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

CURRENT ELECTRICITY

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1A | 2L |  T |  E |  R |  N |  A |  T |  I |  N |  G |  C |  U |  R |  R |  E |  N |  T |  |
|  |  |  O |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3E |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  D |  |  |  | 4A |  |  |  |  | 5P |  A |  R |  A |  L |  L |  E |  L |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  M |  |  |  | 6L |  |  |  |  |  E |  |  |  | 7T |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  M |  |  | 8P |  O |  W |  E |  R |  |  C |  |  |  |  H |
|  |  | 9S |  | 10S |  |  E |  |  |  |  A |  |  |  |  |  T |  | 11I |  |  R |
|  | 12P |  O |  T |  E |  N |  T |  I |  A |  L |  D |  I |  F |  F |  E |  R |  E |  N |  C |  E |
| 13P |  |  U |  |  R |  |  E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  O |  |  C |  |  E |
|  A |  |  R |  |  I |  |  R |  |  |  | 14I |  |  |  |  |  N |  |  R |  |  V |
|  R |  |  C |  |  E |  |  |  | 15W |  I |  N |  D |  |  |  |  S |  |  E |  |  O |
|  A |  |  E |  |  S |  |  |  |  |  |  C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  A |  |  L |
|  L |  |  |  |  | 16B |  A |  T |  T |  E |  R |  Y |  |  |  |  |  |  S |  |  T |
|  L |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  E |  |  |  |  | 17S |  |  E |  |  S |
|  E |  |  |  |  |  | 18V |  O |  L |  T |  A |  G |  E |  |  |  W |  |  S |  |  |
|  L |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  S |  |  |  |  |  I |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 19I |  N |  C |  A |  N |  D |  E |  S |  C |  E |  N |  T |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  S |  |  |  |  |  C |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  H |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 20E |  F |  F |  I |  C |  I |  E |  N |  C |  Y |  |  |  |  |  |

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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