Electric circuits

Question Paper 7

Level	IGCSE
Subject	Physics
ExamBoard	CIE
Торіс	Electricity and Magnetism
Sub-Topic	Electric circuits
Paper Type	(Extended) Theory Paper
Booklet	Question Paper 7

Time Allowed:	58 minutes	
Score:	/48	
Percentage:	/100	

1 Fig. 8.1 shows a low-voltage lighting circuit.



Fig. 8.1

- (a) On Fig. 8.1, indicate with a dot and the letter S, a point in the circuit where a switch could be placed that would turn off lamps Y and Z at the same time but would leave lamp X still lit.
 [1]
- (b) (i) In the space below, draw the circuit symbol for a component that would vary the brightness of lamp X.
 - (ii) On Fig. 8.1, mark with a dot and the letter R where this component should be placed.

[2]

(c) Calculate the current in lamp Y.

current =[2]

(d) The current in lamp Z is 3.0 A. Calculate the resistance of this lamp.

		resistance =[2]	
(e)	The lamp Y is removed.		
	(i)	Why do lamps X and Z still work normally?	
	(ii)	The current in lamp X is 1.0A. Calculate the current supplied by the battery with lamp Y removed.	

current =[2]

[Total : 9]

- 2 A student has a power supply, a resistor, a voltmeter, an ammeter and a variable resistor.
 - (a) The student obtains five sets of readings from which he determines an average value for the resistance of the resistor.

In the space below, draw a labelled diagram of a circuit that he could use.

(b) Describe how the circuit should be used to obtain the five sets of readings.

(c) Fig. 8.1 shows another circuit.



Fig. 8.1

When the circuit is switched on, the ammeter reads 0.50 A.

(i) Calculate the value of the unknown resistor.

(ii) Calculate the charge passing through the 3.0Ω resistor in 120 s.

[Total : 10]

3 Fig. 8.1 shows a 240 V a.c. mains circuit to which a number of appliances are connected and switched on.





(a) Calculate the power supplied to the circuit.

		power =[1]
(b)	The	appliances are connected in parallel.
	(i)	Explain what connected in parallel means.
	(ii)	State two advantages of connecting the appliances in parallel rather than in series.
		advantage 1
		advantage 2
		[3]

(c) Calculate

(i) the current in the refrigerator,

current =

(ii) the energy used by the fan in 3 hours,

energy =

(iii) the resistance of the filament of one lamp.

resistance =

[Total : 11]

4 Fig. 7.1 shows a 12 V battery connected to a number of resistors.





(a) Calculate the current in the 8Ω resistor.

current =[2]

(b) Calculate, for the resistors connected in the circuit, the combined resistance of

(i) the two 5Ω resistors,

resistance =

(ii) the two 4Ω resistors.

resistance =[2]

(c) The total current in the two 4Ω resistors is 6 A. Calculate the total power dissipated in the two resistors.

power =[2]

- (d) What will be the reading on a voltmeter connected across
 - (i) the two 4Ω resistors,

reading =

(ii) one 5Ω resistor?

reading =

[2]

- (e) The 8Ω resistor is made from a length of resistance wire of uniform cross-sectional area. State the effect on the resistance of the wire of using
 - (i) the same length of the same material with a greater cross-sectional area,

.....

(ii) a smaller length of the same material with the same cross-sectional area.

[2]

[Total : 10]

5 Fig. 8.1 shows a battery with a resistor connected across its terminals. The e.m.f. of the battery is 6.0 V.





The battery causes 90 C of charge to flow through the circuit in 45 s.

- (a) Calculate
 - (i) the current in the circuit,

current =

(ii) the resistance of the circuit,

resistance =

(iii) the electrical energy transformed in the circuit in 45 s.

[Total : 8]