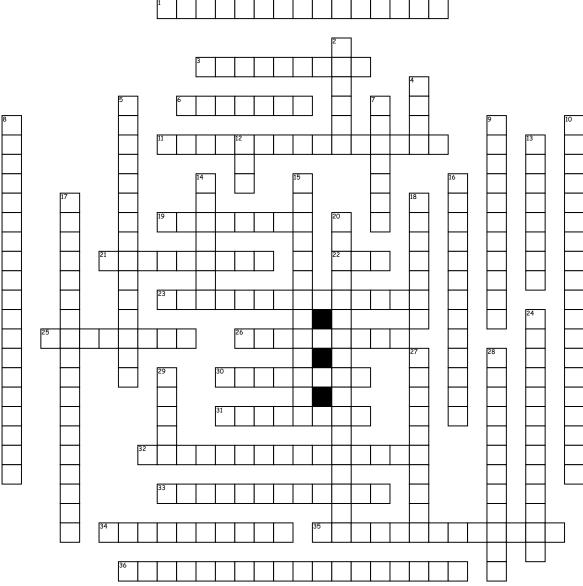
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Electricity & Magnetism



Across

- $\overline{\textbf{1. Sub}}\text{stance}$ containing iron, nickel & cobalt are attracted to magnet
- $\bf 3.$ Circuit component that measures the voltage in a circuit, connected in parallel
- 6. The voltage across a conductor is directly proportional to the current through the conductor provided the temperature remains constant
- ${\bf 11}\,.$ Current through each component is the same and equal to the total current from the battery
- 19. Circuit component that measures the resistance in a circuit $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left($
- ${\bf 21}$. Circuit components that have specific electrical resistance
- 22. Component that protects against electric shock by detecting the leaking current and turning off the current within $0.03\;\rm sec$
- ${\bf 23.}$ Component that opens a switch that turns off all current before the excess current can start a fire
- 25. A long straight wire conductor wound into a coil
- ${\bf 26.}$ Process in which a neutral metal object becomes charged by placing a charged object near it
- ${f 30}$. An alternative path for current

- **31**. The direction of any induced current is such as to opposes the change causing it
- ${\bf 32}.$ Made from a material that retains it magnetism over long periods of time
- ${\bf 33}.$ Electrons flow from the negative terminal to the positive terminal
- ${\bf 34}.$ The tendency of a conductor to oppose the flow of charge
- ${\bf 35}.$ The rate at which electrical energy is transferred by an electric circuit
- **36**. Electrons change direction so that the current changes from positive to negative at a particular frequency

Dowr

- 2... Electromagnetic switches that control one electric circuit by opening and closing contacts in another circuit
- 4. A piece of very thin wire that melts when the current passing through it is too high, thus breaking the circuit
- 5. Bar magnet bent into a U-shape
- 7. Flow of charge per unit time
- $\boldsymbol{8}.$ The difference in the amount of potential energy per unit charge
- 9. Changes potential difference of AC
- ${\bf 10.}$ Current that flows from the positive terminal to the negative terminal

- 12. The difference in potential that causes an electric current to flow. The energy that the battery can supply
- 13. A variable resistor can change the amount of resistance offered. When resistance increases in a rheostat, the amount of current that flows in the circuit decreases
- $\bf 14.\ Circuit\ component\ that\ measures\ the\ current\ in\ a\ circuit\ connected\ in\ series$
- 15. Maintain electrical contact between the split-ring commutator & power source
- 16. Charge flows only in one direction
- 17. Material that is unaffected by magnetic fields
- 18. Two or more cells connected together
- 20. Current splits between the parallel components. Total current from the battery is equal to the sum of the currents through each component
- 24. Type of magnet in which the magnetic field is produced by an electric current. The magnetic field disappears when the current is turned off. Electromagnets usually consist of wire wound into a coil
- 27. A device used to reverse current
- ${\bf 28.}\,$ A large unit of energy used to measure how much mains electrical energy is used in home or business
- 29. A component made from semi-conductor material, which allows current to flow in only one direction through it