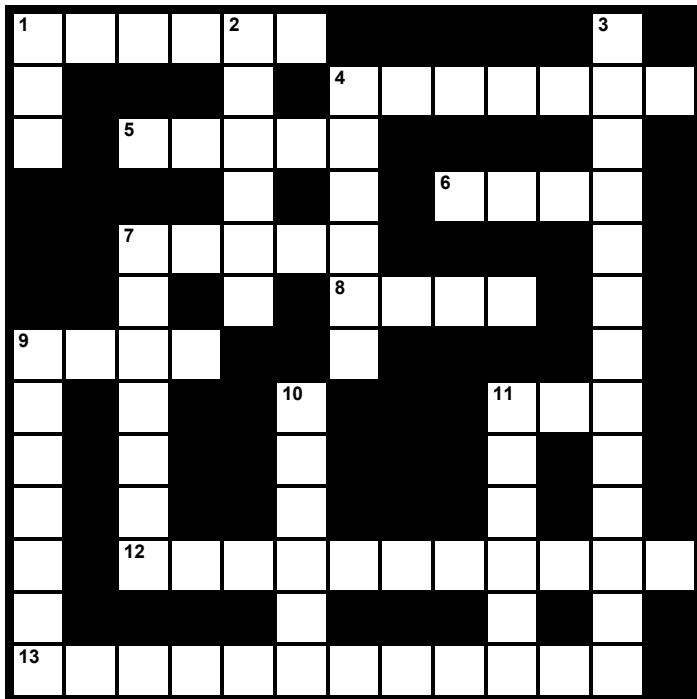


**Power\_Engineering\_A\_13x13\_2003-03-24**  
**B.B. Huria**



**Across**

- 1 Space between moving and stationary housing parts of a motor. (3,3)
- 4 A pipe for conveying air from one place to another. (3,4)
- 5 A negatively charged particle. (5)
- 6 Any of various water-soluble compounds having a sour taste and capable of turning litmus red and reacting with a base to form a salt. (4)
- 7 A compound derived from ammonia by replacing hydrogen atoms by univalent hydrocarbon radicals.

**(5)**

- 8 The smallest component of an element having the chemical properties of the element. (4)
- 9 A white crystalline double sulfate of aluminum. (4)
- 11 Electrical conduction through a gas in an applied electric field. (3)
- 12 The ratio of the width to the height of a tv picture; the ratio of the length to the width of a rectangular air duct. (6,5)
- 13 The rate of change of velocity. (12)

**Down**

- 1 AIR - A substance containing by volume approximately 78% nitrogen; 21% oxygen, 0.94% argon, and traces of other gases. (3)
- 2 Having and excess of hydrogen atoms (having a pH of less than 7). (6)
- 3 The process of becoming acid or being converted into an acid. (13)
- 4 Toughen (steel or glass) by a process of gradual heating followed by gradual cooling. (6)
- 7 Any of various forms of aluminum oxide occurring naturally as corundum. (7)
- 9 A pungent gas compounded of nitrogen and hydrogen (NH<sub>3</sub>). (7)
- 10 The basic unit of electric current adopted under the System International d'Unites. (6)
- 11 Any of various water-soluble compounds capable of turning litmus blue and reacting with an acid to form a salt and water. (6)