



Electricity and Circuits

Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade: Grade 4

Part A: Fill in the Blank

Write the missing word or number on each line.

1. A circuit _____ automatically shuts off electricity when a circuit overloads.
2. Static electricity builds up when objects gain or lose _____.
3. Lightning is a natural form of _____ discharge.
4. The positive and negative ends of a battery are called _____.
5. Volts measure the amount of electrical _____ a battery provides.
6. A complete circuit must include a source of energy, a _____, and connecting wires.
7. Thick wires carry more current than _____ wires.
8. Rubbing a balloon on your hair creates _____ electricity.
9. Never fly a kite near power _____ because electricity can travel through the string.

Part B: Matching

Match each item on the left to the correct answer on the right.

1. Match each item to its correct answer.

series circuit	→ _____	reusable switch that stops excess current
parallel circuit	→ _____	one path for electricity to flow
fuse	→ _____	multiple paths for electricity to flow
circuit breaker	→ _____	thin wire that melts to break a circuit

Part A: Fill in the Blank

Write the missing word or number on each line.

1. A circuit breaker automatically shuts off electricity when a circuit overloads.
2. Static electricity builds up when objects gain or lose electrons.
3. Lightning is a natural form of electrical discharge.
4. The positive and negative ends of a battery are called terminals.
5. Volts measure the amount of electrical energy a battery provides.
6. A complete circuit must include a source of energy, a load, and connecting wires.
7. Thick wires carry more current than thin wires.
8. Rubbing a balloon on your hair creates static electricity.
9. Never fly a kite near power lines because electricity can travel through the string.

Part B: Matching

Match each item on the left to the correct answer on the right.

1. Match each item to its correct answer.

series circuit	→	<u>one path for electricity to flow</u>	reusable switch that stops excess current
parallel circuit	→	<u>multiple paths for electricity to flow</u>	one path for electricity to flow
fuse	→	<u>thin wire that melts to break a circuit</u>	multiple paths for electricity to flow
circuit breaker	→	<u>reusable switch that stops excess current</u>	thin wire that melts to break a circuit