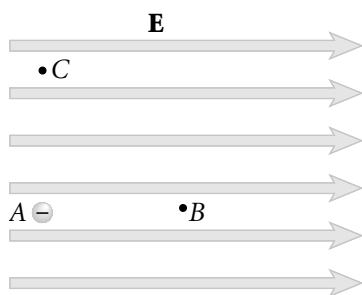




Standardized Test Prep

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Use the diagram below to answer questions 1–2.



- What changes would take place if the electron moved from point A to point B in the uniform electric field?
 - The electron's electrical potential energy would increase; its electric potential would increase.
 - The electron's electrical potential energy would increase; its electric potential would decrease.
 - The electron's electrical potential energy would decrease; its electric potential would decrease.
 - Neither the electron's electrical potential energy nor its electric potential would change.
- What changes would take place if the electron moved from point A to point C in the uniform electric field?
 - The electron's electrical potential energy would increase; its electric potential would increase.
 - The electron's electrical potential energy would increase; its electric potential would decrease.
 - The electron's electrical potential energy would decrease; its electric potential would decrease.
 - Neither the electron's electrical potential energy nor its electric potential would change.
- What is the change in the electrical potential energy associated with the proton?
 - $-6.4 \times 10^{-25} \text{ J}$
 - $-4.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ V}$
 - $+6.4 \times 10^{-25} \text{ J}$
 - $+4.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ V}$
- What is the potential difference between the proton's starting point and ending point?
 - $-6.4 \times 10^{-25} \text{ J}$
 - $-4.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ V}$
 - $+6.4 \times 10^{-25} \text{ J}$
 - $+4.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ V}$
- If the negative terminal of a 12 V battery is grounded, what is the potential of the positive terminal?
 - 12 V
 - + 0 V
 - + 6 V
 - + 12 V
- If the area of the plates of a parallel-plate capacitor is doubled while the spacing between the plates is halved, how is the capacitance affected?
 - C is doubled
 - C is increased by four times
 - C is decreased by 1/4
 - C does not change

Use the following passage to answer questions 7–8.

A potential difference of 10.0 V exists across the plates of a capacitor when the charge on each plate is 40.0 μC .

- What is the capacitance of the capacitor?
 - $2.00 \times 10^{-4} \text{ F}$
 - $4.00 \times 10^{-4} \text{ F}$
 - $2.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{ F}$
 - $4.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{ F}$

Use the following passage to answer questions 3–4.

A proton ($q = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$) moves $2.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$ in the direction of an electric field that has a magnitude of 2.0 N/C.