

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

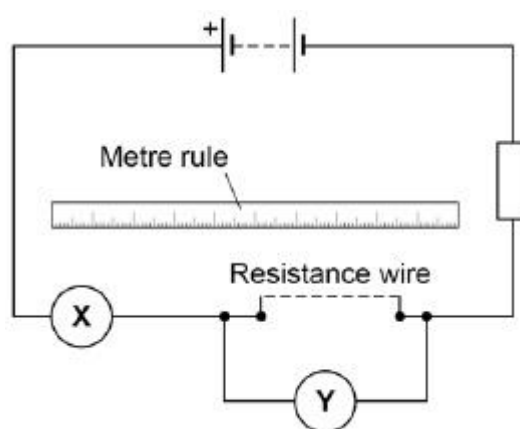
Max. Marks : 26 Marks

Time : 26 Minutes

**Q1.**

A student investigated how length affects resistance of a wire.

**Figure 1** shows the circuit the student used.

**Figure 1**

- (a) The student took measurements using the meters **X** and **Y**.

Name meters **X** and **Y**.

Meter **X** \_\_\_\_\_

Meter **Y** \_\_\_\_\_

**(2)**

The table shows the results.

Length in m	Resistance in $\Omega$			
	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Mean
0.100	0.66	0.67	0.74	0.69
0.200	1.36	1.40	1.34	1.37
0.300	2.02	2.02	2.03	2.02
0.400	2.77	2.72	2.68	2.72
0.500	3.37	3.35	3.40	3.37
0.600	4.03	4.02	3.96	4.00

- (b) For which length of wire are the readings of resistance the most precise?

Give the reason for your answer.

Length = \_\_\_\_\_ m

Reason \_\_\_\_\_

(2)

- (c) Why did the student do three tests and calculate a mean?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(1)

- (d) Write the equation that links current, potential difference, and resistance.

\_\_\_\_\_

(1)

- (e) The potential difference across a piece of wire is 2.1 V

The current in the wire is 0.30 A

Calculate the resistance of the wire.

Write any equation that you use.

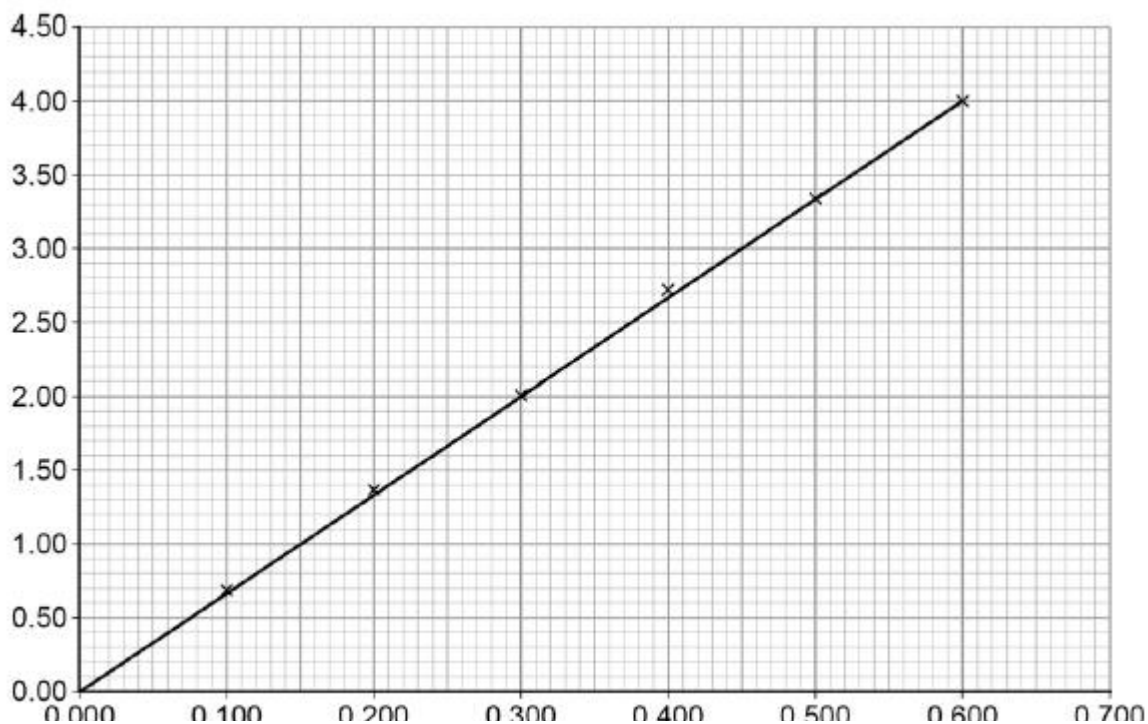
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Resistance = \_\_\_\_\_  $\Omega$

(3)

**Figure 2** shows a graph of the results.

**Figure 2**



(f) What is the label for each axis of the graph?

x-axis \_\_\_\_\_

y-axis \_\_\_\_\_

(2)

(g) What conclusion can be made from the graph in **Figure 2**?

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

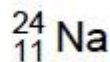
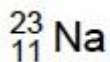
(1)

(Total 12 marks)

## Q2.

Some street lamps contain sodium.

Below are two isotopes of sodium.



(a) What are isotopes?

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

(2)

- (b) How many protons and neutrons are in a nucleus of  $^{23}_{11}\text{Na}$  ?

Number of protons = \_\_\_\_\_

Number of neutrons = \_\_\_\_\_

(2)

- (c) The sodium atoms emit light.

What would cause light to be emitted from a sodium atom?

Tick **one** box.

Electrons being emitted from the nucleus.

☐

Electrons falling to a lower energy level.

☐

Electrons leaving the atom when it is ionised.

☐

Electrons moving to a higher energy level.

☐

(1)

- (d) In a street lamp, solid sodium is melted and vaporised.

Describe how the arrangement of the sodium atoms changes as the sodium goes from solid to liquid to gas.

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(4)

The table shows the power ratings of some types of sodium lamp.

Type of sodium lamp	Power in Watts
A	35
B	50
C	70
D	100

<b>E</b>	150
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- (e) Some main roads are lit by type **E** sodium lamps.

Calculate the energy transferred by one type **E** sodium lamp in 1 hour.

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Energy transferred = \_\_\_\_\_ J

(3)

- (f) Many housing estates are lit by type **A** sodium lamps.

Suggest **two** advantages of using type **A** sodium lamps on housing estates.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

(2)

(Total 14 marks)