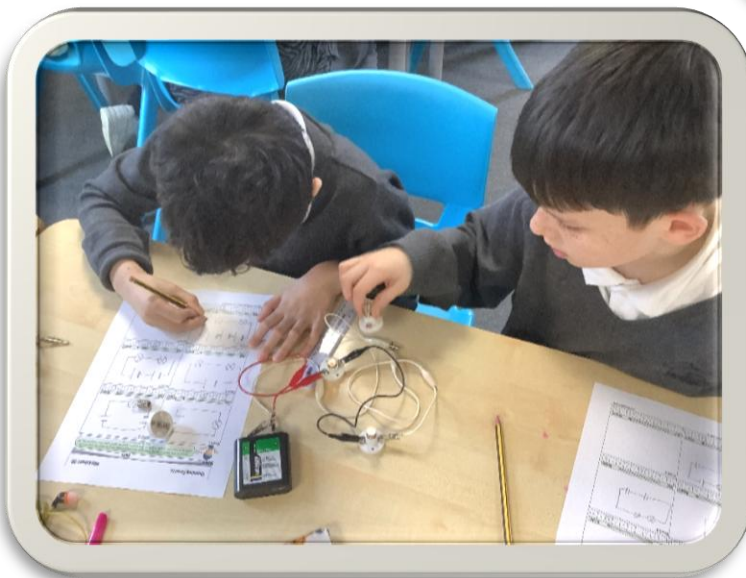
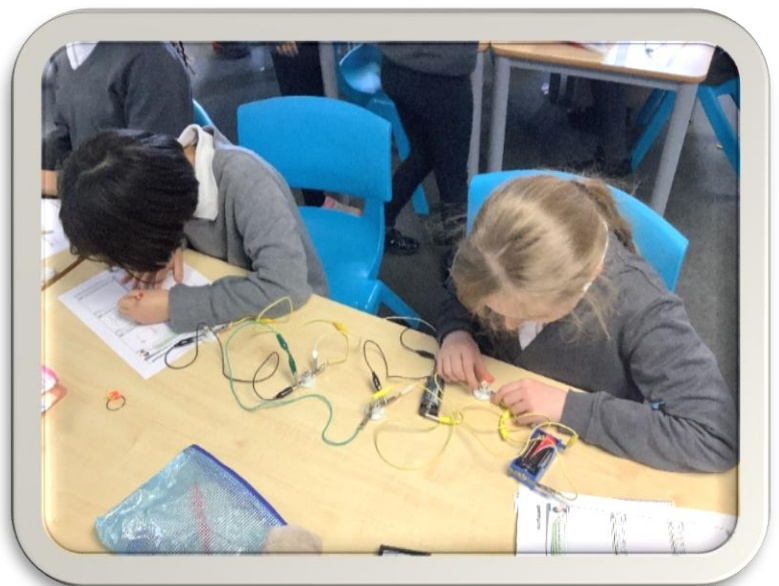


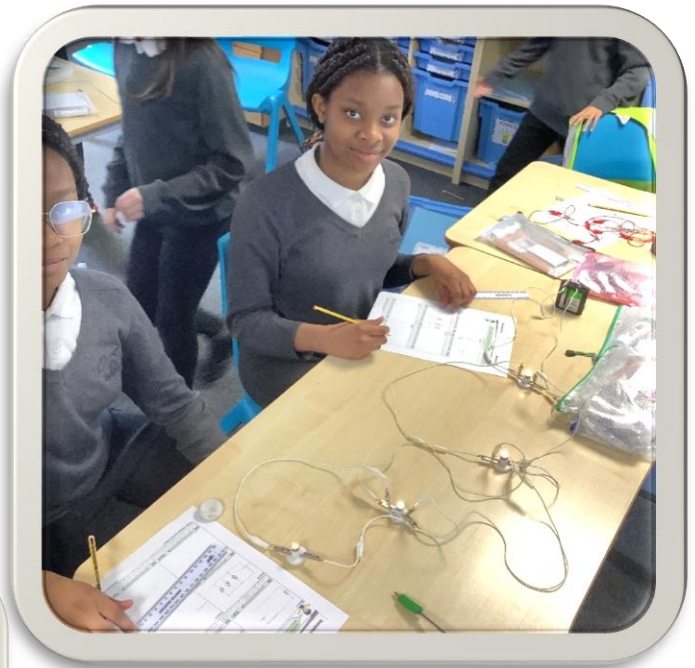
Year 6 Zebras – Spring Term

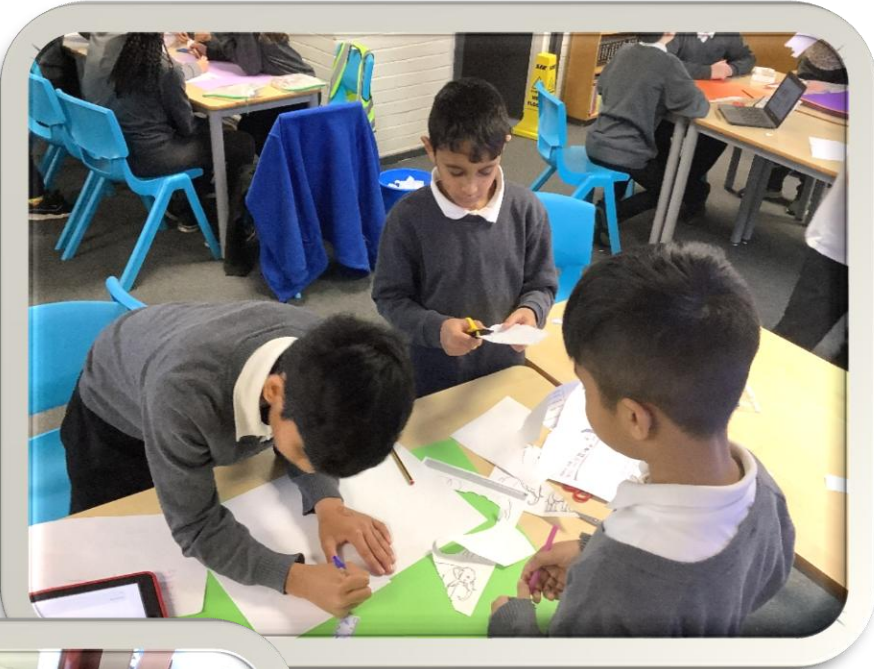
What Is Voltage and How Does It Affect the Brightness Of A Bulb?

After we were given our enquiry question, we were able to use our prior knowledge to explore electrical circuits and investigate what the affect is on a bulb if we add more components.



We then got ourselves into groups and we used the internet to research more about voltage and used the knowledge we have had learned in our science lessons about electricity to create an information poster.





WHAT IS VOLTAGE? How does it affect the brightness of a bulb?

By Alina, Hannah, Emaan, and Lucas

Alexandre Volta
The person who invented voltage

Alexandre Volta was an Italian scientist whose experiments inspired Luigi Galvani's theory.

By connecting 2 or more batteries in either series, series-parallel, or parallel you can increase the voltage or not even separate.

Higher voltage makes light bulbs brighter by providing a stronger push that force more electricity (current) through the bulb's thin wire. When we talk about voltage in the electric universe or force, measured in volts, that makes charged electrons speed through a conductor's ability than to do work.

As well as equal do not make strong for conductors of charge.

When a wire has many batteries, which are connected in a series, voltage can have different effects to some bulbs.

1.5v 2/10

3v 5/10

4.5v 9/10

6.0v 10/10

Don't over drive your bulbs!

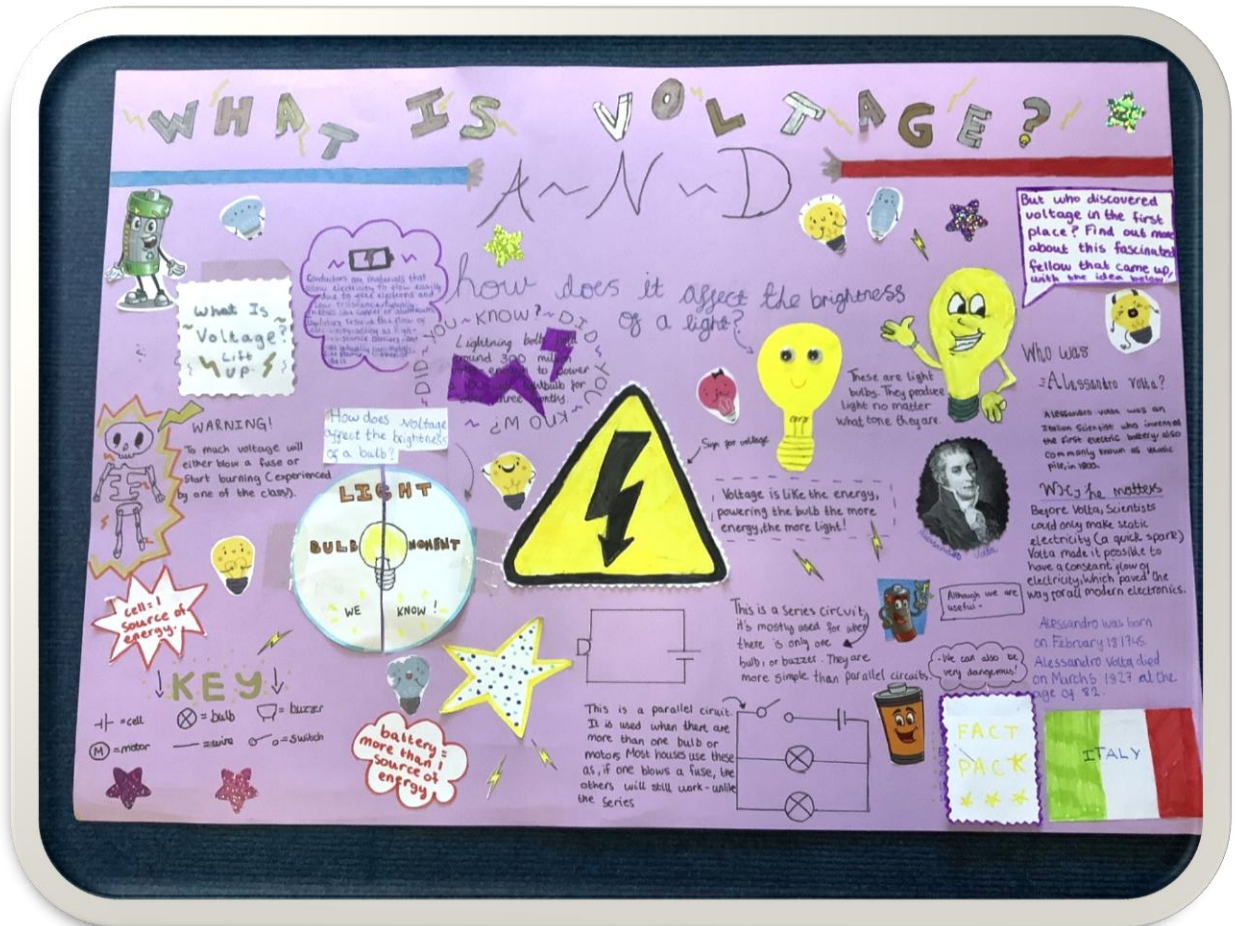
1800, as the result of a professional disagreement over the galvanic response exhibited by Luigi Galvani, Alexandre Volta developed the so-called Voltaic pile a forerunner of the battery, which produced a steady electric current.

When electricity travels under the most conductive materials that the water becomes a conductor for the electrical current.

Adding more batteries in series increases the voltage, which drives more current through the circuit, making a light bulb shine brighter.

Voltage is the electrical pressure or force that pushes charged electrons (current) through a conducting loop, causing them to do work.

⊗ = bulb
⊙ = wire
P = battery
- | = cell



We then presented our posters to other year groups!

