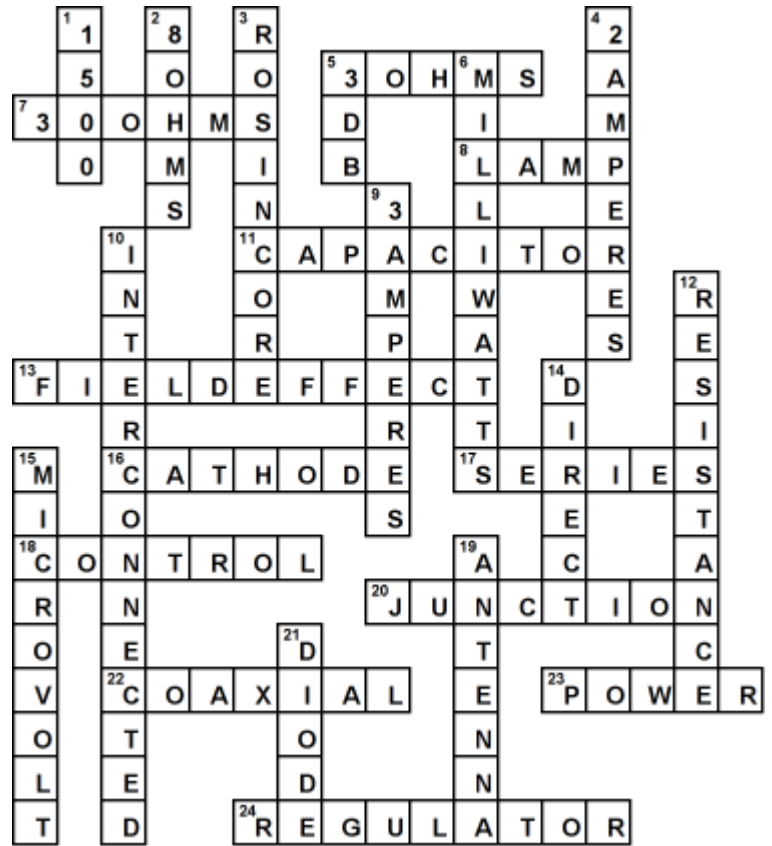


Lesson 6B ver 2

6Feb2015

Across

5. The resistance of a circuit that draws 4 amperes from a 12-volt source (1,4)
7. The resistance of a circuit in which a current of 3 amperes flows through a resistor connected to 90 volts (2,4)
8. A _____ is component 3 in figure T1
11. When an ohmmeter, connected across a circuit, initially indicates a low resistance and then shows increasing resistance with time, The circuit contains a large _____
13. FET" stands for _____ Transisto (5,6)
16. A semiconductor diode's _____ lead usually identified With a stripe
17. An ammeter usually connected in _____ with the circuit
18. The function of component 2 in Figure T1 is to _____ the flow of current
20. A bipolar _____ transistor is made of three layers of semiconductor material
22. A common use of _____ cable is to carry RF signals between a radio and antenna
23. _____ describes the rate at which electrical energy is used
24. A _____ controls the amount of voltage from a power supply



Down

1. _____ milliamperes is the same as 1.5 amperes
2. The resistance in a circuit for which the applied voltage is 12 volts and the current flow is 1.5 amperes (1,4)
3. _____ - _____ solder is best for radio and electronic use (5-4)
4. The current flowing through a 100-ohm resistor connected across 200 volts (1,7)
5. _____ is the approximate amount of change, measured in decibels (dB), of a power increase from 5 watts to 10 watts (1,2)
6. 0.5 watts is equivalent to 500 _____
9. If an ammeter calibrated in amperes is used to measure a 3000-milliamper current, it would read _____ (1,7)
10. The way components are _____ is accurately represented in electrical circuit schematic diagrams
12. _____ is controlled by a potentiometer
14. The name for a current that flows only in one direction
15. One _____ is equal to one one-millionth of a volt
19. An _____ is component 4 in figure T3
21. A _____ allows current to flow in only one direction

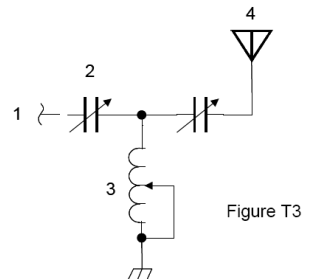
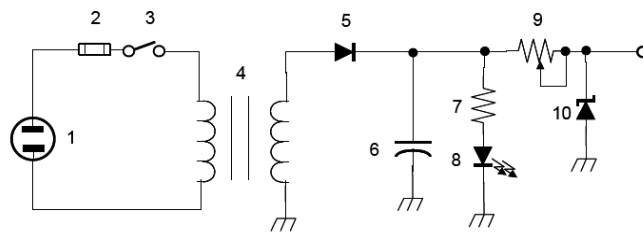
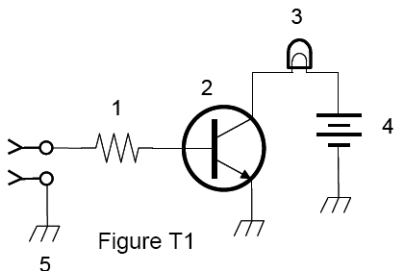


Figure T2

Figure T3