| 1 | 6 | Which diagram shows lines of equipotential in steps of equal potential difference near an |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | isolated point charge?

A


C


B


D


A $\square$
B $O$
C


D $\qquad$

| 1 | 7 | A positive charge of $2.0 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{C}$ is placed in an electric field at a point where the potential |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | is +500 V .

What is the potential energy of the system?

A $1.0 \times 10^{-1} \mathrm{~J}$ $\square$
B $1.0 \times 10^{-1} \mathrm{~J} \mathrm{C}^{-1}$ $\square$
C $4.0 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{~J}$


D $4.0 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{~J} \mathrm{C}^{-1}$


18 Two charges $\mathbf{P}$ and $\mathbf{Q}$ are 100 mm apart. $\mathbf{X}$ is a point on the line between $\mathbf{P}$ and $\mathbf{Q}$ where the electric potential is 0 V .


What is the distance from $\mathbf{P}$ to $\mathbf{X}$ ?

A 33 mm


B 40 mm


C 60 mm


D 67 mm $\square$

| 1 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | The diagram shows a particle with charge $+Q$ and a particle with charge $-Q$ separated by a distance $d$.

The particles exert a force $F$ on each other.


An additional charge of $+2 Q$ is then given to each particle and their separation is increased to $2 d$.

What is the force that now acts between the particles?

A an attractive force of $\frac{9}{2} F$


B an attractive force of $\frac{9}{4} F$


C a repulsive force of $\frac{3}{2} F$


D a repulsive force of $\frac{3}{4} F$ $\square$

| 1 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | Two protons are separated by distance $r$.

The electrostatic force between the two protons is $\mathbf{X}$ times the gravitational force between them.

What is the best estimate for $\mathbf{X}$ ?

A $10^{20}$ $\square$
B $10^{28}$ $\square$
C $10^{36}$
D $10^{42}$


| 1 | 6 | Two parallel metal plates separated by a distance $d$ have a potential difference $V$ across |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | them. A particle with charge $Q$ is placed midway between the plates.



What is the magnitude of the electrostatic force acting on the particle?

A zero


B $\frac{Q V}{2 d}$

c $\frac{Q V}{d}$


D $\frac{2 Q V}{d}$ $\square$
 $\mathbf{X}$ is a point on the line between $\mathbf{P}$ and $\mathbf{Q}$ where the electric potential is zero.


What is the distance from $\mathbf{P}$ to $\mathbf{X}$ ?

A 40 mm $\square$
B 48 mm


C 60 mm


D 72 mm $\square$

| 1 | 8 | An isolated spherical conductor is charged. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

The conductor has a radius $R$ and an electric potential $V$. The electric field strength at its surface is $E$.


Point $\mathbf{T}$ is a distance $2 R$ from the surface.
What are the electric field strength and electric potential at $\mathbf{T}$ ?

|  | Electric field strength | Electric potential |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| A | $\frac{E}{2}$ | $\frac{V}{4}$ |
| B | $\frac{E}{3}$ | $\frac{V}{9}$ |
| C | $\frac{E}{4}$ | $\frac{V}{2}$ |
| D | $\frac{E}{9}$ | $\frac{V}{3}$ |


| 1 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- |


$\mathbf{K}$ and $\mathbf{L}$ are two points at a distance $r_{1}$ from $\mathbf{O}$.
$\mathbf{M}$ and $\mathbf{N}$ are two points at a distance $r_{2}$ from $\mathbf{O}$.

Which statement is true?

A The work done moving an electron from $\mathbf{M}$ to $\mathbf{K}$ is the same as that done moving an electron from $\mathbf{K}$ to $\mathbf{L}$.

B The work done moving a positron from $\mathbf{K}$ to $\mathbf{M}$ is the same as that done moving an electron from $\mathbf{K}$ to $\mathbf{M}$.

C No work is done moving an electron from $\mathbf{M}$ to $\mathbf{N}$.

