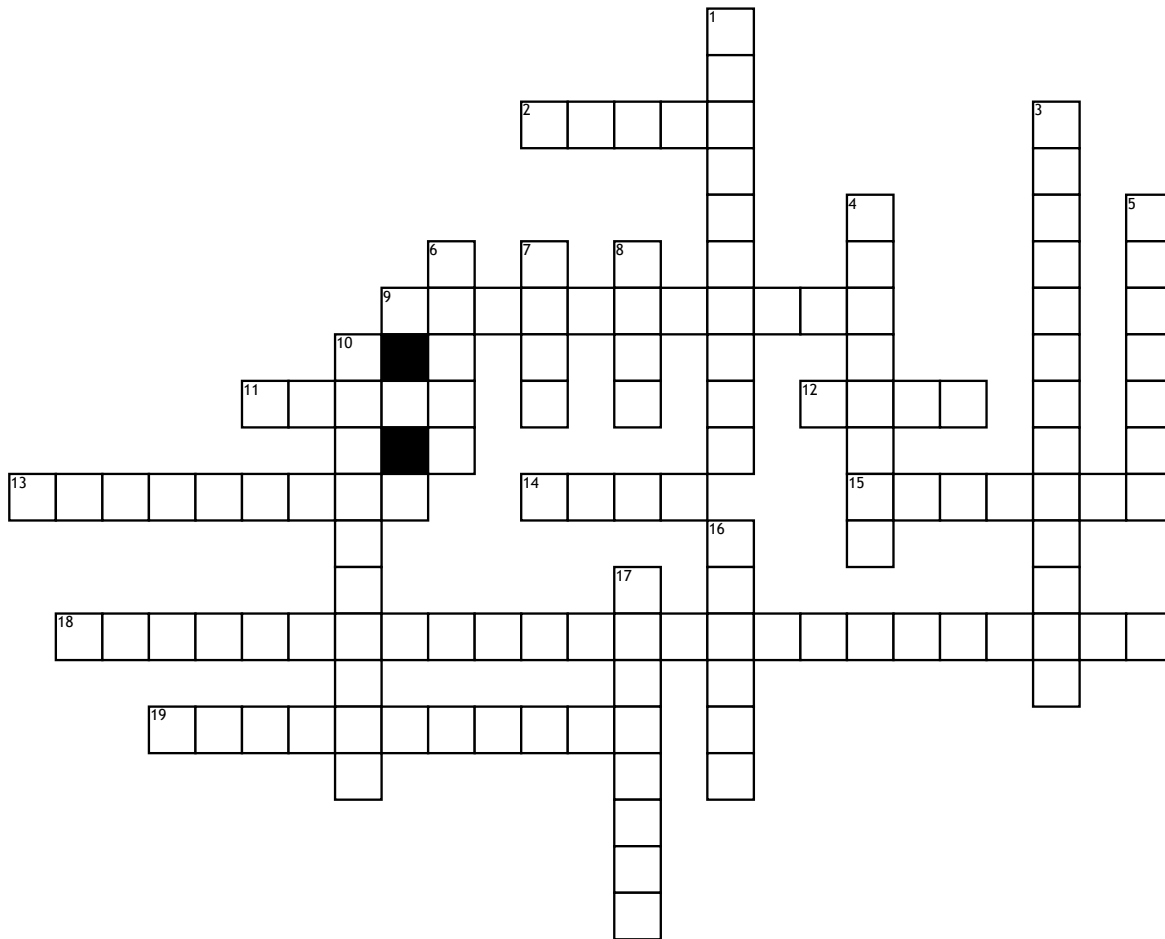


Name: _____

Date: _____

Bridge Engineering



Across

2. A _____ bridge uses shapes such as triangles and trapezoids to give it strength.
9. Force caused by the act of being squeezed together.
11. A structural support; to strengthen and stiffen a structure to resist loads.
12. A _____ bridge has a curved bottom and is usually supported at the ends. Covers small distances usually over a small stream or uneven surface.
13. The outermost end supports on a bridge, which carry the load from the deck
14. _____ bridges, also known as stringer bridges, are the simplest structural forms for bridge spans supported by an abutment or pier at each end.

15. A strain produced when material is twisted

18. The steps that engineers use to design something to solve a problem

19. A _____ bridge uses cables to distribute the tension load to usually a central or pair of vertical beams.

Down

1. A _____ bridge is meant to cover great distances. Usually very expensive to make but are very appealing. (Example: golden gate bridge)

3. An engineer who plans, designs, and supervises the construction of facilities essential to modern life. (examples: bridges, buildings, roads, etc..)

4. A mixture of water, sand, small stones, and a gray powder called cement.

5. A force caused by the state of being stretched.

6. The vertical structure in a suspension bridge or cable stayed bridge from which cables are hung

7. The distance a bridge extends between two supports.

8. Supported roadway on a bridge.

10. A _____ bridge is a bridge built using structures that project horizontally into space, supported on only one end.

16. A structure built over an obstacle, such as a river or a road.

17. The weight of the bridge that must be supported by the structure of the bridge.