Ideal Electricals Investigation

independent varia	able (what we chang	e)	number of b_			
dependent variable (what we measure)			c			
control variable (what we keep the same)						
Add your results to	the table.					
Number of Bulbs	Try 1 - Current (A)	Try	2 - Current (A)	Try 3 - Current (A)	Average - Current	
1						
2						
3						
Build the circuits k	pelow.					
a. Circuit 1 - A se	ries circuit with 1 ba	ttery	, 1 bulb, 1 amn	neter.		
o. Circuit 2 - A se	ries circuit with 1 ba	attery	/, 2 bulbs, 1 am	meter.		
c. Circuit 3 - A se	ries circuit with 1 ba	ıttery	v, 3 bulbs, 1 am	meter.		
Q1. In which circu	iit were the bulbs the	e brig	ghtest? Circle th	e correct answer.		
• circuit 1						
aimavit 2						
• circuit 2						





Q3. Describe what happens to the current as you increase the number of bulbs in a circuit.

hc	ırder	battery	current	bulb		
	•		•	The more bulbs e resistance in the circuit.		
Q4. Did you find any anomalous (odd) results?						
Q5. How do you know the result(s) were anomalous (odd)?						

Q6. How could we improve the investigation for next time? Circle the correct answer.

- · Compare our results with another group in our class to see if they got similar results to us.
- · Carry it out with different equipment.
- · Never repeat the investigation as this may show errors.

Ideal Electricals Investigation Answers

ideal Electr	icals has asked you to carry out an investigation to find out the following:
What h	appens to the brightness of the bulbs in a circuit as you increase the number of bulbs?
What h	appens to the current as you increase the number of bulbs in a circuit?

What are the variables in this investigation?

independent variable (what we change)	number of b ulbs
dependent variable (what we measure)	current
control variable (what we keep the same)	number of batteries

Add your results to the table.

Number of Bulbs	Try 1 - Current (A)	Try 2 - Current (A)	Try 3 - Current (A)	Average - Current (A)
1				
2				
3				

Build the circuits below.

- a. Circuit 1 A series circuit with 1 battery, 1 bulb, 1 ammeter.
- b. Circuit 2 A series circuit with 1 battery, 2 bulbs, 1 ammeter.
- c. Circuit 3 A series circuit with 1 battery, 3 bulbs, 1 ammeter.
- Q1. In which circuit were the bulbs the brightest? Circle the correct answer.
 - circuit 1
 - circuit 2
 - circuit 3
- Q2. Why do you think this is?

The bulb was the brightest in circuit 1 because if more lamps are added to the circuit, the lamps will become dimmer than before. This is because less current is flowing through them.



Q3. Describe what happens to the current as you increase the number of bulbs in a circuit.

harder battery	current	bulb	
----------------	---------	------	--

The **battery** pushes the **current** through the **bulb**. The more bulbs there are, the **harder** it is for the current to flow. There is more **resistance** in the circuit.

Q4. Did you find any anomalous (odd) results?

Pupils will have their own results.

Q5. How do you know the result(s) were anomalous (odd)?

The current readings were not the same.

Q6. How could we improve the investigation for next time? Circle the correct answer.

- · Compare our results with another group in our class to see if they got similar results to us.
- Carry it out with different equipment.
- · Never repeat the investigation as this may show errors.