



**What is produced by a primary battery**

**Alternating current (AC)**

**Direct current (DC)**

**Static electricity**





## **What is the role of the electrolyte in an electrochemical cell**

**To act as an insulator between electrodes**

**To facilitate a chemical reaction and free electrons**

**To store electrical energy for later use**



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**A primary battery produces electricity using two different metals in a chemical solution like sulfuric acid or alkaline**

Electrolyte



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**Which of the following methods is NOT mentioned as a common way to produce electrical energy**

**Chemical**



**Wind**

**Thermal**



# **What type of materials are commonly used for piezoelectric generation**

**Ceramic and plastic**

**Crystalline quartz and Rochelle salt**

**Metal and glass**



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**The most common piezoelectric materials used today are crystalline quartz and**

Rochelle

**salt**



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**What phenomenon occurs when a crystal of quartz is squeezed**

**It produces a steady DC voltage.**

**Charges of opposite polarity appear on its surfaces.**

**It generates heat through friction.**



**What effect describes the conversion of mechanical energy into electrical energy using crystals like quartz**

convert mechanical energy  
into electrical energy

**Thermoelectric effect**

**Piezoelectric effect**

**Electromagnetic effect**





**When a crystal of quartz is squeezed, charges of opposite polarity will appear on two opposite surfaces of the crystal, and this phenomenon is known as the effect**

Piezoelectric





**What principle describes  
the generation of voltage in  
thermocouples**

**Ohm's law**

**Seebeck effect**

**Joule heating**





Which of the following is **NOT** a use of thermocouples in aviation

two type of thermocouples

CHT  
EGT

Measuring cylinder head temperatures

Generating surplus electricity

Measuring exhaust gas temperatures



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**Thermocouples generate a voltage  
between two wires that is  
proportional to the temperature at  
the**

Junction





**What is the primary function of a solar cell**

**To store electricity**

**To convert light energy into electricity**

**To amplify electrical signals**



Which material is commonly used  
in solar cells to absorb photons  
from sunlight

Copper

Silicon

Aluminum



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**A solar cell, also known as a photovoltaic cell, is a device that converts light energy into**

Electricity



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**What occurs when  
non-conductive materials are  
rubbed together**

**Heat generation**

**Production of static electricity**

**Chemical reaction**





**What is the result of the transfer of electrons between materials in friction electricity**

**Decrease in temperature**

**Imbalance of charges**

**Generation of magnetic fields**





**The production of electricity by friction involves the build-up of static electricity when non-conductive materials are rubbed together, leading to a transfer of**

Electrons





**What is produced when a conductor is moved through the magnetic lines of flux**

**Electric resistance**

**Electromotive force**

**Thermal energy**





When connected to a circuit, what type of current is produced by the small alternating voltage generated through the motion of a conductor in a magnetic field

Direct current (DC)

Alternating current (AC)

Pulsating current



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**When a conductor is moved through the magnetic lines of flux created by a magnet or electromagnet, it generates**

Electromotive

**force, leading to current flow for electrically operated devices**





**What happens to a semiconductor atom when a photon strikes it**

**It loses its ability to conduct electricity.**

**It raises the energy level of its electrons.**

**It emits a photon of equal energy.**





**How does the frequency of light affect the energy of the photons**

**Higher frequency light has less energy.**

**Frequency of light does not affect photon energy.**

**Higher frequency light has more energy.**



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**When a photon strikes a semiconductor atom, it raises the energy level above what is needed to hold its**

Electrons

**in orbit**

which it is allow flow of current





**What is the term for electrical energy produced from mechanical pressure on a dielectric or non-conducting crystal**

**Electromagnetic induction**

**Piezoelectricity**

**Thermoelectric effect**





**What occurs when a conductor is moved through the magnetic lines of flux of a magnet or electromagnet**

**Heat generation**

**Induction of voltage**

**Decrease in resistance**



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**Electrical energy produced from mechanical pressure on a dielectric or non-conducting crystal is known as**

piezoelectric