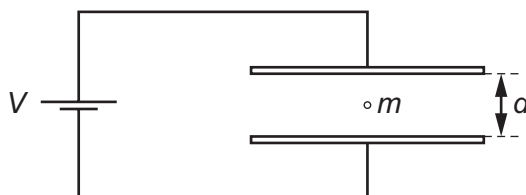


- 30 A charged oil drop of mass  $m$ , with  $n$  excess electrons, is held stationary in the uniform electric field between two horizontal plates separated by a distance  $d$ .



The voltage between the plates is  $V$ , the elementary charge is  $e$  and the acceleration of free fall is  $g$ .

What is the value of  $n$ ?

- A  $\frac{eV}{mgd}$       B  $\frac{mgd}{eV}$       C  $\frac{meV}{gd}$       D  $\frac{gd}{meV}$

- 31 When the current in a wire is  $5.0\text{ A}$ , the average drift speed of the conduction electrons in the wire is  $7.4 \times 10^{-4}\text{ m s}^{-1}$ .

Which row gives a possible cross-sectional area and number of conduction electrons per unit volume for this wire?

	cross-sectional area / $\text{m}^2$	number of conduction electrons per unit volume / $\text{m}^{-3}$
A	$7.2 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.2 \times 10^{28}$
B	$7.2 \times 10^{-7}$	$5.9 \times 10^{28}$
C	$2.3 \times 10^{-6}$	$7.3 \times 10^{26}$
D	$2.3 \times 10^{-6}$	$3.7 \times 10^{27}$

- 32 A fixed resistor of resistance  $12\Omega$  is connected to a battery. There is a current of  $0.20\text{ A}$  in the resistor. The current is now doubled.

What is the new power dissipated in the resistor?

- A  $0.48\text{ W}$       B  $0.96\text{ W}$       C  $1.9\text{ W}$       D  $4.8\text{ W}$

- 33 There is a current in a resistor for an unknown time.

Which two quantities can be used to calculate the energy dissipated by the resistor?

- A the current in the resistor and the potential difference across the resistor  
 B the resistance of the resistor and the current in the resistor  
 C the total charge passing through the resistor and the potential difference across the resistor  
 D the total charge passing through the resistor and the resistance of the resistor