

Name of the Student: _____

Max. Marks : 25 Marks

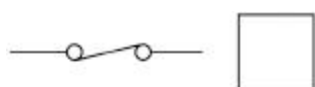
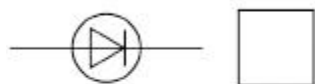
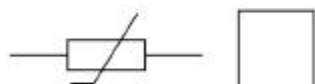
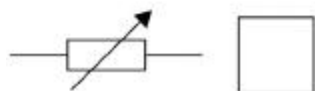
Time : 25 Minutes

Q1.

A gardener wanted to build an electrical circuit to monitor the temperature in a greenhouse.

- (a) Which symbol represents an electrical component with a resistance that decreases as its temperature increases?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

☐☐☐☐

(1)

- (b) When the resistance of an electrical circuit decreases, the current in the circuit increases.

Complete the sentence.

Choose the answer from the box.

charge	energy	potential difference	power
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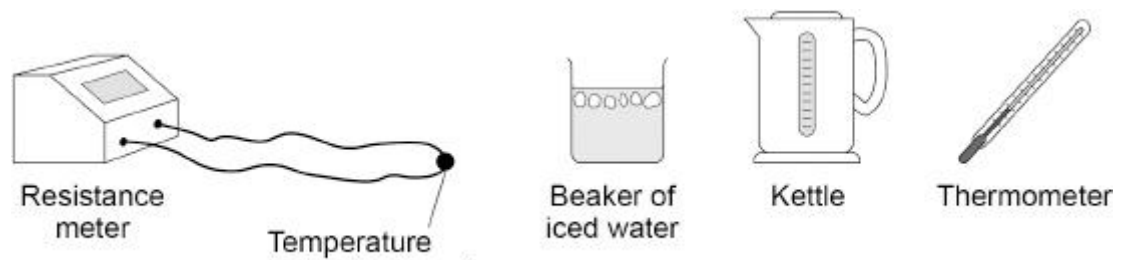
Electrical current is a flow of _____.

(1)

- (c) The gardener wanted to find how the resistance of the component varies with temperature.

Figure 1 shows the equipment used by the gardener.

Figure 1



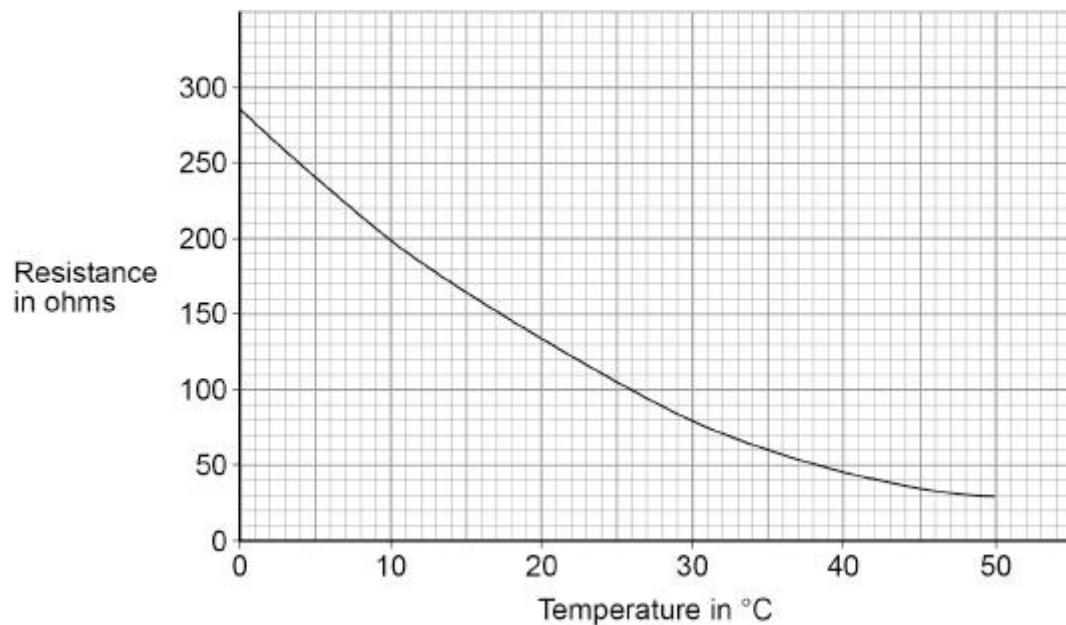
The resistance meter displays the resistance of the component.

Plan a method the gardener could use to find how the resistance of the component varies with temperature.

(4)

Figure 2 shows how the resistance of the component varies with temperature.

Figure 2



(d) Complete the sentence.

Choose the answer from the box.

linear	non-linear	directly proportional
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The relationship between the temperature and the resistance of the component is _____.

(1)

- (e) The temperature in the greenhouse changed from 10 °C to 30 °C.

Determine the change in resistance of the component between these temperatures.

Use **Figure 2**.

Change in resistance = _____ Ω

(2)

The gardener builds a circuit that switches a heater on when the greenhouse gets too cold.

Use the Physics Equations Sheet to answer parts (f) and (g).

- (f) Write down the equation that links current (I), potential difference (V) and power (P).

(1)

- (g) The power of the heater is 2900 W.

The potential difference across the heater is 230 V.

Calculate the current in the heater.

Current = _____ A

(3)

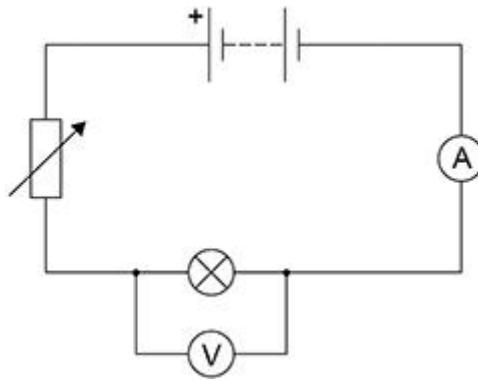
(Total 13 marks)

Q2.

A student investigated how the potential difference across a filament lamp affects the current in the lamp.

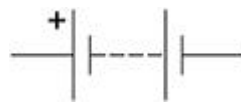
Figure 1 shows the circuit the student used.

Figure 1



- (a) **Figure 2** shows a circuit symbol.

Figure 2



What component does the symbol represent?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Ammeter

☐

Battery

☐

Lamp

☐

Variable resistor

☐

(1)

- (b) Which component from **Figure 1** did the student use to adjust the potential difference across the lamp?

(1)

- (c) When the voltmeter was **not** connected to the circuit it gave a reading of 0.4 volts.

How can the student correct all the readings taken from the voltmeter?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Add 0.4 volts to each reading

☐

Divide each reading by 0.4 volts

Multiply each reading by 0.4 volts

Subtract 0.4 volts from each reading

(1)

- (d) The student recorded three values of current for each potential difference.

The table below shows the results for 2.5 volts.

Potential difference in volts	Current in amps		
	1	2	3
2.5	0.54	0.58	0.53

Calculate the mean current in the lamp.

Mean current = _____ A

(2)

- (e) Calculate the power of the lamp when the potential difference across the lamp was 4.8 V

The current in the lamp was 0.75 A

Use the equation:

$$\text{power} = \text{potential difference} \times \text{current}$$

Power = _____ W

(2)

- (f) Calculate the resistance of the lamp when the potential difference across the lamp was 4.8 V

The current in the lamp was 0.75 A

Use the equation:

$$\text{resistance} = \frac{\text{potential difference}}{\text{current}}$$

$$\text{Resistance} = \frac{\text{potential difference}}{\text{current}} \Omega$$

(2)

(g) Complete the sentence.

Choose answers from the box.

Each answer may be used once, more than once or not at all.

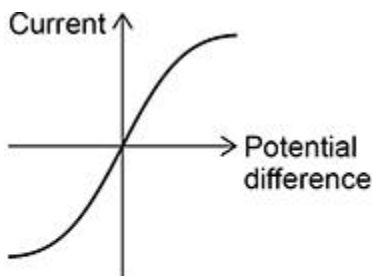
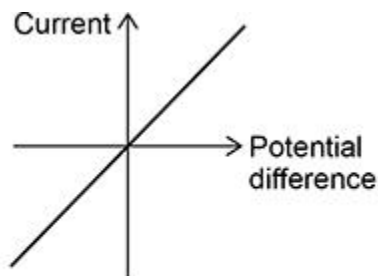
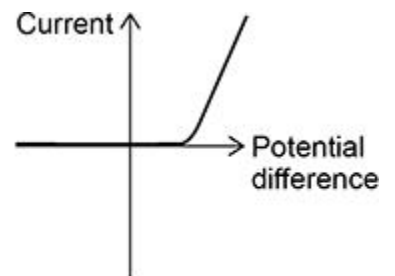
decrease	increase	stay the same
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Increasing the current in a filament lamp makes the temperature of the lamp _____ and the resistance of the lamp _____.

(2)

(h) Which graph shows the relationship between potential difference and current for a filament lamp?

Tick (✓) **one** box.


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(1)
(Total 12 marks)