

Progression of skills, knowledge and understanding: Electricity

- National curriculum level statements
 - Additional statements from QCA (2003)

Level	Characteristic of level
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communicate observations of changes in light, sound or movement that result from action (e.g. switching on a simple electrical circuit)<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Name some components of a simple electrical circuit➤ Name some electrical appliances.➤ Describe the affect of making and breaking one of the contacts in a circuit.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know about a range of physical phenomena and <i>recognise and describe</i> similarities and differences associated with them.• Compare the way in which devices (e.g. bulbs) work in different electrical circuits.<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Know that batteries are a source of electricity.➤ Construct a simple circuit consisting of a battery, two wires and a bulb in a holder such that the bulb will light.➤ Compare the differences in the effects of old and new batteries.➤ Use drawings to record circuits that have been made.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use knowledge and understanding of physical phenomena to <i>link cause and effect in simple explanations</i> (e.g. a bulb failing to light because of a break in electrical circuit).<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Recognise that, for a circuit to work it must be complete.➤ Recognise the need for good connections in circuits.➤ Construct circuits with more than one bulb.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Know that the 'amount' of electricity depends on the number of batteries. ➤ Construct a home-made switch and home-made bulb holder without help. ➤ Demonstrate that some materials placed in a circuit are conductors (allow bulbs to light) and others are insulators (do not allow bulbs to light). ➤ Draw complete circuits using pictures to represent components.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and explain physical phenomena (e.g. how a particular device may be connected to work in an electrical circuit). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Understand the use of conductors and insulators in components including connecting wires. ➤ Know that the effect on the brightness of bulbs of connecting them in series ➤ Are methodical in tracing faults in simple circuits. ➤ Draw diagrams, using standard symbols, of the series circuits they have constructed. ➤ Describe the completeness of the path taken by the current in a series circuit. ➤ Know how more than one battery in a circuit needs to be connected.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use ideas to explain how to make a range of changes (e.g. altering the current in a circuit) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Know that most electrical components have two terminals ➤ Construct a series circuit from a diagram which uses standard symbols. ➤ Explain the current in circuits using simple models such as piped water or a bicycle chain. ➤ Identify metals as electrical conductors.