# TBSG and W Physics Revision Ws 2

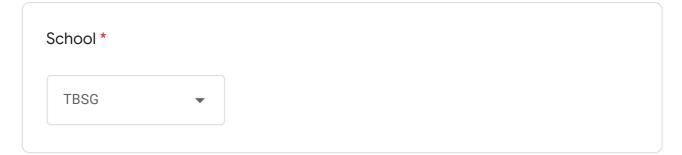
Total	points	16.5/20	

Class 10

Ch. Electricity

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✓ 1. Calculate the electrical energy consumed when a bulb of 40 W is used 2/2 for 12.5 hours everyday for 39 days. \*

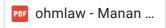
Total energy consumed per day = Power x Time = 40 x 12.5 = 500W Total energy consumed in 39 days =  $(500 \times 39) / 1000 = 19500 / 1000 = 19.50 \text{ kWh}$ 

Thus, 19.50 kWh electrical energy is consumed.

## **Feedback**

EE consumed = P x t = 40 x 12.5 x 39 = 19500 Wh = 19.5 kWh

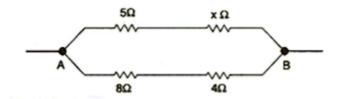
2. State Ohm's Law. Diagrammatically illustrate how you would connect a 3/3 key, a battery, a voltmeter, an ammeter, unknown resistor R, and a rheostat to verify the law. \*



## **Feedback**

Text book page 179 and 180 (fig 8.4)

✓ 3. The equivalent resistance of the following circuit is 4 ohms. Calculate 2/2 the value of x. \*



```
1/R = 1/R1 + 1/R2

1/R = 1/(4+8) + 1/(5+x)

1/4 = 1/12 + 1/5+x

1/4 = (5 + x + 12)/(12)*(5+x)

15 + 3x = 17 + x

2x = 2

x=1
```

# **Feedback**

5 and x in series so Rs = 5 +x 4 and 8 in series so Rs1 = 4+8 = 12 Rp = 4 1/4 = 1/12+1/(5+x) 2/12 = 1/5+x 1/6 = 1/5+x 5+x = 6 x = 6-5 = 1 ohm ✓ 4. Calculate the quantity of heat that will be produced in a coil of 3/3 resistance 75 ohms if a current of 2 A is passed through it for 2 minutes. \*

H = I\*I\*R\*t

 $H = 2 \times 2 \times 75 \times 120$ 

H = 36000J

#### Feedback

 $H = I^2Rt = 2 \times 2 \times 75 \times 120 = 36000J$ 

✓ 5. A substance has nearly zero resistance at a temperature of 1 K. What is 3/3 this substance called? State two factors on which the resistance of a wire depends. \*

Its called superconductor.

The resistance of a wire increases with an increase in its temperature.

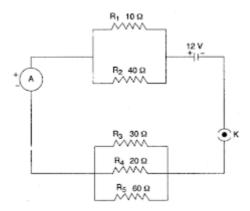
The resistance of a wire increases with its increase in length.

## **Feedback**

Superconductor

length of conductor, area of cross section of the wire, material of the conductor, temperature of the conductor

X 6. Five resistors are connected as shown. A 15 V battery is connected to 3.5/4 the circuit. Calculate (i) the total resistance and (ii) the total current in the circuit. \*



$$1/R' = 1/R1 + 1/R2$$

$$1/R' = 1/10 + 1/40$$

$$1/R' = 1/8$$

$$R' = 8 \text{ ohm}$$

$$1/R'' = 1/R3 + 1/R4 + 1/R5$$

$$1/R'' = 1/30 + 1/20 + 1/60$$

$$1/R'' = 1/10$$

$$R = 8 + 10 = 18 \text{ ohm}$$

$$I = v/R$$

I = 12/18

$$I = 2/3 A$$

## **Feedback**

Total resistance = 18 ohms

Total current = 0.67 A

X 7. Draw a Potential difference (V) vs Current (I) graph for an ohmic 0/2 resistor. How will you find the Resistance of the resistor from this graph?



ohmic - Manan ...

## **Feedback**

Text book page 180

X 8. An electric bulb is marked 100 W-250 V. What information does this 0/1 convey? \*

It conveys that the bulb lights on a 250V supply and consumes 100W electrical power.

#### **Feedback**

It conveys that if the bulb is connected to a 250 V supply it will consume 100 J of energy per second or expend a power of 100 W

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