

Exercise: Dynamic Electricity

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1. What is the unit of electric current?

- a) Coulomb
- b) **Ampere ✓**
- c) Volt
- d) Ohm

2. The formula $Q=I \times t$ is used to calculate:

- a) Voltage
- b) Current
- c) Resistance
- d) **Charge ✓**

3. Which of the following is necessary for current to flow in a circuit?

- a) An open-loop circuit
- b) **A battery and a switch ✓**
- c) No potential difference
- d) Absence of resistance

4. According to Ohm's Law, if voltage increases while resistance remains constant, the current will:

- a) **Increase ✓**
- b) Decrease
- c) Remain the same
- d) Stop flowing

5. In a series circuit, the current:

- a) Is divided among the branches
- b) Has multiple paths to follow
- c) **Is the same in all components ✓**
- d) Depends on resistance only

6. The total resistance in a series circuit can be calculated using:

- a) $V = I \times R$
- b) $Q = I \times t$
- c) **$R_s = R_1 + R_2$ ✓**
- d) $1/R_p = 1/R_1 + 1/R_2$

7. Which device is used to measure the current in a circuit?

- a) Voltmeter
- b) **Ammeter ✓**
- c) Galvanometer
- d) Ohmmeter

8.

In a parallel circuit, the total resistance can be calculated using the formula:

- a) $V=I \times R$
- b) $1/R_p = 1/R_1 + 1/R_2$ ✓
- c) $R_s = R_1 + R_2$
- d) $Q=I \times t$

9. Kirchhoff's First Law states that:

- a) Current is the same across all resistors
- b) The total voltage in a closed circuit is zero
- c) **The sum of currents entering a junction equals the sum of currents leaving the junction** ✓
- d) Voltage remains constant across a junction

10. Which statement about the movement of charge is correct?

- a) Negative charges move naturally along the electric field
- b) **Positive charges naturally move in the direction of the electric field** ✓
- c) Positive charges require work to move along the electric field
- d) Work is never required to move charges

11. Find the total resistance in a parallel circuit if $R_1 = 8 \Omega$ and $R_2 = 24 \Omega$.

12. Find the total resistance in a simple circuit if $R_1 = 27 \Omega$ and $R_2 = 36 \Omega$.

→ **6 Ohm or 6Ω**

→ **63 Ohm or 63Ω**