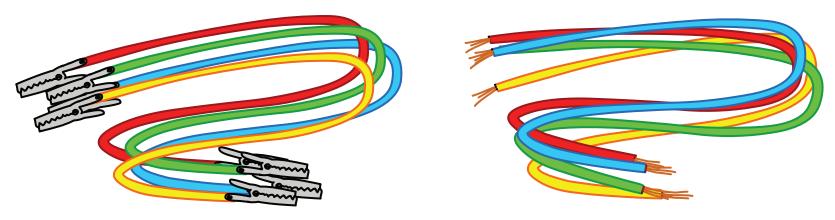


Aim: To find out how a simple circuit can be connected using a dry cell and a low voltage light bulb.

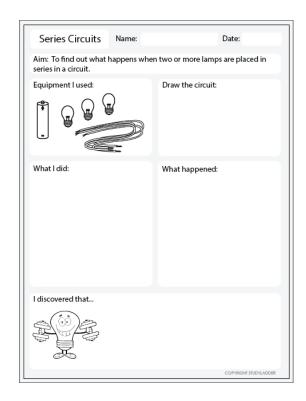




Use low voltage (1.5V) lamp bulbs for this experiment. You can find them at electronic stores.

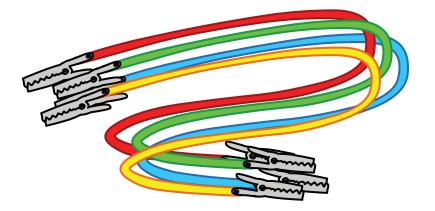


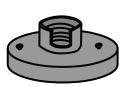
Some insulated wires have alligator clips on the ends to make attaching easier. You can use ones without if you like. Clothes pegs are a good alternative to alligator clips or you can use sticky tape.



Aim: To find out what happens when two or more lamps are placed in series in a circuit.

Use insulated wires with alligator clips, if you have them.







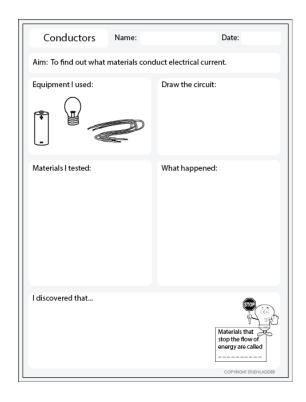




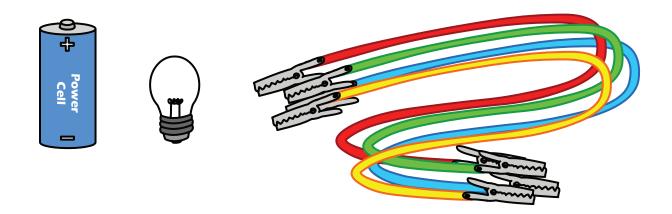
You can use lamp holders with the lamp bulbs in this experiment. Attach the wires to the screws in the holder's base.

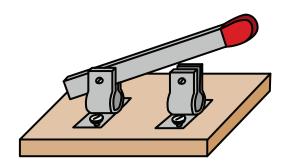


A 1.5V cell is sufficient for this experiment, but you could use a larger one.

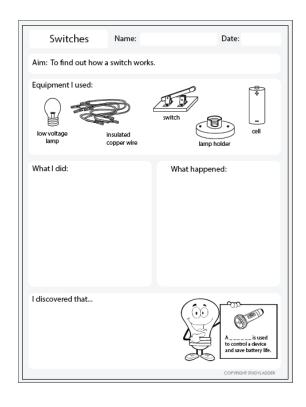


Aim: To find out how switches work in a simple circuit.





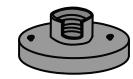
This is a knife switch. The blade slides down between the metal holder to activate the switch. There are other types of switches available.



Aim: To find out what materials conduct electrical current and which ones act as insulators.

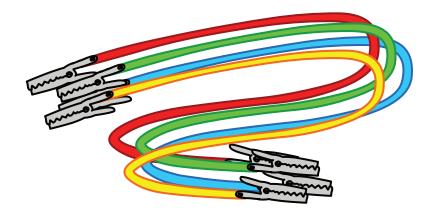


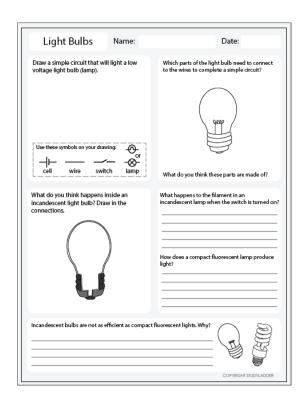




Experiment with different materials:

For example: wooden pencil, plastic ruler, styrofoam cup, a coin, a hair clip, gold ring, glass, an eraser.





# Consolidating Understanding

Aim: To predict how an incandescent lamp works and reason why they are not as effective as fluorescent lamps.

• What do you think the inside of an incandescent lamp looks like? (Clue: Think about which parts of the lamp you connected the wires to in Experiment 1.)



#### Research:

- How does a compact fluorescent Lamp (CFL) work?
- Why are compact fluorescent lamps more efficient than incandescent bulbs?

