

INTRO TO ELECTRICITY

COLOR BY NUMBER

INTRO TO ELECTRICITY

Electricity is the movement of tiny particles called electrons. The energy harnessed from the movement of those electrons is known as electricity. Today, electricity is used around the world to power homes, businesses, tv's, computers, and more.

Scientist William Gilbert coined the term "electricity" (from the Greek word amber) in 1660. He used the word to describe the idea of charges and shocks. However, major advancements with electricity didn't occur until the 19th century. Nikola Tesla, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, and Albert Einstein were just a few of the notable scientists who contributed to electricity.

... Name _____

COLOR BY NUMBER

Answer the questions on the other page then color the WHOLE WORD below based on your answer. Next, write a summary statement or the main idea. Don't forget to underline the answers IN THE PASSAGE with the same color.

1 Current
2 Wires
3 Static
4 Electrons
5 Tesla
6 Circuit
7 Amps

4 An electric _____ is used to create a current.

5 The energy used by a circuit is measured in _____.

6 The two types of electricity are _____ and current.

7 What metal is used in electrical wiring?

8 _____ is the electricity that causes electrons to move.

9 When atoms combine to form matter, they _____.

10 What is the unit of electricity called?

11 A lightning bolt is a _____ of electricity.

12 Who coined the term "electricity"?

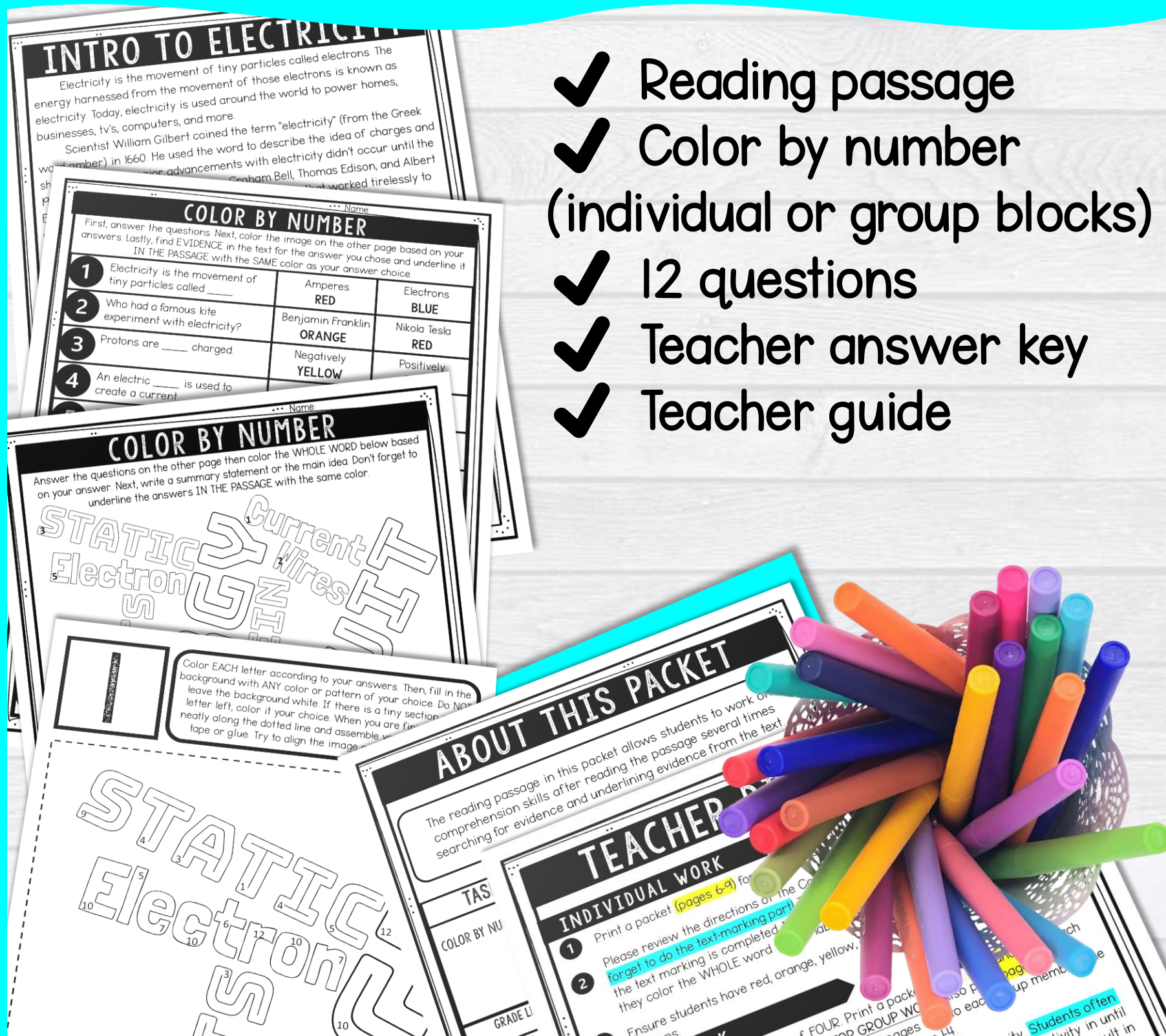
negatively	YELLOW	Positively	GREEN
Charge	GREEN	Circuit	ORANGE
Amperes	ORANGE	Watts	RED
Kinetic	RED	Static	YELLOW
Brass	ORANGE	Copper	BLUE
Current	GREEN	Voltage	GREEN

Color EACH letter according to your answers. Then, fill in the background with ANY color or pattern of your choice. NOT leave the background white. If there is a tiny section of a letter left, color it your choice. When you are finished, cut along the dotted line and assemble your picture with tape or glue. Try to align the image as best as you can.

THINK TANK

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- ✓ Reading passage
- ✓ Color by number (individual or group blocks)
- ✓ 12 questions
- ✓ Teacher answer key
- ✓ Teacher guide



GROUP POSTER



2 OPTIONS

... Name

COLOR BY NUMBER

Answer the questions on the other page then color the **WHOLE WORD** below based on your answer. Next, write a summary statement or the main idea. Don't forget to underline the answers **IN THE PASSAGE** with the same color.

3 STATIC
4 Electron
5 WATTS
6 ENERGI
7 EINSTEIN
8 WIRE
9 AMP
10 CHARGE
11 TESLA
12 CURRENT
13 WIRE
14 STATIC


SUMMARY

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INDIVIDUAL

Color EACH letter according to your answers. The background with ANY color or pattern of your choice. Leave the background white. If there is a tiny section left, color it your choice. When you are finished, neatly along the dotted line and assemble your picture with tape or glue. Try to align the image as best as you can.

10
9
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1



GROUP

TEXT MARKING

Find evidence
in the text

... Name: _____

COLOR BY NUMBER

For the questions. Next, color the image in the other page based on your answers. Find EVIDENCE in the text for each question. Circle your answer choice and underline it in the passage with the SAME color as your answer choice.

Electricity is the movement of tiny particles called _____.	Benjamin Franklin	Amperes	Electrons
Who had a famous kite experiment with electricity?	Negatively	Charge	Nikola Tesla
Protons are _____ charged.	GREEN	Amperes	Positive
An electric _____ is used to create a current.	ORANGE	Charge	Negative
There are _____ types of electricity.	GREEN	Amperes	Current



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Scientist William Gilbert coined the term "electricity" (from the Greek word amber) in 1660. He used the word to describe the idea of charged shocks. However, major advancements with electricity didn't occur until the 19th century. Nikola Tesla, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, and Albert Einstein were just a few of the notable scientists that worked tirelessly to understand how electricity worked.

There are two types of electricity: static and current. Static electricity does not move and happens when electricity builds up in one place. The opposite is current electricity which moves from one place to another. Atoms are the building block that all matter in the universe is made of. When atoms come together to form matter, they are called molecules. Protons are positively charged and found in the middle of the atom (nucleus). Electrons are negatively charged and orbit the nucleus. They stay in orbit because their negative charge is attracted to the positive charge of the protons. Two positive or two negative charges would repel (push away) each other. An atom usually has the same number of protons and electrons which makes the atom itself have neutral charge.

Electricity happens when electrons are pushed or pulled from an atom, making it no longer neutral. The oppositely charged objects from each other and stick together. An example of static electricity occurs when a balloon is rubbed against a shirt start off as neutral, because they each have the same number of protons and electrons. However, when they are rubbed together, the balloon becomes negatively charged and the shirt becomes positively charged.

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