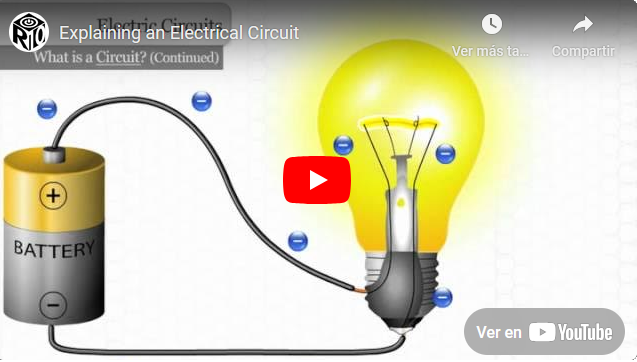
**Explaining an electrical circuit**

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**Watch the video and fill in the gaps with the following words:**

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| --- |
| **shortcut closed Simple light up allow path insulators complete work negative filament heat** |

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ circuit allows a light bulb to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by providing a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for electrical current to flow.

Electrons move from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ side of a battery to the bulb, passing through a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that converts electrical energy into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and light.

For the bulb to light, there must be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ circuit, meaning the electrons must return to the positive side of the battery.

This unbroken path is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ circuit, which is essential for electricity to flow.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are materials that prevent electron flow, while conductors \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

If a circuit is interrupted or if electrons take a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it leads to a short circuit, which can cause problems.

Understanding these concepts is important for grasping how electrical circuits \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.