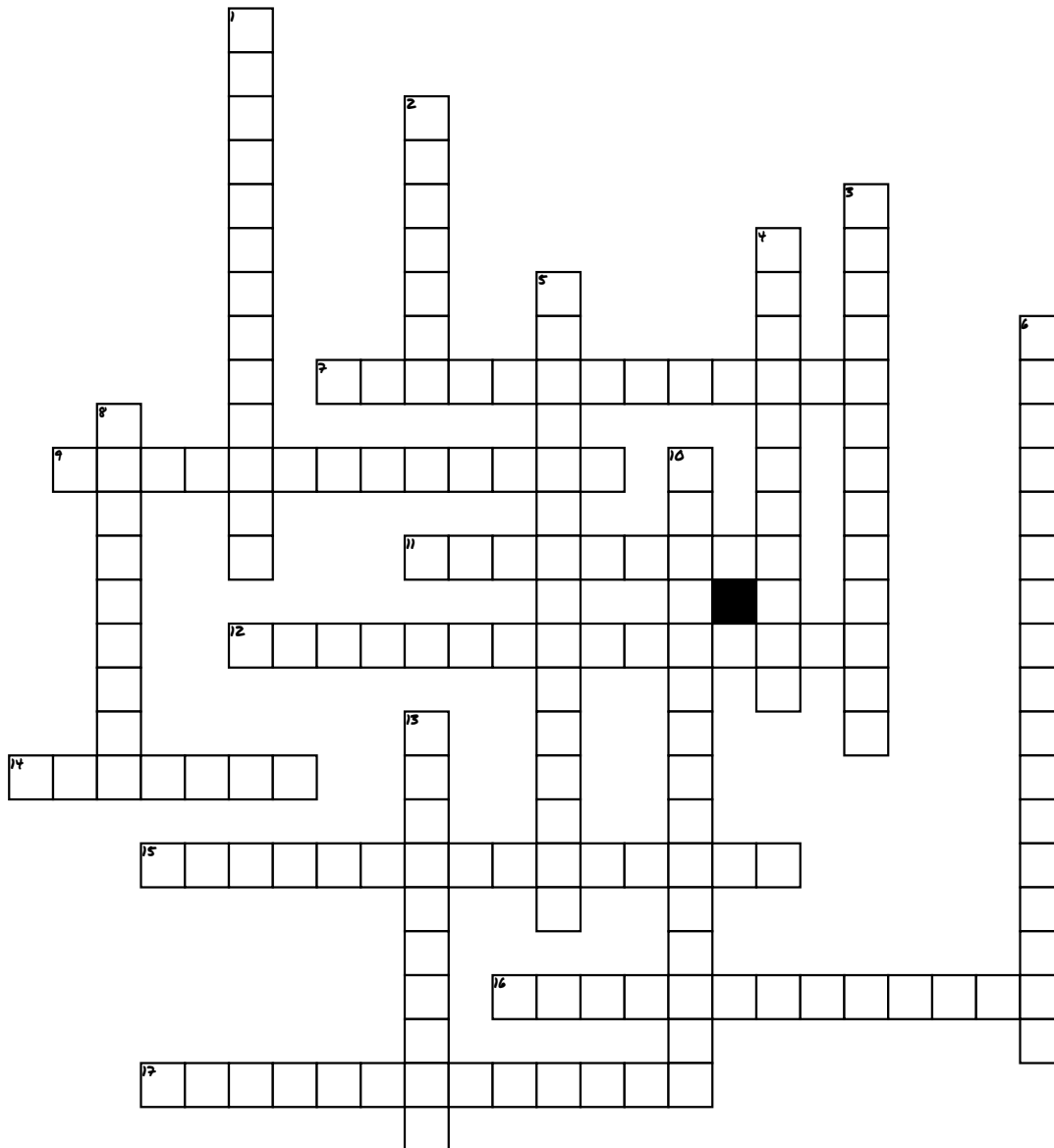


VOCAB FOR ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM



ACROSS

7. TEMPORARY MAGNET CREATED WHEN THERE IS A CURRENT IN A WIRE COIL.

9. REGION SURROUNDING A MAGNET THAT EXERTS A FORCE ON OTHER MAGNETS AND OBJECTS MADE OF MAGNETIC MATERIALS.

11. DEVICE THAT USES ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION TO CONVERT MECHANICAL ENERGY TO ELECTRICAL ENERGY.

12. THE NET MOVEMENT OF ELECTRIC CHARGES IN A SINGLE DIRECTION, MEASURED IN AMPERES.

14. STATES THAT THE CURRENT IN A CIRCUIT EQUALS THE VOLTAGE DIFFERENCE DIVIDED BY THE RESISTANCE.

15. A CLOSED PATH THAT ELECTRIC CURRENT FOLLOWS.

16. CIRCUIT IN WHICH ELECTRIC CURRENT HAS ONLY ONE PATH TO FOLLOW.

17. ELECTRIC CURRENT THAT FLOWS IN ONLY ONE DIRECTION.

DOWN

1. A REGION SURROUNDING EVERY ELECTRIC CHARGE IN WHICH A FORCE OF ATTRACTION OR REPULSION IS EXERTED ON OTHER ELECTRIC CHARGES.

2. LARGE WHEEL THAT ROTATES WHEN PUSHED BY STEAM, WIND, OR WATER AND PROVIDES MECHANICAL ENERGY TO A GENERATOR.

3. DEVICE THAT CONVERTS ELECTRICAL ENERGY TO MECHANICAL ENERGY BY USING THE MAGNETIC FORCES BETWEEN AN ELECTROMAGNET AND A PERMANENT MAGNET TO MAKE A SHAFT ROTATE.

4. DEVICE THAT USES ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION TO INCREASE OR DECREASE THE VOLTAGE OF AN ALTERNATING CURRENT.

5. CIRCUIT IN WHICH ELECTRIC CURRENT HAS MORE THAN ONE PATH TO FOLLOW.

6. A ACCUMULATION OF EXCESS ELECTRIC CHARGE ON AN OBJECT.

8. THE PROPERTIES AND INTERACTIONS OF MAGNETS.

10. ELECTRIC CURRENT THAT REVERSES ITS DIRECTION OF FLOW IN A REGULAR PATTERN.

13. TENDENCY FOR A MATERIAL TO OPPOSE ELECTRON FLOW AND TO CONVERT ELECTRICAL ENERGY INTO OTHER FORMS OF ENERGY, SUCH AS THERMAL ENERGY AND LIGHT; MEASURED IN OHMS.