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| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

CURRENT ELECTRICITY

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| **Across**  **1.** Electrons move back and forth, changing direction. More efficient method of distributing electrical energy.  **5.** Electrons can flow more thatn one direction in a circuit.  **8.** Measured in Watts (W)  **12.** Another term for voltage.  **15.** A renewable source of energy.  **16.** Multiple cells connected.  **18.** Energy divided by charge.  **19.** Inefficient type of light bulb.  **20.** How much useful energy an electrical device produces compared to amount that was supplied to the device. | **Down**  **2.** A voltmeter is connected across a source or a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **3.** What is moving in a circuit?  **4.** Used to measure electric current.  **6.** Transforms electrical energy into other types of energy  **7.** A circuit has 3 lamps connected in series. The total voltage of the circuit is nine volts. What is the voltage of lamp one?  **9.** What part of a circuit is a battery?  **10.** Loads connected in a row.  **11.** As you increase the number of loads in parallel, the current drawn from the source \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **13.** A voltmeter is connected in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **14.** As you increase the temperature of a wire, the resistance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **17.** controls current flow |

   switch       Load       source       Battery       Alternating current       power       efficiency       incandescent       series       parallel       ammeter       parallel       load       Potential difference       Voltage       increases       increases       three volts       wind       electrons