

1. When a plastic rod is rubbed with fur, the plastic rod becomes negatively charged. Which statement explains the charge transfer between the plastic rod and the fur?

- ~~A~~ Protons are transferred from the plastic rod to the fur.
- ~~B~~ Protons are transferred from the fur to the plastic rod.
- C Electrons are transferred from the plastic rod to the fur.
- D Electrons are transferred from the fur to the plastic rod.

2. How do electrically charged objects affect neutral objects when they come in contact?

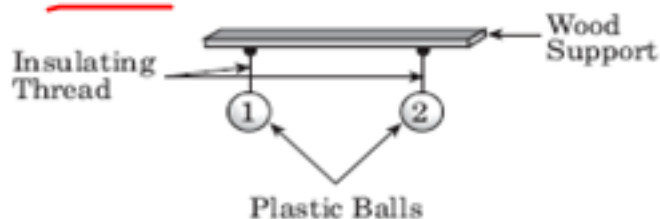
A Electrons move from negatively charged objects to neutral objects.

B Electrons move from neutral objects to negatively charged objects.

~~C~~ Protons move from positively charged objects to neutral objects.

~~D~~ Protons move from neutral objects to positively charged objects.

3. The drawing shows two uncharged lightweight plastic balls suspended by thin, insulating threads. Ball 1 is given a positive charge. Ball 2 is given an equivalent negative charge.



Which diagram *best* shows how the balls will react after becoming charged?

A



B



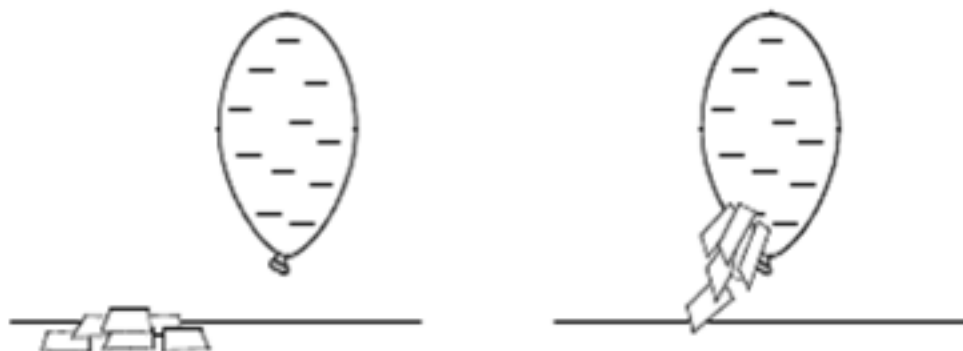
C



D



4. This diagram shows a negatively charged balloon. When the charged balloon is brought near some pieces of paper, the papers are attracted to the balloon.



Which describes the charging of the pieces of paper?

- ☒ A positive, due to induction
- ☐ B positive, due to conduction
- ☐ C negative, due to induction
- ☐ D negative, due to conduction

5. A series circuit has a 6-V battery and 3 ohms of resistance. How much current will flow through the circuit?

A 0.5 A

B 2 A

C 3 A

D 18 A

$$V = 6V$$

$$R = 3\Omega$$

$$I =$$

$$V = IR$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$= \frac{6}{3}$$

6. What voltage is required to run a 45-watt light bulb if the current is 0.5 ampere?

A 45 volts

B 90 volts

C 120 volts

D 225 volts

$$\begin{aligned} V &= ? & P &= VI \\ P &= 45W & V &= \frac{P}{I} \\ I &= 0.5A & &= \frac{45}{0.5} \end{aligned}$$

7. How much current is used by a 120-V refrigerator that uses 650 W of power?

$$\frac{P}{V/I}$$

A 0.18 A

B 5.4 A

C 120 A

D 78,000 A

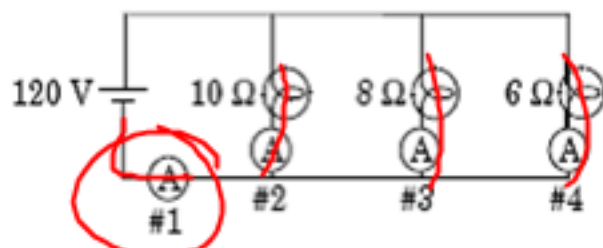
$$I =$$

$$V = 120 \text{ V}$$

$$P = 650 \text{ W}$$

8. Three light bulbs are connected to a 120-V potential difference. Ammeters are placed at four different locations labeled #1, #2, #3, and #4.

(A) = Ammeter



At which location will the current be greatest?

A #1

B #2

C #3

D #4

9. Which *best* describes a circuit in series?

~~A~~ Different parts are on separate branches.

~~B~~ Current values are different at various points in the circuit.

~~C~~ Electrons may take several paths.

D Electrons have only one path at all times.

10. Which statement is true about parallel circuits?

☒ A They contain separate branches through which current can flow.

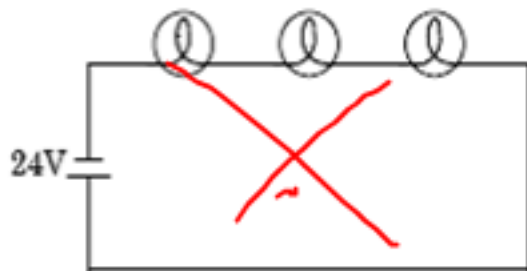
☐ B They are usually called open circuits.

☐ C They provide one path through which current can flow.

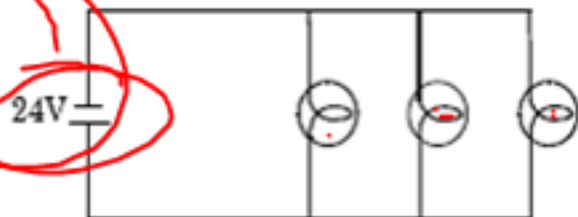
☐ D They cease to function when one part of the circuit is disconnected.

11. Which is the correct diagram for a parallel circuit with three light bulbs powered by a 24-V battery?

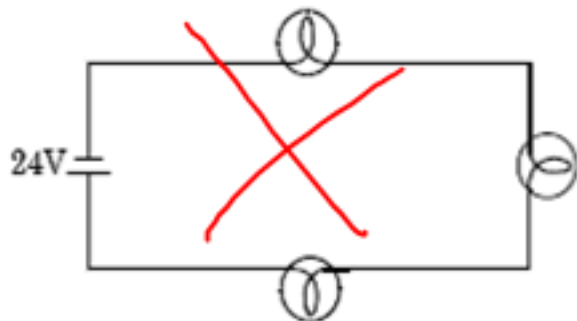
A



B



C



D



12. A motor has a current of 2 A flowing through it when it is powered with a 12-V battery. What is the power used by the motor?

A 0.16 W

B 6 W

C 14 W

D 24 W

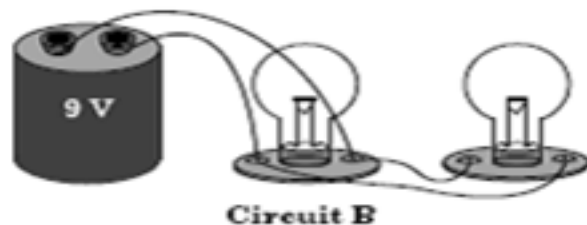
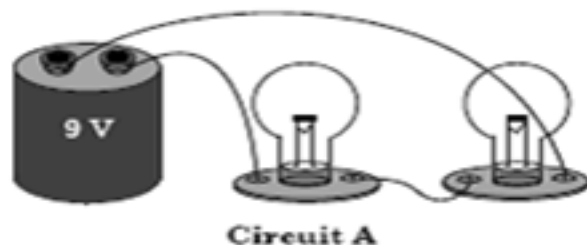
$$I = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$V = 12 \text{ V}$$

$$P = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= VI \\ &= 12(2) \end{aligned}$$

13. The diagrams represent two complete circuits. A 9-V battery is connected to two light bulbs as shown.



Which statement *best* describes what can be observed?

- A The light from Circuit A will be brighter because each light bulb adds its current to the other light bulb.
- ☒ B The light from Circuit B will be brighter because each light bulb has a direct path to both poles of the battery.
- C The light from Circuit A will be dimmer because each light bulb has a direct path to both poles of the battery.
- D The light from Circuit B will be dimmer because each light bulb must share its current with the other light bulb.

14. A light bulb with a resistance of 100 ohms is plugged into a 120-volt outlet. What is the current flowing through the bulb?

A 0.83 ampere

B 1.2 amperes

C 20 amperes

D 220 amperes

$$R = 100 \Omega$$

$$V = 120 V$$

$$I = ?$$

$$V = IR$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{120}{100}$$

15. A sheet of paper is positioned to completely cover a bar magnet. Iron filings are then gently sprinkled on the paper. What does the pattern created by the iron filings indicate?

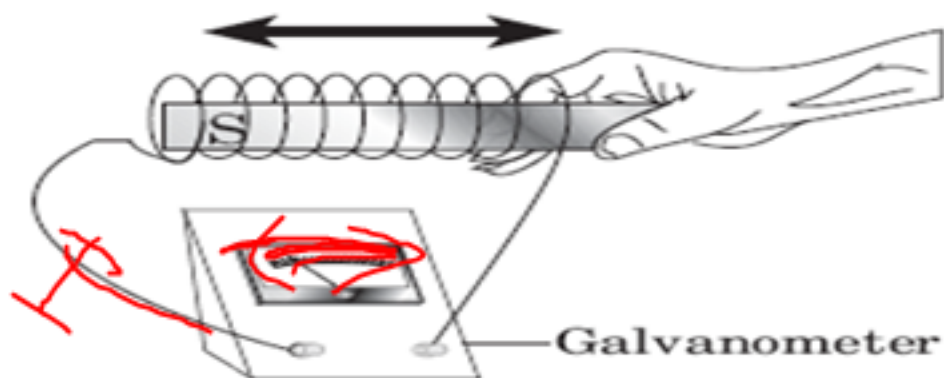
~~A~~ the stronger of the two poles

? B the distance between the two poles

? C the midpoint of the area between the two poles

D the magnetic field created by the two poles

16. A magnet is moved back and forth through a loop of wire as shown below.



What will happen as the magnet is moved back and forth as shown?

- ~~A~~ The wire will attract the magnet.
- ~~B~~ The magnet will attract the wire.
- ~~C~~ The galvanometer needle will stay at 0 on the scale.
- D The galvanometer needle will move back and forth.

17. Which statement **best** describes a bar magnet that has been broken into two pieces?

~~A~~ Both pieces have lost their magnetic poles.

~~B~~ One piece has a north pole only, and the other piece has a south pole only.

☒ C Each piece has both a north and a south pole.

~~D~~ Both pieces have a north pole only.

18. A student coiled wire around a nail, attached both ends to a 1.5-V battery, and attempted to lift paper clips with the nail.

Results

Number of Turns of Wire	Paper Clips Picked Up
10	2
20	4
30	10
40	20

What is a valid conclusion for this investigation?

- ~~A~~ Increasing voltage increases electromagnetic strength.
- ~~B~~ Increasing the number of turns of wire decreases electromagnetic strength.
- ☒ C Increasing the number of turns of wire increases electromagnetic strength.
- ~~D~~ Increasing the number of turns of wire has no effect on electromagnetic strength.

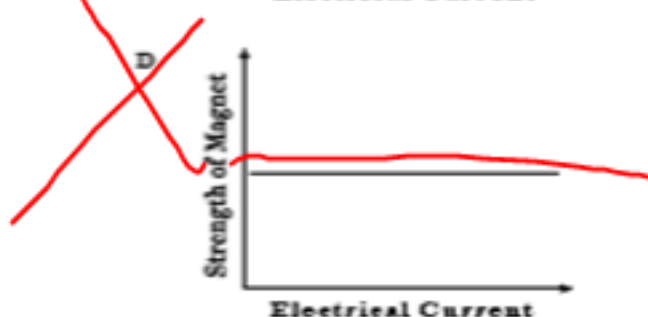
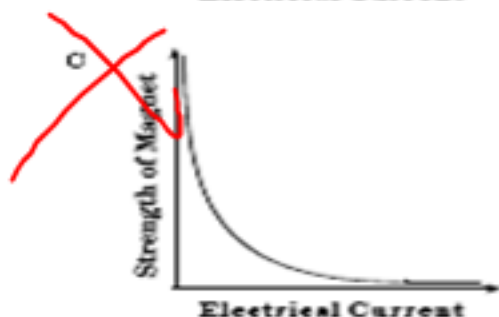
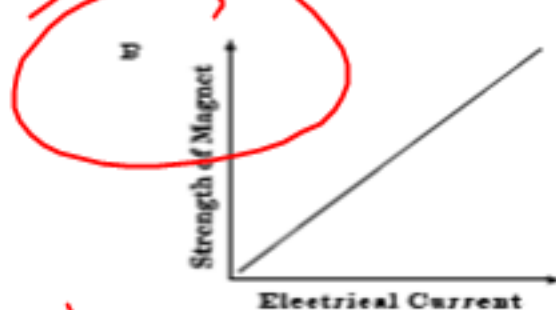
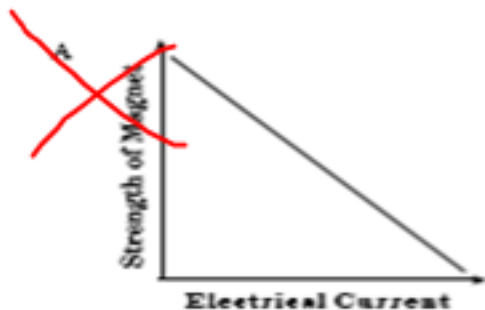
19. A student performed an experiment to determine the number of paper clips that are attracted to an electromagnet as the amount of current changes.

Data Table

Current	Number of Paper Clips
5 A	20
10 A	40
15 A	60
20 A	80

$I \propto S$

Which graph best describes the relationship between magnetism and electrical current?



20. Which describes the magnetic fields of permanent magnets?

~~A~~ domains aligned in different directions

B domains aligned in a similar direction

~~C~~ electric current produced by the protons in each atom

~~D~~ electric current produced by a battery or other outside source