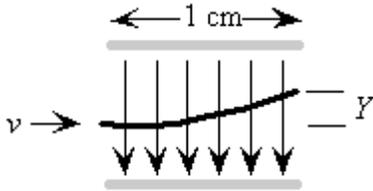


**AP physics B - Web Review ch 16 Electric Fields and Capacitance****Please do not write on my tests****Multiple Choice***Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A proton ( $+1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  C) moves 10 cm on a path in the direction of a uniform electric field of strength 3.0 N/C. How much work is done on the proton by the electrical field?
- $4.8 \times 10^{-20}$  J
  - $-4.8 \times 10^{-20}$  J
  - $1.6 \times 10^{-20}$  J
  - $-1.6 \times 10^{-20}$  J
  - zero
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A proton ( $+1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  C) moves 10 cm along the direction of an electric field of strength 3.0 N/C. The electrical potential difference between the proton's initial and ending points is:
- $4.8 \times 10^{-19}$  V
  - 0.30 V
  - 0.033 V
  - 30 V
  - 330 V
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A free electron is in an electric field. With respect to the field, it experiences a force acting:
- parallel.
  - anti-parallel (opposite in direction).
  - perpendicular.
  - along a constant potential line.
  - none of the above is correct in the general case.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A uniform electric field, with a magnitude of 600 N/C, is directed parallel to the positive  $x$ -axis. If the potential at  $x = 3.0$  m is 1 000 V, what is the change in potential energy of a proton as it moves from  $x = 3.0$  m to  $x = 1.0$  m? ( $q_p = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  C)
- $8.0 \times 10^{-17}$  J
  - $1.9 \times 10^{-16}$  J
  - $0.80 \times 10^{-21}$  J
  - 500 J
  - $2.2 \times 10^{-15}$  J
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. An electron in a cathode ray tube is accelerated through a potential difference of 5.0 kV. What kinetic energy does the electron gain in the process? ( $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  C)
- $1.6 \times 10^{-16}$  J
  - $8.0 \times 10^{-16}$  J
  - $1.6 \times 10^{-22}$  J
  - $8.0 \times 10^{22}$  J
  - $1.6 \times 10^{16}$  J

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. An electron with velocity  $v = 1.0 \times 10^6$  m/s is sent between the plates of a capacitor where the electric field is  $E = 500$  V/m. If the distance the electron travels through the field is 1.0 cm, how far is it deviated ( $Y$ ) in its path when it emerges from the electric field? ( $m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31}$  kg,  $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  C)



- a. 2.2 mm  
 b. 4.4 mm  
 c. 2.2 cm  
 d. 4.4 cm  
 e. 0.44 mm
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Two point charges of values  $+3.4$  and  $+6.6 \mu\text{C}$  are separated by 0.10 m. What is the electrical potential at the point midway between the two point charges? ( $k_e = 8.99 \times 10^9 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{C}^2$ )
- a.  $+1.8 \times 10^6$  V  
 b.  $-0.90 \times 10^6$  V  
 c.  $+0.90 \times 10^6$  V  
 d.  $+3.6 \times 10^6$  V  
 e.  $-3.6 \times 10^6$  V
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A point charge of  $+3.0 \mu\text{C}$  is located at the origin of a coordinate system and a second point charge of  $-6.0 \mu\text{C}$  is at  $x = 1.0$  m. At what point on the  $x$  axis is the electrical potential zero?
- a.  $-0.25$  m  
 b.  $+0.25$  m  
 c.  $+0.33$  m  
 d.  $+0.75$  m  
 e.  $-0.33$  m
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Two protons, each of charge  $1.60 \times 10^{-19}$  C, are  $2.00 \times 10^{-5}$  m apart. What is the change in potential energy if they are brought  $1.00 \times 10^{-5}$  m closer together? ( $k_e = 8.99 \times 10^9 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{C}^2$ )
- a.  $1.15 \times 10^{-23}$  J  
 b.  $3.20 \times 10^{-19}$  J  
 c.  $3.20 \times 10^{-16}$  J  
 d.  $1.60 \times 10^{-14}$  J  
 e.  $1.60 \times 10^{-11}$  J
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A solid conducting sphere of 10 cm radius has a net charge of 20 nC. If the potential at infinity is taken as zero, what is the potential at the center of the sphere?
- a.  $36 \mu\text{V}$   
 b.  $360 \mu\text{V}$   
 c.  $1.8 \times 10^3$  V  
 d.  $=1.8 \times 10^4$  V  
 e.  $>1.8 \times 10^4$  V

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. At which location will the electric field between the two parallel plates of a charged capacitor be the strongest in magnitude?
- near the positive plate
  - near the negative plate
  - midway between the two plates at their ends
  - midway between the two plates nearest their center
  - anywhere between the two plates
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. A  $0.25\text{-}\mu\text{F}$  capacitor is connected to a  $400\text{-V}$  battery. Find the charge on the capacitor.
- $1.2 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}$
  - $1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ C}$
  - $0.040 \text{ C}$
  - $0.020 \text{ C}$
  - $0.010 \text{ C}$
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. A parallel-plate capacitor has a capacitance of  $20 \mu\text{F}$ . What potential difference across the plates is required to store  $7.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ C}$  on this capacitor?
- $36 \text{ V}$
  - $2.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ V}$
  - $1.4 \times 10^{-8} \text{ V}$
  - $68 \text{ V}$
  - $18 \text{ V}$
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. If two parallel, conducting plates have equal positive charge, the electric field lines will:
- leave one plate and go straight to the other plate.
  - leave both plates and go to infinity.
  - enter both plates from infinity.
  - be parallel to both plates.
  - none of the above.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. A  $0.25\text{-}\mu\text{F}$  capacitor is connected to a  $400\text{-V}$  battery. What potential energy is stored in the capacitor?
- $1.2 \times 10^{-12} \text{ J}$
  - $1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J}$
  - $0.040 \text{ J}$
  - $0.020 \text{ J}$
  - $0.80 \text{ J}$

**AP physics B - Web Review ch 16 Electric Fields and Capacitance  
Answer Section**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. A
10. C
11. D
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. D