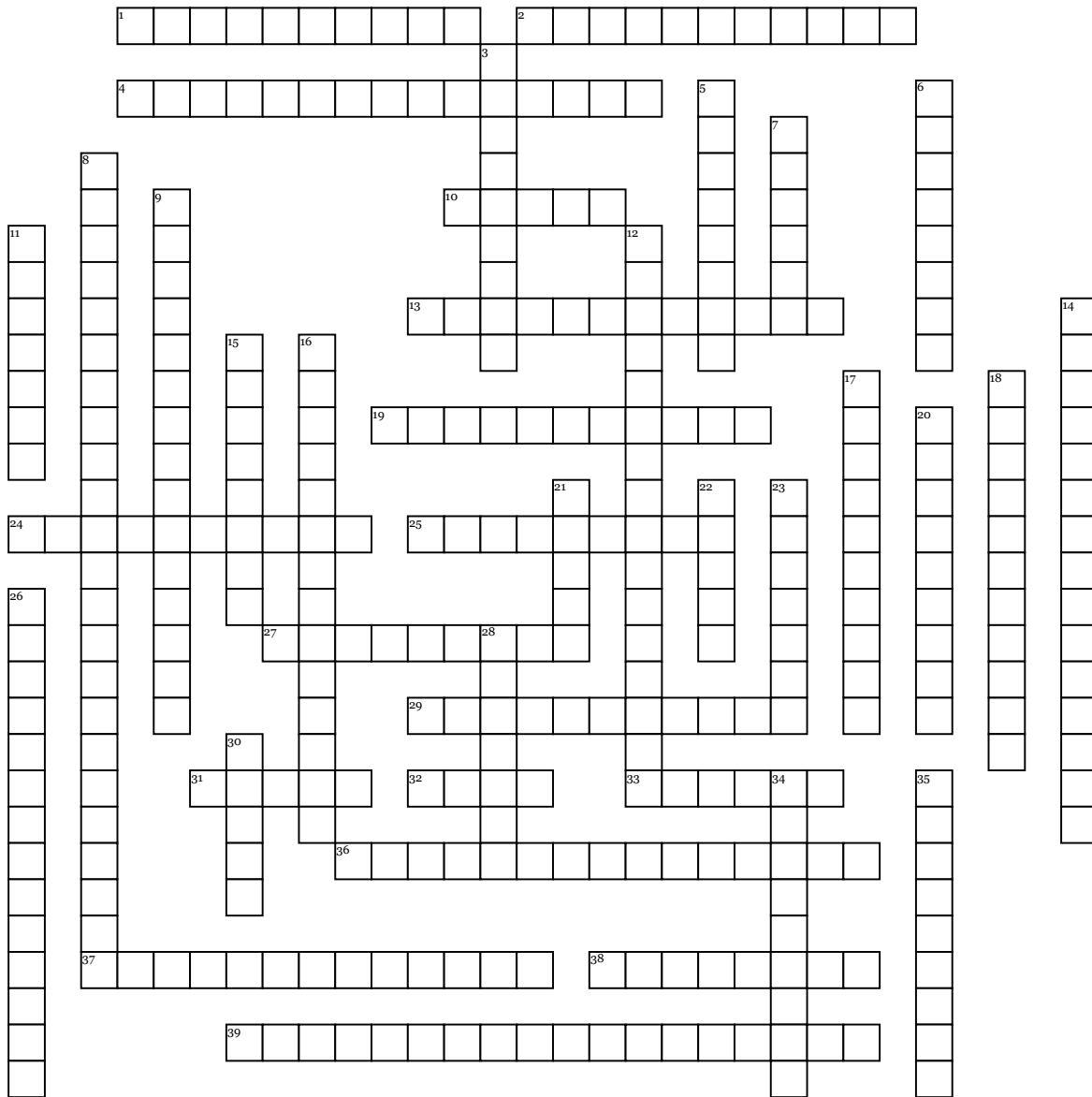


Electricity and Magnetism gnet



Across

1. the ability of a material to oppose the flow of electric current
2. Magnetic always connect the _____ & _____ pole of a magnet. (Put a slash (/) between these two answers)
4. tiny particles that carry units of electricity
10. North and North poles when they meet
13. A light bulb is an example of what wave? (electromagnetic spectrum)
19. A device used to transfer electrical energy from one circuit to another
24. are materials that allow electricity to flow through.
25. Microwave ovens use these type of waves (on the electromagnetic spectrum)
27. This wave is NUCLEAR (electromagnetic spectrum)
29. This wave can cause skin cancer and sunburn (electromagnetic spectrum)
31. Magnetic north is actually pointing
32. doctors use this device to see your bones
33. Base word of Magnetism
36. a continuous flow of electric charges
37. the two areas on a magnet where the magnetic force is greatest
38. 3rd wave on the electromagnetic spectrum
39. _____ are a visual tool used to represent magnetic fields.

Down

3. a force that acts at a distance due to a magnetic field
5. iron , nickel, cobalt are all naturally _____
6. South is _____. (Hint: Positive or negative)
7. A DEVICE IN AN ELECTRIC CIRCUIT THAT CONTROLS THE FLOW OF ELECTRONS BY OPENING (OR CLOSING) THE CIRCUIT
8. the range of wavelengths or frequencies over which electromagnetic radiation extends.
9. a continuous flow of electric charges
11. Bar, Horseshoe, and cow are all different kinds of _____
12. The interaction between electricity and magnetism
14. _____ is a flow of electric charge
15. A _____ field is a line of force running from the north end to the south end of a magnet.
16. electric current is passed through a coil of wire wrapped around a metal core, this is an example of _____
17. Radios use this type of wave (On the electromagnetic spectrum)
18. The movement of electrons from one place to another is _____.
20. a device that uses magnetism to convert energy of motion into electrical energy
21. Magnetic force is stronger at the
22. South and South poles when they meet

23. The flow of electrical charges is a _____
26. How we know magnetic pole reversals happen
28. North and South Poles when they meet
30. Magnets have a north and a south _____
34. Tiny particles found in an atom that have negative charges are _____
35. material that can carry electricity or heat