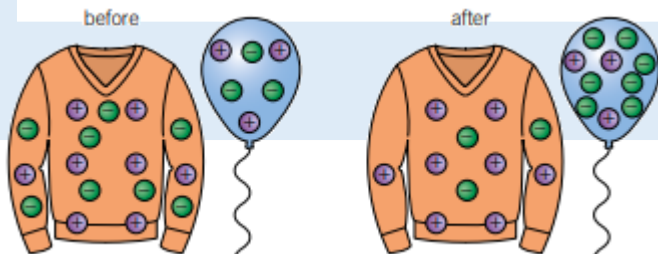
What does the potential difference tell you about the size of the force on the charges?



Circuits and Current

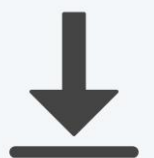
Why does an electric current flow through a wire when a battery is connected?

An ammeter needs to be placed in a circuit in series and a voltmeter in parallel.



Charging up

What is static electricity, and where does it come from?



**Retrieve:**  
 KS2: Simple circuits  
 P1.1.3 Friction  
 P1.2.3 Waves / sound  
 trace waves / oscilloscope