ENGLAND GCSE PHYSICS EDEXCEL HIGHER · UNIT 11 · 25 QUESTIONS

Static Electricity — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **Hardcover books have mass. What is mass measured in?**

- A kilograms
- B watts
- C newtons, the unit of force
- D joules

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2 **A calculator runs on a small current. What is current measured in?**

- A volts, the unit of voltage
- B ohms, the unit of resistance
- C amperes
- D watts, the unit of power

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3 **A wristwatch measures time. What is the unit of time?**

A the second

B the day

C the hour

D the minute

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4 **A guitar string vibrates to make a sound. What type of wave is the sound wave?**

A transverse

B electromagnetic

C longitudinal

D standing

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5 **A tennis ball bounces. What happens to its kinetic energy?**

- A it becomes light energy
- B it all stays kinetic energy
- C it disappears completely
- D some becomes heat

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6 **Glass marbles are shaken in a tray. What does this model?**

- A particles bonding together
- B particles disappearing completely
- C particles gaining energy
- D particles freezing into place

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7 **How does a photocopier use static electricity?**

- A the drum is magnetic
- B the paper is heated by static
- C charged toner sticks to the drum
- D the toner is blown onto the paper

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8 **What happens when two objects with the same charge are brought together?**

- A they attract each other
- B they stick together
- C nothing happens at all
- D they repel each other

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9 **Why is static a risk when filling a petrol tank?**

- A the tank can overflow
- B the petrol becomes charged
- C the pump stops working
- D petrol vapour can ignite

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10 **A current of 10 A flows for 20 s. How much charge flows, in C?**

- A 200
- B 400
- C 100
- D 210

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11 **Where is an electric field strongest?**

A in the middle of nowhere

B where there is no charge

C close to the charge

D far from the charge

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12 **What is the electric field between two parallel plates?**

A zero in the middle

B strongest at the edges

C stronger near the positive plate

D uniform

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13 **A basketball bounces. What type of energy is stored when the ball squashes?**

A kinetic

B gravitational potential

C thermal

D elastic potential

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14 **Which of these can become charged by rubbing?**

A a glass of water

B a steel nail, which is a metal

C a copper wire, which conducts charge away

D a plastic rod

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15 **Why are aircraft earthed before refuelling?**

- A to weigh the aircraft
- B to clean the fuel tank
- C to prevent sparks
- D to keep the fuel cool

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16 **Which material is best for holding a static charge?**

- A a conductor, which holds charge well
- B a magnet
- C an insulator
- D a semiconductor

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17 **What happens when two objects with opposite charges are near each other?**

A they attract

B nothing happens

C they neutralise

D they repel

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18 **A thermometer is placed in hot water. What happens to the liquid inside the thermometer?**

A it freezes

B it evaporates

C it expands

D it contracts

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19 **Why does electrostatic spraying give an even coat of paint?**

- A it spreads evenly
- B the car is magnetic
- C the spray is hotter
- D the paint is thicker

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20 **Why do fuel tankers have a chain dragging on the road?**

- A to warn other drivers
- B to slow the tanker down
- C to measure the fuel level
- D to earth the tanker

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21 **A current of 5 A flows for 20 s. How much charge flows, in C?**

- A 50
- B 100
- C 110
- D 200

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22 **What do closely spaced field lines show?**

- A a strong field
- B a weak field
- C a magnetic field
- D no field at all

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23 **A plastic rod is rubbed with a cloth. What moves between the rod and the cloth?**

- A neutrons, which carry no charge
- B protons, which are free to move
- C atoms, which leave the rod
- D electrons

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24 **Which of these is a good earth connection?**

- A a plastic pipe, which cannot conduct
- B a rubber mat, which is an insulator
- C a metal rod in the ground
- D a wooden post, which does not conduct

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Why can an insulator hold a static charge?

A it has no electrons at all

B it attracts charge from the air

C it is always charged

D electrons cannot move through it

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ANSWER KEY

1.	A	**10.**	A	**19.**	A
2.	C	**11.**	C	**20.**	D
3.	A	**12.**	D	**21.**	B
4.	C	**13.**	D	**22.**	A
5.	D	**14.**	D	**23.**	D
6.	C	**15.**	C	**24.**	C
7.	C	**16.**	C	**25.**	D
8.	D	**17.**	A		
9.	D	**18.**	C		

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