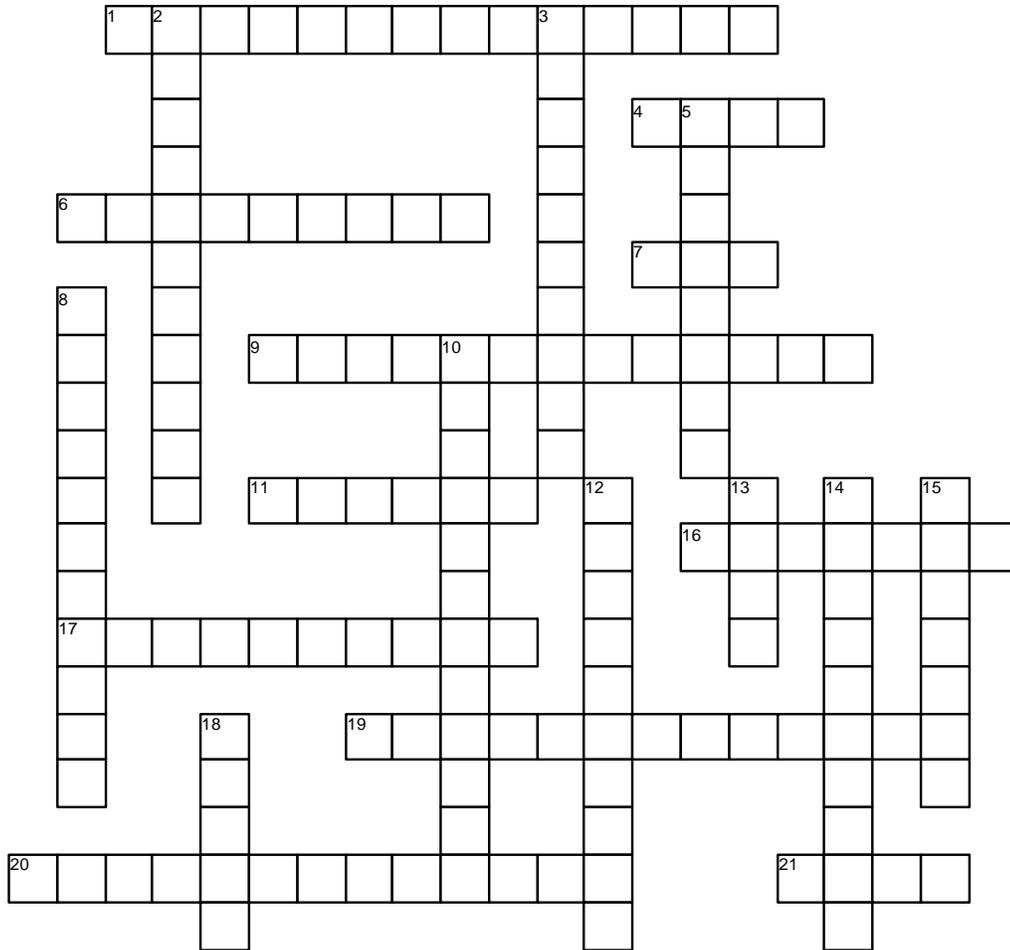


Electrical Fundamentals

Chapter 36



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ACROSS

- 1 Materials with exactly four electrons in their outer orbit are neither conductors nor insulators, but are called _____.
- 4 Loosely held electrons are called _____ electrons.
- 6 Voltage is also called electrical _____, because if there is voltage present in a conductor, there is a possibility for current flow.
- 7 When an atom is not balanced, it becomes a charged particle called an _____.
- 9 _____ force is another way of indicating voltage.
- 11 The _____ is the unit used throughout the world to measure current flow.
- 16 A _____ is 6.28 billion billion electrons.
- 17 _____ to the flow of current

through a conductor is measured in units called ohms.

- 19 Because the number of negative-charged electrons is balanced with the same number of positive-charged protons, an atom has a _____.
- 20 A _____ is a three-terminal variable resistor where a wiper contact provides a variable voltage output.
- 21 A _____ is the electrical unit for power.

DOWN

- 2 _____ is the movement of electrons from one atom to another.
- 3 _____ are materials with fewer than four electrons in their atom's outer orbit.
- 5 A _____ is a two-terminal variable resistor unit in which all of

the current flows through a movable arm.

- 8 The outermost electron shell or ring, called the _____, is the most important part of understanding electricity.
- 10 When pieces of two different metals joined together at both ends and one junction is heated, current passes through the metals. A _____ is used to measure this very small current.
- 12 _____ are materials with more than four electrons in their atom's outer orbit.
- 13 The _____ is the unit of measurement for electrical pressure.
- 14 _____ potential is also known as voltage.
- 15 Amperes are measured by an _____.
- 18 Tightly held electrons are called _____ electrons.