

Name of the Student: _____

Max. Marks : 20 Marks

Time : 20 Minutes

Q1.

Complete the sentence by putting a cross (☒) in the box next to your answer.

An electric current is the rate of flow of

(1)

- ☒ **A** atoms
- ☒ **B** charge
- ☒ **C** voltage
- ☒ **D** watts

Q2.

Figure 7 shows a circuit used to light a lamp.

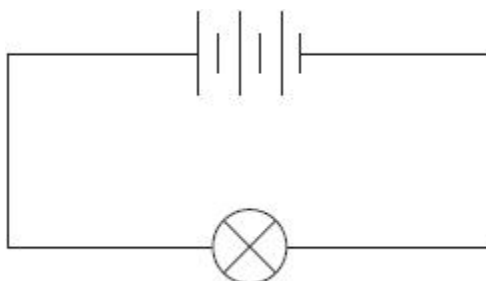


Figure 7

(i) State **two** things you could do to the circuit to make the lamp dimmer.

(2)

1

.....

2

.....

(ii) The energy transferred by the lamp in 20 s is 18 J.

Calculate the power of the lamp.

State the unit.

(4)

power of the lamp =

unit =

(iii) The potential difference across the lamp is 4.2 V.

The current in the lamp is then 0.19 A.

Calculate the resistance of the lamp.

(3)

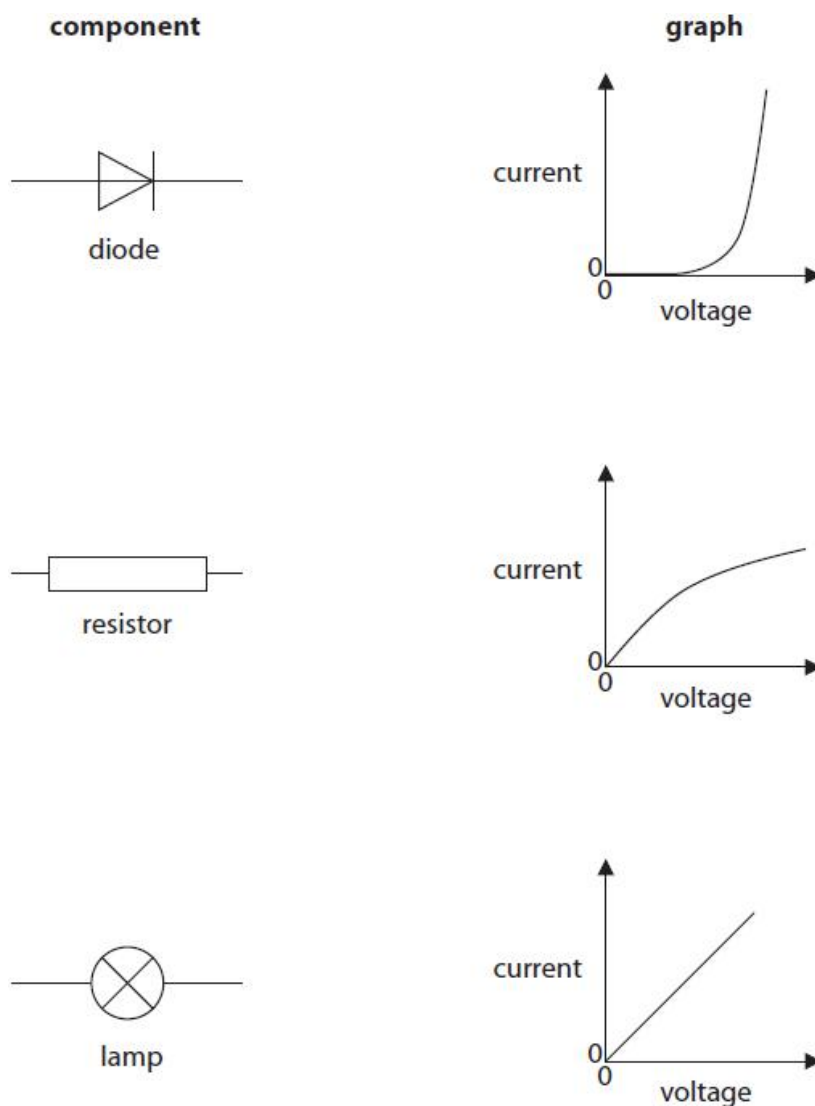
resistance of the lamp = Ω

(Total for question = 9 marks)

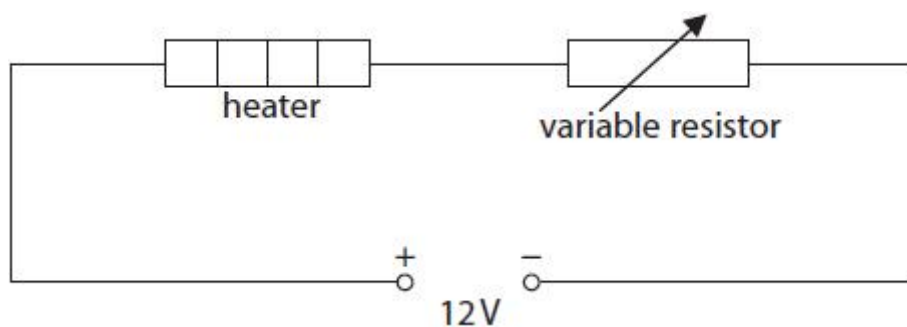
Q3.

The graphs show how the current in a component changes with the voltage applied across the component.
Draw a line from each component to its correct graph.

(2)

**Q4.**

A technician investigates the potential difference (voltage) across an electrical heater.
This circuit diagram shows the circuit the technician uses.



(i) Add a voltmeter to the circuit which will measure the potential difference (voltage) across the heater. (2)

(ii) The resistance of the heater is $15\ \Omega$.

The current in the heater is 0.56 A .

Calculate the potential difference (voltage) across the heater.

(2)

potential difference = V

(iii) The technician changes the value of the variable resistor.

She measures the new voltage across the heater and the new current in it.

Here are her results:

voltage = 6.0 V

current = 0.40 A .

Calculate the amount of electrical energy transferred in 30 s by the heater.

(2)

energy transferred = J

(iv) The total energy supplied by the battery in 30 s is 144 J .

Explain why your answer in (iii) is not the same as the total energy supplied by the battery.

(2)

.....
.....
.....
.....