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

CURRENT ELECTRICITY

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