



ACROSS

- 1 _____'s circuit laws are a pair of laws that deal with the conservation of charge and energy in electrical circuits.
- 5 _____ current is the constant flow of electric charge.
- 6 Conduction is the movement of electrically charged particles through a transmission medium which can form an electric current in response to an electric field.
- 9 A _____ source is any device or system that produces an electromotive force between its terminals OR derives a secondary potential from a primary source of the electromotive force.
- 12 _____'s law states that, in an electrical circuit, the current passing through a conductor between two points is proportional to the potential difference across the two points, and inversely proportional to the resistance between them.
- 13 A _____ is an electrical instrument that measures electrical resistance, the opposition to the flow of an electric current.

DOWN

- 2 Electrical _____ is a measure of how strongly a type of material opposes the flow of electric current.
- 3 A _____ is a solid that has electrical conductivity in between that of a conductor and that of an insulator, and can be controlled over a wide range, either permanently or dynamically.
- 4 Electrical or specific _____ is a measure of a material's ability to conduct an electric current.
- 6 Electric _____ is the flow of electric charge.
- 7 Conductors, such as copper or aluminum, are materials with atoms having loosely held valence electrons.
- 8 A _____ is a very high resistance ammeter used for measuring the electrical potential difference between two points in an electric circuit.
- 10 The _____ is the SI unit of electric current.
- 11 Voltage _____ is the reduction in voltage in an electrical circuit between the source and load.