

**Topic 5 - Portable Power**

1. A source of electricity consisting of a number of alternating disks of two different metals separated by acid-moistened pads, forming primary cells connected in series are called ...
  - A. Galvanic cells
  - B. Voltaic piles
  - C. Cadmium cells
  - D. Alkaline piles
2. Luigi Galvani noticed when two different metals, connected together, touched a frog's nerve at the same time, the frog's muscle would contract. He called this ...
  - A. muscle fibre
  - B. kermit power
  - C. animal electricity
  - D. electrochemical cell
3. The fluid or chemical paste that conducts free electrons in an electrochemical cell is called an ...
  - A. electrode
  - B. electrolyte
  - C. electroplate
  - D. electroplaque
4. The different metals in an electrochemical cell, one which releases electrons, and one which attracts electrons are called ...
  - A. electrodes
  - B. electrolytes
  - C. electroplates
  - D. electroplaques
5. After the reactants are used up the electrochemical reactions will not continue in this type of cell ...
  - A. conducting cell
  - B. secondary cell
  - C. primary cell
  - D. battery cell
6. Zinc and copper react differently in an electrolyte. The electrolyte eats away the zinc electrode, leaving behind electrons that give it this kind of charge.
  - A. static
  - B. neutral
  - C. positive
  - D. negative
7. The **electrolyte paste**, which enables a dry cell to conduct electricity, does so because, it contains ...
  - A. an insulator
  - B. static electrical charges
  - C. chemicals that form ions
  - D. metal plates that release electrons
8. A single 6V battery is made up of ...
  - A. 1 very strong cell that is 6 volts
  - B. 2 cells – 3 volts each
  - C. 3 cells – 2 volts each
  - D. 4 cells – 1.5 volts each
9. Rechargeable cells use an external electrical source to which can be recharged because the ...
  - A. wet cells are drying out
  - B. electrodes can be reversed
  - C. electrolyte is being replaced
  - D. chemical reactions can be reversed
10. All of the following are secondary cells, EXCEPT ...
  - A. lead acid
  - B. zinc-carbon
  - C. nickel-cadmium
  - D. nickel-metal hydride