**Topic Overview: Current**

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|  | Ref | Outcome | Achieved | ☺ |
| Emerging | E8SpCu1.1 | Can recall how switches work |  |  |
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| E8SpCu2.1 | Describe why a circuit needs to be complete to work |  |  |
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| Developing | D8SpCu3.1 | Describe what current is and how it is measured |  |  |
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| D8SpCu4.1 | Explain what happens to current in a parallel circuit |  |  |
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| Securing | S8SpCu5.1 | Turn circuit diagrams into real series and parallel circuits, and vice versa |  |  |
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| S8SpCu6.1 | Describe where series and parallel circuits are used |  |  |
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| Mastering | M8SpCu7.1 | Describe how current changes in series and parallel circuits when components are changed |  |  |
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| M8SpCu8.1 | Compare the advantages of series and parallel circuits for particular uses. |  |  |
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| M8SpCu9.1 | Evaluate a model of current as electrons moving from the negative to the positive terminal of a battery, through the circuit. |  |  |

**Keywords**

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| **Negatively charged:** An object that has gained electrons as a result of the charging process. |
| **Positively charged:** An object that has lost electrons as a result of the charging process. |
| **Electrons:** Tiny particles which are part of atoms and carry a negative charge. |
| **Charged up:** When materials are rubbed together, electrons move from one surface to the other. |
| **Electrostatic force:** Non-contact force between two charged objects. |
| **Current:** Flow of electric charge, in amperes (A). |
| **In series:** If components in a circuit are on the same loop. |
| **Field:** The area where other objects feel a gravitational force. |