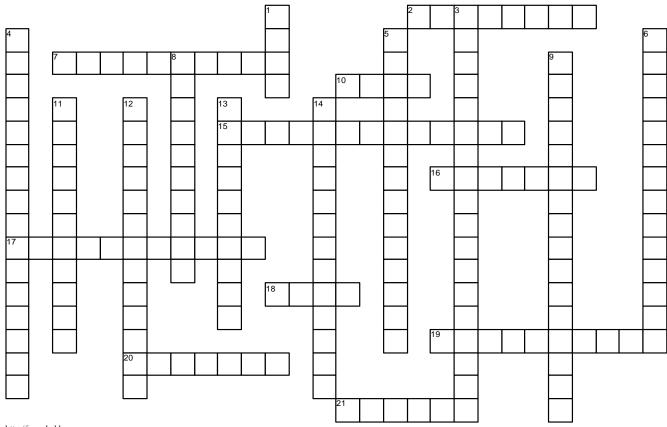
Electrical Fundamentals

Chapter 4



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ACROSS

2	A is a two-terminal (resistor) unit in which all of
	the current flows through a movable arm.
7	Voltage is also called potential, because if
	there is voltage present in a conductor, there is a possibility $% \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) =\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left$
	for current flow.
10	Resistance to the flow of current through a conductor is
	measured in units called
15	Because the number of negative-charged electrons is
	balanced with the same number of positive-charged
	protons, an atom has a
16	Amperes are measured by an
17	is the movement of electrons from one atom
	to another.
18	A is the electrical unit for power, the capacity to do
	work
19	are materials with fewer than four electrons in
	their atom's outer orbit.
20	A is 6.28 billion billion electrons.
21	The is the unit used throughout the world to
	measure current flow

DOWN

-	The is the unit of measurement for electrical pressure is another way of indicating voltage.
4	Two different materials (usually metals) placed in a
	conducting and reactive chemical solution create a
	difference in potential, or voltage, between them. This
	principle is called and is the basis of the
	automotive battery.
5	Materials with exactly four electrons in their outer orbit are
	neither conductors nor insulators, but are called
6	Tightly held electrons are called
•	•
8	to the flow of current through a conductor is measured in units called ohms.
_	
9	The voltage produced by the applied pressure between two
	crystals is called
11	The outermost electron shell or ring, called the
	, is the most important part of understanding electricity.
12	Electrons moving through a solid can carry heat from one
	side of the material to the other side. This effect is called the
13	are materials with more than four electrons in
	their atom's outer orbit.
14	Loosely held electrons are called

