

**Name of the Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Max. Marks : 21 Marks**

**Time : 21 Minutes**

Mark Schemes

**Q1.**

- (a) (i) (use of  $P=VI$ )  
 $I = 36/12 + 6/12 \checkmark = 3.5 \text{ (A)} \checkmark$   
 2
- (ii) (use of  $V=IR$ )  
 $R = 12/3 = 4 \text{ (}\Omega\text{)} \checkmark$   
 1
- (iii)  $R = 12/0.50 = 24 \checkmark \text{ (}\Omega\text{)}$   
 1
- (b) terminal pd/voltage across lamp is now less OR current is less  $\checkmark$   
 due to lost volts across internal resistance OR due to higher resistance  $\checkmark$   
 lamps less bright  $\checkmark$   
 3
- (c) (i) current through lamps is reduced as resistance is increased **or**  
 pd across lamps is reduced as voltage is shared  $\checkmark$   
 hence power is less OR lamps dimmer  $\checkmark$   
 2
- (ii) lamp Q is brighter  $\checkmark$   
 lamp Q has the higher resistance hence pd/voltage across is greater  $\checkmark$   
 current is the same for both  $\checkmark$   
 hence power of Q greater  $\checkmark$   
 3

[12]

**Q2.**

- (a) superconductivity means a material has zero resistivity/resistance **(1)**  
 resistivity decreases with temperature **or** idea of cooling **(1)**

becomes superconducting when you reach the critical/certain/  
transition temperature **(1)**

3

(b) (i) (use of  $R = \rho l/A$ )

$$0.075 = \rho \times 1/(2.28 \times 10^{-7}) \text{ (1) (must see working or equation)}$$

$$R = 1.7 \times 10^{-8} \text{ (1) } \Omega\text{m (1)}$$

(ii) **max 3 from**

the resistance decreases (to zero) **(1)**

copper still has resistance **(1)**

but this is in parallel with filaments (which have zero resistance) **(1)**

hence **total** resistance is zero **(1)**

current goes through filaments **(1)**

6

[9]