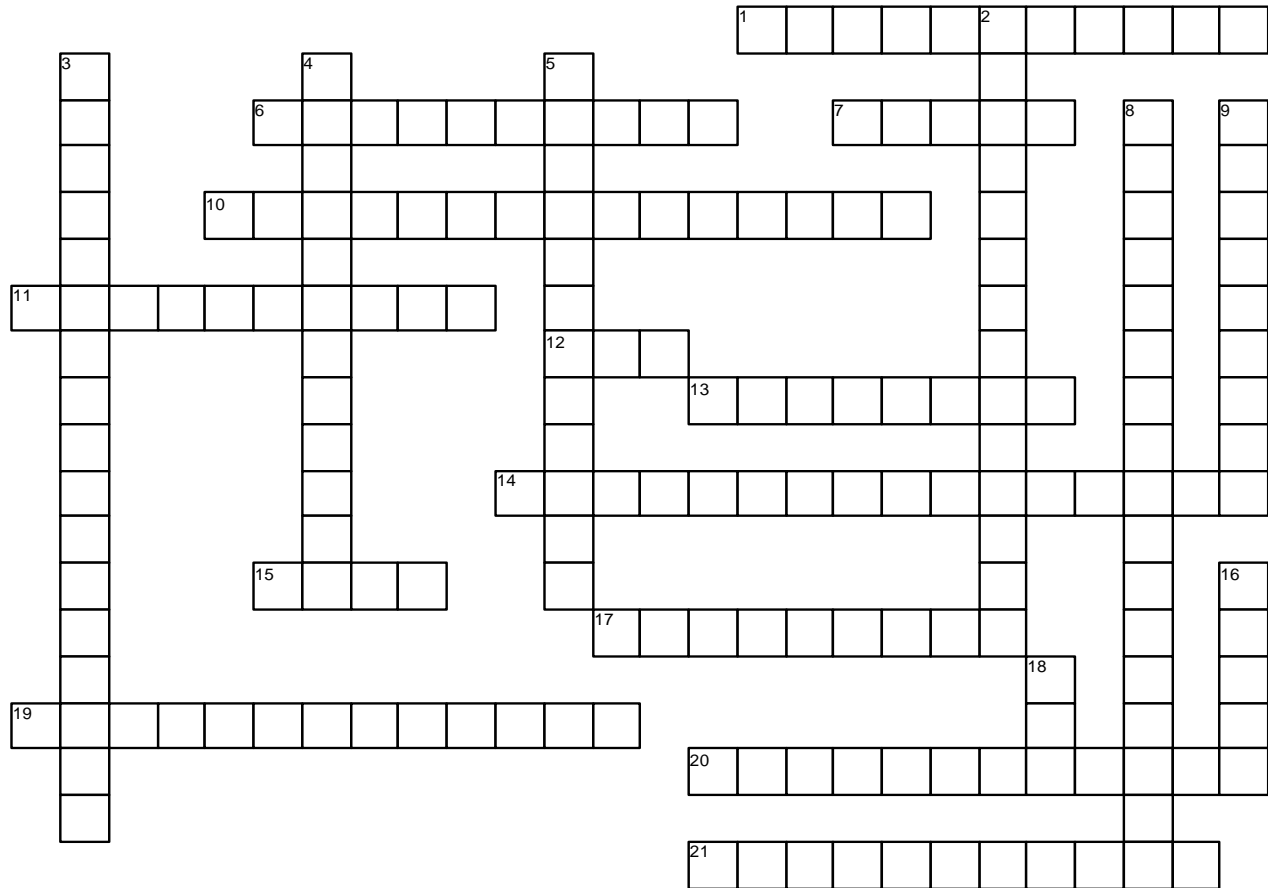


Magnetism And Electromagnetism

Chapter 14



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ACROSS

- 1 _____ refers to the number of flux lines per unit area.
- 6 Although there is no absolute insulation for magnetism, certain materials resist the passage of magnetic force. Air does not allow easy passage, so air has a high _____.
- 7 The opposite ends of a magnet are called its north and south _____.
- 10 _____ means that the expansion or collapse of the magnetic field around one coil induces a voltage in the second coil.
- 11 The secondary winding has about 100 times the number of turns of the primary winding, referred to as the _____.
- 12 The negative terminal is attached to an _____ or igniter, which opens and closes the primary ignition circuit by opening or closing the ground return path of the circuit.
- 13 An induced current moves so that its magnetic field opposes the motion that induced the current, this principle is called _____.
- 14 The interaction and relationship between magnetism and electricity is known as _____.
- 15 The self-induced voltage that opposes changes in current flow is an inductor called _____.

- 17 Another name for magnetic lines of force is _____.
- 19 Most automotive circuits use the conventional theory of current and, therefore, use the _____-_____ to determine the direction of the magnetic flux lines.
- 20 Some materials allow the force to pass through more easily than others, this degree of passage is called _____.
- 21 The magnetic field strength is often expressed in the units called _____-_____.

DOWN

- 2 Coils with an iron core are called _____.
- 3 If the metal removed from the magnetic field, and it retains some magnetism, this is called _____.
- 4 The _____-_____ is a simple way to determine which direction the flux lines go.
- 5 Another name for magnetic lines of force is _____.
- 8 The process of creating a magnet by using a magnetic field is called _____.
- 9 _____ is a form of energy that is caused by the motion of electrons in some materials.
- 16 A _____ is a control device that allows a small amount of current to control a large amount of current in another circuit.
- 18 The abbreviation for electromagnetic interference is _____.