

# NAVSEA STEM Outreach

## *Crossword Glossary*

- Abraham Lincoln** – An aircraft carrier named after the 16th American President
- Accountant** - One who keeps, audits, and inspects the financial records of individuals or business concerns and prepares financial and tax reports
- Aircraft Carrier** - the biggest ship in the Navy and also called a "bird farm"
- Alaska** - This submarine is named for our biggest, and usually chilliest, state
- Albuquerque** - This submarine is named after the largest city in New Mexico
- Ampere** - The amount of electric charge passing a point in an electric circuit
- Analog** - When numerical data are represented by measurable physical variables, such as electrical voltage
- Anchor** - Ships use these to keep themselves in one place if they aren't at a pier
- Architect** - One who designs and supervises the construction of buildings or other large structures, including ships and boats
- Attract** - To cause to draw near or adhere by physical force
- Axle** - A supporting shaft or member on or with which a wheel or a set of wheels revolves
- Balance** - A state where cancellation of all forces by equal opposing forces
- Beaker** - A wide cylindrical glass vessel with a pouring lip, used as a laboratory container and mixing jar
- Bicycle** - A vehicle consisting of a light frame mounted on two wire-spoked wheels one behind the other
- Block And Tackle** - Lifting machine using pulley blocks and ropes or cables used for hauling and hoisting heavy objects
- Bonhomme Richard** - This was the name of John Paul Jones' ship when he said, "Sir, I have not yet begun to fight!"
- Bow** - the foremost point of the hull of a ship or boat or "the pointy end of the ship"
- Bridge** – This is where the Captain gives all the orders to run the ship
- Bunker Hill** - This San Diego cruiser was named after a famous battle during the American Revolutionary War in Boston
- Capacitor** - An electric circuit element used to store charge temporarily
- Capacity** - The ability to receive, hold, or absorb
- Captain** - The person overall in charge of a Navy ship or submarine
- Celsius** - The temperature scale that registers the freezing point of water as 0°
- Centimeter** - One hundredth of a meter is a unit of measurement
- Chain Locker** - Navy ships' anchors are connected to big, heavy chains. When not in use, the chains are stored in the chain locker.
- Chief Petty Officer** - a senior non-commissioned officer in the navy who helps the Captain keep the ship running in good order
- Circuit** - A closed path followed or capable of being followed by an electric current
- Closed Circuit** - When circuit connections are made properly, current flows, the circuit is closed
- Conductor** - A substance or medium that conducts heat, light, sound, or especially an electric charge
- Contacts** - A connection between two conductors that permits a flow of current or heat
- Crane** - A machine for hoisting and moving heavy objects by means of cables

attached to a movable boom

**Crowbar** - A straight bar of iron or steel, with the working end shaped like a chisel and often slightly bent and forked, used as a lever

**Cruiser** - The ship that protects other ships from jet airplanes

**Current** – The amount of electric charge flowing past a specified circuit point

**Dallas** - Named after "Big D" in Texas, this submarine is also a movie star when it appeared in the movie, "The Hunt for Red October"

**Deck** - The floors of a Navy ship or submarine

**Designer** - A person who figures out how a ship will look, its shapes, and what jobs it will be able to do on the ocean

**Digital** - Information and other material expressed in numerical form, especially for use by a computer

**Diode** - An electronic device that restricts current flow chiefly to one direction

**Distance** - The extent of space between two objects or places

**Diver** - One that works under water, especially with breathing equipment and weighted clothing

**Drill** – A tool shipyard workers use to create holes in wood, metal and others materials

**Dry Dock** - A large dock in the form of a basin from which the water can be emptied, used for building or repairing a ship below its water line

**Eisenhower** - This carrier was named after a general who planned D-Day and became the 34th President

**Electricity** - Physical phenomena caused by the attraction of particles with opposite charges and the repulsion of particles with the same charge

**Electrode** - A collector or emitter of electric charge or of electric-charge carriers

**Electromagnet** - When a coil of insulated wire wrapped around a soft iron core with electrical current flowing through the wire becomes magnetized

**Electron** - A stable subatomic particle and a unit of negative electric charge

**Energy** - Usable heat or power

**Engineer** - A person devoted to designing, constructing, and operating the structures, machines, and other devices of industry and everyday life

**Estimate** -When you give an approximate calculation

**Farads** - Unit of capacitance

**File** - Shipyard workers use these to smooth out building material edges and surfaces

**Flashlight** - A hand-held electric-powered light source and used when working in dark shipboard spaces

**Flight Deck** - This is where most of the action on an aircraft carrier takes place, where aircraft take off and land

**Force** - The capacity to do work or cause physical change; energy, strength, or active power

**Forklift** - A small shipyard vehicle with a power-operated pronged platform that can raise, lower or move a heavy load

**Friction** - A force that resists the relative motion or tendency to such motion of two bodies in contact

**Fulcrum** - The point or support on which a lever pivots

**Gears** - A toothed machine part, such as a wheel or cylinder, that meshes with another toothed part to transmit motion or to change speed or direction

**George H. W. Bush** - The Navy's newest aircraft carrier was named after the 41st President

**Gloves** - Shipyard workers use these to protect their hands when they are working

**Gram** - A metric unit of measurement equal to one thousandth of a kilogram

**Grinder** - A mechanical device that smoothes metal surfaces to remove sharp edges and burrs

**Hacksaw** - A tool with a tough, fine-toothed blade stretched taut in a frame, used for cutting metal

**Hammer** - A hand tool with a handle and attached metal head used for striking or pounding

**Hangar Bay** - An aircraft carrier keep its planes here when they aren't flying or need work done on them

**Height** - The distance from the base of something to its very top

**Helm** – a lever or wheel controlling the rudder of a ship for steering; what Sailors use to drive and steer the ship

**Hooks** - A curved or sharply bent device, usually of metal, used to catch, drag, suspend, or fasten something else

**Hull** - Another name for the body of the ship

**Inclined Plane** - A plane set at an angle to the horizontal, especially a simple machine used to raise or lower a load by rolling or sliding

**Independence** - A ship designed to travel close to the coast line, it got its name from "The Declaration of Independence"

**Induced Magnetism** - The production of a magnetic field in a piece of unmagnetized iron or other iron-like substance when a magnet is brought near it

**Inductance** - The property of an electric circuit by which an electromotive force is induced in it as the result of a changing magnetic flux

**Insulator** - A material that insulates, especially a nonconductor of sound, heat, or electricity

**Iwo Jima** - This ship transports Marines all over the world and got its name from the famous Marine flag-raising in World War II

**Jets** - The most important things you find on the Navy's aircraft carriers

**John Paul Jones** - This San Diego-based Navy ship is named after "the father of the American Navy."

**Joule** - A unit of electrical energy equal to the work done when a current of one ampere is passed through a resistance of one ohm for one second

**Keel** – Runs down the middle of the hull from the bow to the stern; also called the "backbone of a Navy ship"

**Kilogram** - One thousand grams

**Kilometer** - One thousand meters

**Lawyer** - One whose profession is to give legal advice and assistance to clients and represent them in court or in other legal matters

**Lead** - A conductor by which one circuit element is electrically connected to another

**Length** - The measurement of the extent of something along its greatest dimension

**Level** - A tool with an encased, liquid-filled tube containing an air bubble that moves to a center window when the instrument is set on an even plane

**Lever** - A simple machine consisting of a rigid bar pivoted on a fixed point and used to transmit force, as in raising or moving a weight at one end by pushing down on the other

**Liter** - A unit of volume in the metric system equal to 1 cubic decimeter

**Machine** - A system or device for doing work, as an automobile or a jackhammer

**Mass** - The property of matter equal to the measure of an object's resistance to changes in either the speed or direction of its motion

**Mast** - In the early Navy, Sailors hung sails from the mast of the ship for it to move by wind power

**Mechanic** - A worker skilled in making, using, or repairing machines, vehicles, and tools

**Meter** - The international standard unit of length, approximately equivalent to 39.37 inches

**Millimeter** - A unit of length equal to one thousandth of a meter

**Motor** - A device that converts any form of energy into mechanical energy

**Nails** - A slim, pointed piece of metal hammered into material as a fastener

**Negative** - Of or relating to an electric charge of the same sign as that of an electron

**Nimitz** - Not a President, but this famous World War II Navy admiral had his name on the first of the Navy's biggest aircraft carriers

**Normandy** - This cruiser lives in Virginia and was named after the beach where the Allies invaded Europe on D-Day

**Open Circuit** - When the wires of a circuit are disconnected

**Painter** - One who paints the inside and outside of Navy ships.

**Parallel Circuit** - A circuit or part of a circuit connected in parallel

**Pearl Harbor** - Named after a famous battle in Hawaii, this ship takes Marines and their air-cushioned landing craft whenever they are needed

**Petty Officer** - Junior enlisted person

**Physicist** - A scientist who specializes in physics

**Pliers** - A variously shaped hand tool having a pair of pivoted jaws, used for holding, bending, or cutting.

**Positive** - Relating to or designating an electric charge of a sign opposite to that of an electron

**Power** - The ability or capacity to perform or act effectively

**Programmer** - One who writes computer programs

**Propeller** - Connected to the engines, these help push the ship through the water

**Pulley** - A simple machine made up of a wheel with a grooved rim that a pulled rope or chain can run through to lift a heavy object

**Radar** - A device or system consisting usually of a synchronized radio transmitter and receiver that emits radio waves and processes their reflections for display and is used especially for detecting and locating objects (as aircraft); the Navy uses radar to find things hundreds of miles away

**Receiver** - A device, such as a part of a radio, television set, or telephone, that receives incoming radio signals and converts them to perceptible forms, such as sound or light

**Repel** - To present an opposing force to; push back or away by a force

**Resistance** - The opposition of a body or substance to current passing through it, resulting in a change of electrical energy into heat or another form of energy

**Resistor** - A device used to control current in an electric circuit by providing resistance

**Rudder** - When the Captain orders a change in the ship's direction, the helm turns the rudder to make the ship move in a different direction

**Sailor** - People who serve onboard a ship making sure everything is running right

**Salvage Expert** - Specialists who save ships or other things from destruction or waste and put them to further use

**Schematic Diagram** - A structural or procedural diagram, especially of an electrical or mechanical system

**Screwdrivers** - A tool used for turning screws

**Secretary** - A person employed to handle correspondence, keep files and do clerical work for another person or an organization

**Seesaw** - A long board balanced on a central fulcrum with a person riding on each

end

**Series Circuit** - The wires and elements of a series circuit are connected end to end

**Ship Fitter** - One who positions the structural pieces of a ship for riveting and welding or a Sailor in the U.S. Navy who does sheet-metal work and plumbing on board a ship

**Ships** – A large seagoing vessel; these make up the bulk of the Navy

**Shipyard** - The place where Navy ships are built or repaired

**Signal Bridge** – The place where Sailors use colored flags and flashing lights to talk to other ships at sea

**Sonar** - A device for detecting the presence of a vessel (as a submarine) by the sound it emits in water; Navy ships and submarines use sonar to find other submarines below the water's surface

**Source** - The point or part of a system where energy or mass is added to the system

**Static Electricity** - Electric discharge resulting from the accumulation of electric charge on an insulated body

**Stern** - The back end of a Navy ship

**Submarine** – A Navy vessel designed to operate and function underwater; spends almost all of its time underwater

**Switch** - A device used to break or open an electric circuit or to divert current from one conductor to another

**Temperature** - The degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment

**Texas** - This submarine is named after the "Lone Star" state

**Thermometer** - An instrument for measuring temperature of a person, object or the outdoors

**Transformer** - A device used to transfer electric energy from one circuit to another

**Transistor** - A small electronic device containing a semiconductor and having at least three electrical contacts, used in a circuit as an amplifier, detector, or switch

**Underwater Welder** - A diver who can join pieces of metal together or repair damage while underwater

**Volume** - The amount of space occupied by an object or region of space

**Washers** - A flat disk, as of metal, plastic, rubber, or leather, placed beneath a nut or at an axle bearing or a joint to relieve friction, prevent leakage, or distribute pressure

**Wedge** - A piece of material, such as metal or wood, thick at one edge and tapered to a thin edge at the other for insertion in a narrow crevice, used for splitting, tightening, securing, or levering

**Welder** - A person who welds, especially as a profession.

**Wheel** - A solid disk or a rigid circular ring connected by spokes to a hub, designed to turn around an axle passed through the center

**Width** - The measurement of something from one side to the other side

**Winston S Churchill** - This famous British prime minister is one of only four Englishmen to have a US Navy warship named after him

**Wire** - Pliable metallic strand, often electrically insulated, and used to conduct electricity

**Wrenches** - Any hand or power tool, often having fixed or adjustable jaws, used for gripping, turning, or twisting objects such as nuts, bolts, or pipes