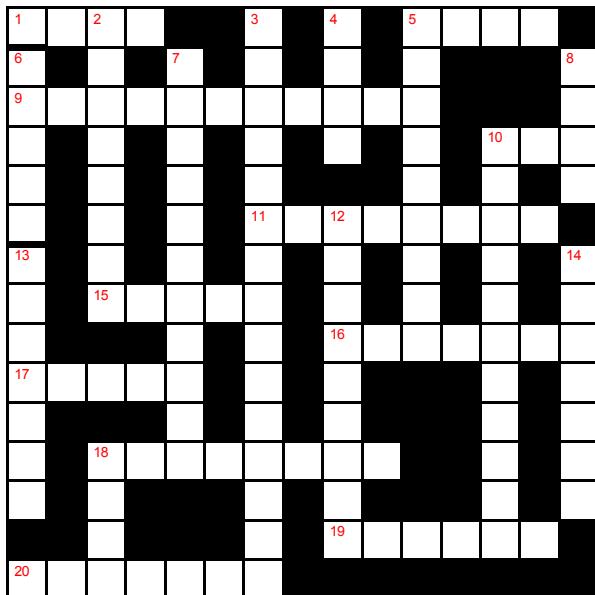


Batteries and Cells_15x15_2008-10-07

B.B. Huria



Across

- 1 Periodic attention required to fill the water in lead acid batteries. (4)
- 5 A single unit for electrolysis or conversion of chemical into electric energy. (4)
- 9 Change over from liquid state to vapour state. (11)
- 10 When the battery is left with small charge to work with. (3)
- 11 Material produced by or used in a reaction involving changes in atoms or molecules. (8)
- 15 A rechargeable battery technology which utilizes the metals Nickel and Cadmium. (5)
- 16 Path followed by

electrons from a power source, through an electrical system, and returning to the source. (7)

- 17 A positively charged electrode of a storage battery. (5)

18 Homogeneous mixture of two or more substances. (8)

19 Chemically it is known as Ag. (6)

20 Electric ___ was invented by Italian scientist, Count Alessandro Volta in 1800. (7)

Down

2 A process in which one or more substances are changed into others because of chemical

interaction. (8)

- 3 A battery with lead electrodes with dilute sulphuric acid as the electrolyte; each cell generates about 2 volts. (4,4,7)

4 An aqueous solution with a pH less than 7.0. (4)

5 Receptacle for holding cells in a battery. (9)

6 The frequency in pulses/cycles per second where 1 hertz equals 1 pulse/cycle per second. (5)

7 An electric cell that generates an electromotive force by an irreversible conversion of chemical to electrical energy;

cannot be recharged. (7,4)

- 8 When the battery has no power left. (4)

10 It gets accumulated on the plates of the lead acid battery. (4,7)

12 Invisible, negatively charged particles which orbit the nucleus of an atom. (9)

13 Deplete. (7)

14 A negatively charged electrode of a storage battery. (7)

18 Any of substances produced by the reaction of an acid with a base, known as a neutralization reaction. (4)