1. More often than not, the conversion process from one type of energy to another is a complex one that

Chapter 2: Electricity Production and Use

TRUE/FALSE

	requires many intermediate steps.							
	ANS: T	PTS:	1	REF:	13			
2.	Frictional heat causes surface atoms to give up their valence electrons, giving rise to accumulated, nonmoving charges known as static electricity.							
	ANS: T	PTS:	1	REF:	13			
3.	The word cell refers to a basic arrangement of a chemical substance, the electrolyte, interacting with two similar electrodes.							
	ANS: F	PTS:	1	REF:	14			
4.	Most of the life-sustaining energy encountered on our planet is derived from the sun in the form of heat and light energy.							
	ANS: T	PTS:	1	REF:	15			
5.	Thermoelectric effects utilizing temperature differentials to generate an electrical voltage have been known only since the 1950s.							
	ANS: F	PTS:	1	REF:	16			
6.	Thermopile is the name given to devices that produce a small emf when the junction of two dissimilar metals is being heated.							
	ANS: F	PTS:	1	REF:	17			
7.	Some materials develop opposite electrical charges on opposite sides when they are compressed (or twisted, bent, or stretched).							
	ANS: T	PTS:	1	REF:	18			
8.	Electrolysis uses an electrical current to produce desirable chemical changes or variations in the properties of certain substances.							
	ANS: T	PTS:	1	REF:	19			
9.	Magnetic crystals are used in small earphones, where the crystal magnetizes a diaphragm, causing audible sound waves.							
	ANS: F	PTS:	1	REF:	20			
10.	Electricity and magn	netism a	re two distinctl	y differ	ent and unrelated phenomena.			
	ANS: F	PTS:	1	REF:	20			

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.	. The principle of inducing a current flow in a wire when it is moved within a magnetic field is known as induction.							
	a. electromagnetic			c.	dynamic			
	b. magnetic			d.	static			
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	13			
2.	Some cells are classi is being produced.	fied as _		cells because thei	r chemical materials are used up as electrical energy			
	a. tertiaryb. secondary			c. d.	primary alternative			
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	14			
3.	Cells and batteries has a. direct b. neutral	ave a fix	ed 1	c.	es rise to a current flow. multi-directional unidirectional			
	ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	14			
4.	Light energy, accord a. atoms b. photons	ing to o	ne t	c.	s transmitted by small particles known as electrons photoelectrons			
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	15			
5.	The open-circuit vola. 0.25 b. 0.5	tage of a	ı sol	c.	volt. 0.75 0.9			
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	15			
6.	The direct production a. electromagnetic b. electromotive for	force		c.	etimes referred to as the Seebeck effect. electroconductive force electronic force			
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	16			
7.	. Increased voltage output can be achieved when several thermocouples are placed in a series ca							
	a. battery b. thermos				heated junction thermopile			
	ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	17			
8.	Some ceramic mater a. piezoelectric b. crystal	ials sho	w a	c.	can be used in record player pickups. vibrating mezzoelectric			
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	18			
9.	An obvious application a. thermocoupling	on for _			neration of voltages from chemical batteries.			

b. piezoelectricity

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 19

10. Whenever an electrical current flows, _____ forces are being created.
a. alternating
b. piezoelectric

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: 20