A kettle allows humans to make beverages such as tea and coffee by providing them water hot enough to enjoy them. Many humans get their water from taps, but sometimes even the hot tap is not enough to kill disgusting vermin known as bacteria, or hot enough for some to enjoy it (I guess most are psychopaths or something).

Whilst it’s of medium size compared to most kitchen utensils, the primary function of the kettle lies in a small metal component at the bottle. The plastic shell that makes up the greater component of height basically makes it a vessel to contain water. In many cases, this can also measure how much water the human has placed within it, and on some better models, even tell them approximately how many cups of boiling water they can have. Humans can simply pull a lid on top of the kettle upwards to leave the top exposed.

The metal segment at the bottom of the kettle is called the heating element, and coils around itself to fit inside. Like many objects on Earth that grant humans’ power, the kettle relies on electricity to perform its primary function. It also contains a heating element that is used in many warming appliances such as toasters. This is an element that is resistant to the electricity that flows through it from its source (otherwise known as the plug socket). It essentially absorbs this electricity, transforming into heat, and with the water in direct contact with this metal, it gets warmer and warmer until it eventually ‘boils’ , turning itself off so as not to caught a fire (humans burn easily).

When reaching an appropriate temperature, humans can hold the kettle by a hollowed out curve known as a handle, tilt the kettle through a tiny hole known as a spout. This provides the newly heated water to the recipient.

