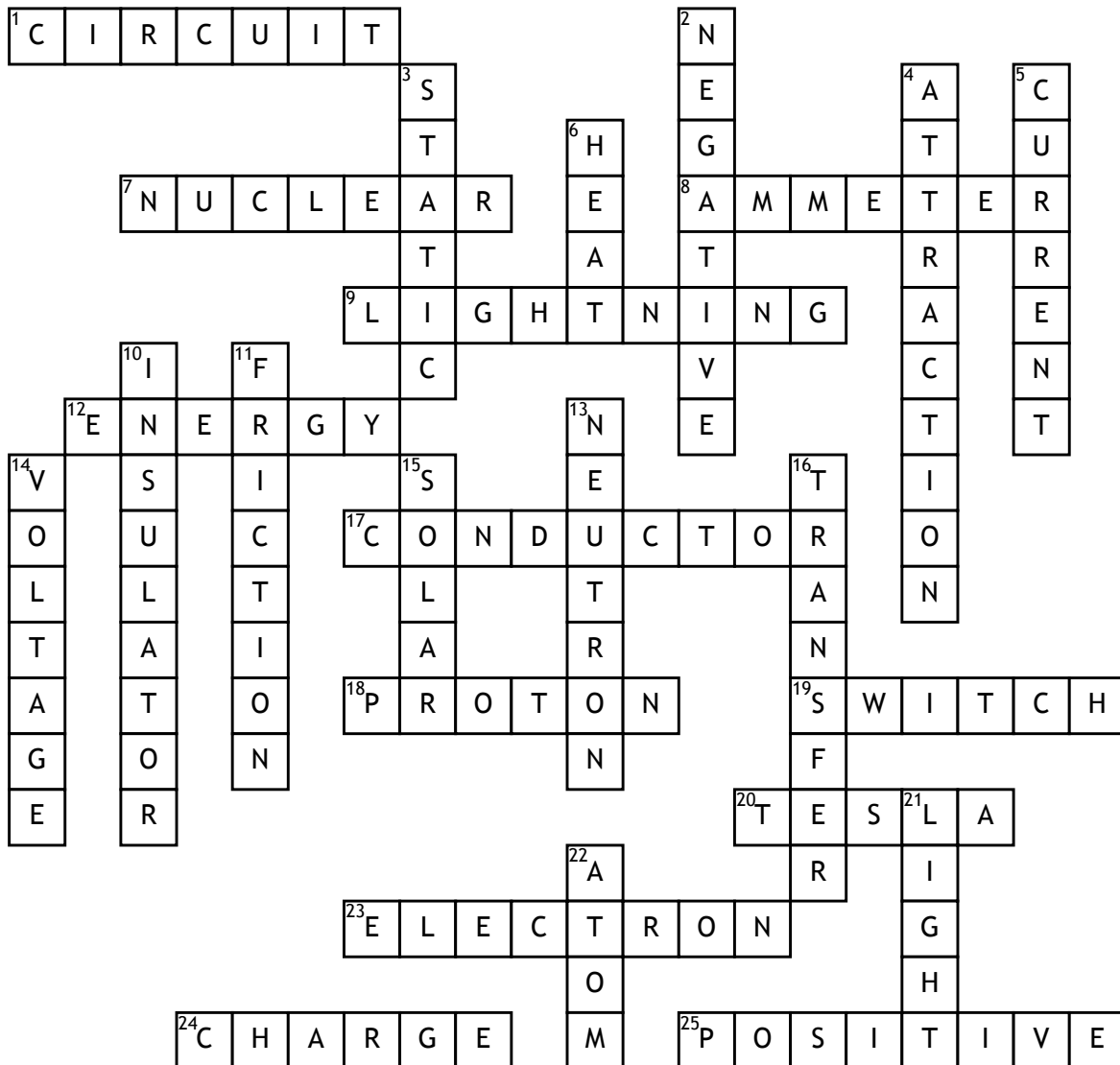


Name: _____

Date: _____

Electricity



Across

1. A closed path through which an electric current flows or may flow.
7. Of or relating to the nucleus of an atom.
8. A device used to measure electric current.
9. The occurrence of a natural electrical discharge of very short duration and high voltage between a cloud and the ground or within a cloud, accompanied by a bright flash and typically also thunder.
12. Power derived from the utilization of physical or chemical resources, especially to provide light and heat or to work machines.
17. Electricity flows easily through it, an example is copper.
18. A stable subatomic particle occurring in all atomic nuclei, with a positive electric charge equal in magnitude to that of an electron, but of opposite sign.
19. A device for making and breaking the connection in an electric circuit. Most commonly known from lights.

Down

2. When there are more negative electrons than positive electrons in an electrically charged particle/object.
3. Lacking in movement, action, or change, especially in a way viewed as undesirable or uninteresting.
4. The electric or magnetic force that acts between oppositely charged bodies, tending to draw them together.
20. The inventor of AC current.
23. A stable subatomic particle with a charge of negative electricity, found in all atoms and acting as the primary carrier of electricity in solids.
24. The physical property of matter that causes it to experience a force when placed in an electromagnetic field. There are two types, positive and negative, unlike attract, like repel.
25. When there are more positive electrons than negative electrons in an electrically charged particle/object.

5. The time rate of flow of electric charge, in the direction that a positive moving charge would take and having magnitude equal to the quantity of charge per unit time: measured in amperes.
6. The quality of being hot; high temperature.
10. A substance or device that does not readily conduct electricity.
11. The resistance that one surface or object encounters when moving over another.
13. A subatomic particle of about the same mass as a proton but without an electric charge, present in all atomic nuclei except those of ordinary hydrogen.
14. The push, or pressure, behind current flow.
15. Denoting energy derived from the sun's rays to create electricity.
16. To move a proton from one atom to another.
21. The natural agent that stimulates sight and makes things visible.
22. The basic unit of a chemical element. It is a source of nuclear energy.