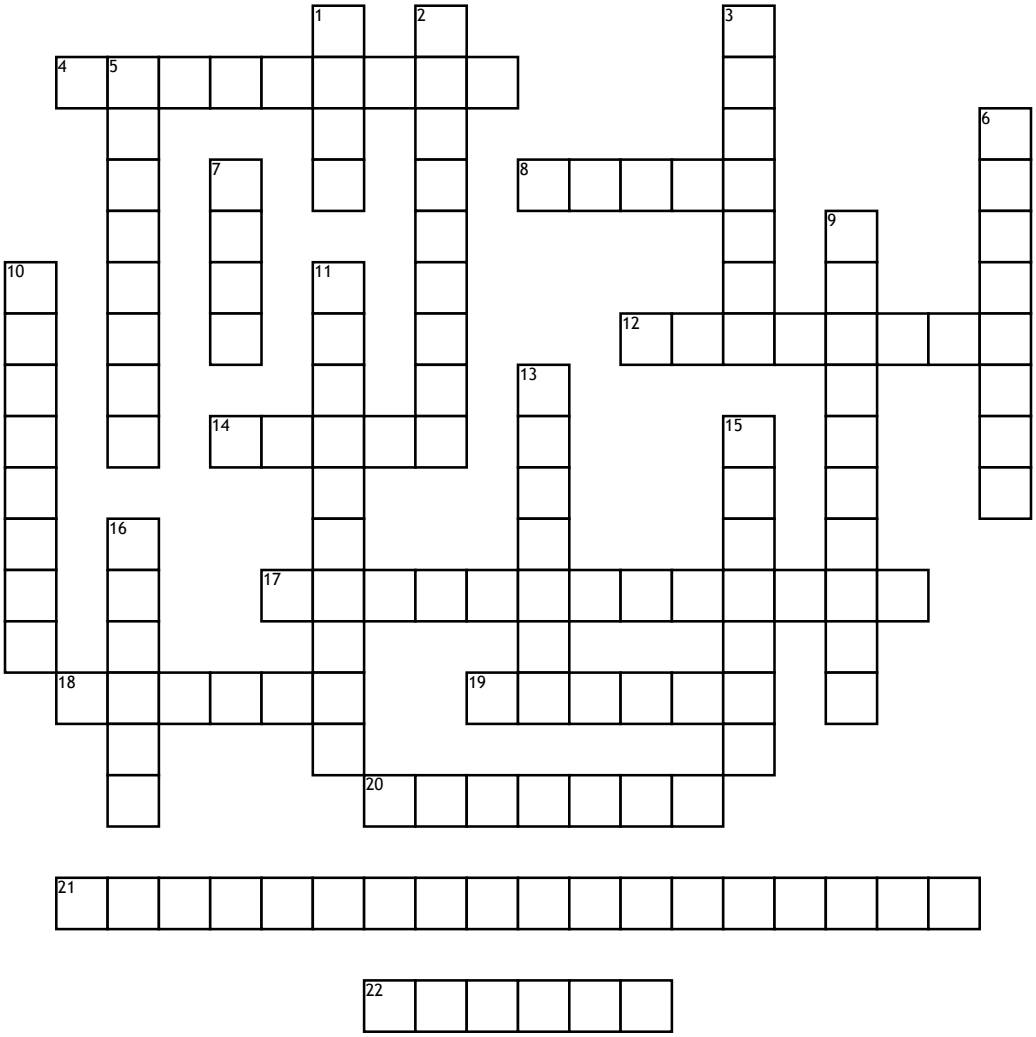
Name: _____ Date: _____

# Electricity



**Across**

**4.** This describes a material that prevents electricity from flowing through it.

**8.** the natural agent that helps light and makes things visible to the naked eye.

**12.** A device that can be used to vary the voltage in a circuit and therefore the current flowing through it.

**14.** a machine that is powered by electricity to help move vehicles and other devices that have moving parts.

**17.** This type of current goes only one way. We use this type of current at school.

**18.** a charge that having gathered on an object cannot conduct a current.

**19.** a subatomic particle that discharges a positive charge.

**20.** A simplified drawing showing the appearance,features and structure of a object. In this case a circuit.

**21.** This type of current eventually changes the direction it moves in. We do not use this type of current for year 7

**22.** In this type of circuit, all the components are in one row. The current is the same everywhere in the circuit. As more bulbs are added to this circuit the bulbs get dimmer.

**Down**

**1.** the unit of power, equivalent to one joule per second

**2.** A material that conductor or transmits electricity or heat. Allows heat and electricity to flow through it.

**3.** This is the change in electric charge between two position. The voltage is always measured between two points, for example between the positive and negative ends of a battery.

**5.** the part of an electric circuit that is at a lower electrical charge

**6.** containing, producing an electric charge opposite to that carried by electrons.

**7.** A component that emits light and heat energy.

**9.** This slows down the current in a circuit. All the components in a circuit produces some of this. The longer and the thicker the wire, the more of this it produces.

**10.** In this type of circuit there is more than one loop and it is split in two different branches. When the circuit splits, the current also splits. As more bulbs are added in this type of circuit the brightness does not change.

**11.** Used to change between two different branches in a circuit. It changes the branch the current goes to by switching the way the current is completed.

**13.** This is a device that measures the amount of electric current in a circuit. The standard unit used to measure the current is ampere (amps.) This is how it got its name.

**15.** A completed/finished path of wires through which there is a circulating electrical charge

**16.** A device for turning on and off and directing an electric current. Also it is for making/ completing a circuit so that the current can flow through it. It can break a current so it can stop the current from flowing through the circuit.

## Word Bank

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| negative | Switch | Bulb | Insulator | proton |
| Series | motor | CURRENT | conductor | Light |
| voltage | positive | SPDTSWITCH | static | Resistance |
| ammeter | Diagram | watt | parallel | AlternatingcURRENT |
| rheostat | Directcurrent | | | |