

6 (a) (i) State what is meant by an *electric current*.

.....  
.....[1]

(ii) Define *electric potential difference*.

.....  
.....[1]

(b) The variation with potential difference  $V$  of the current  $I$  in a component Y and in a resistor R are shown in Fig. 6.1.

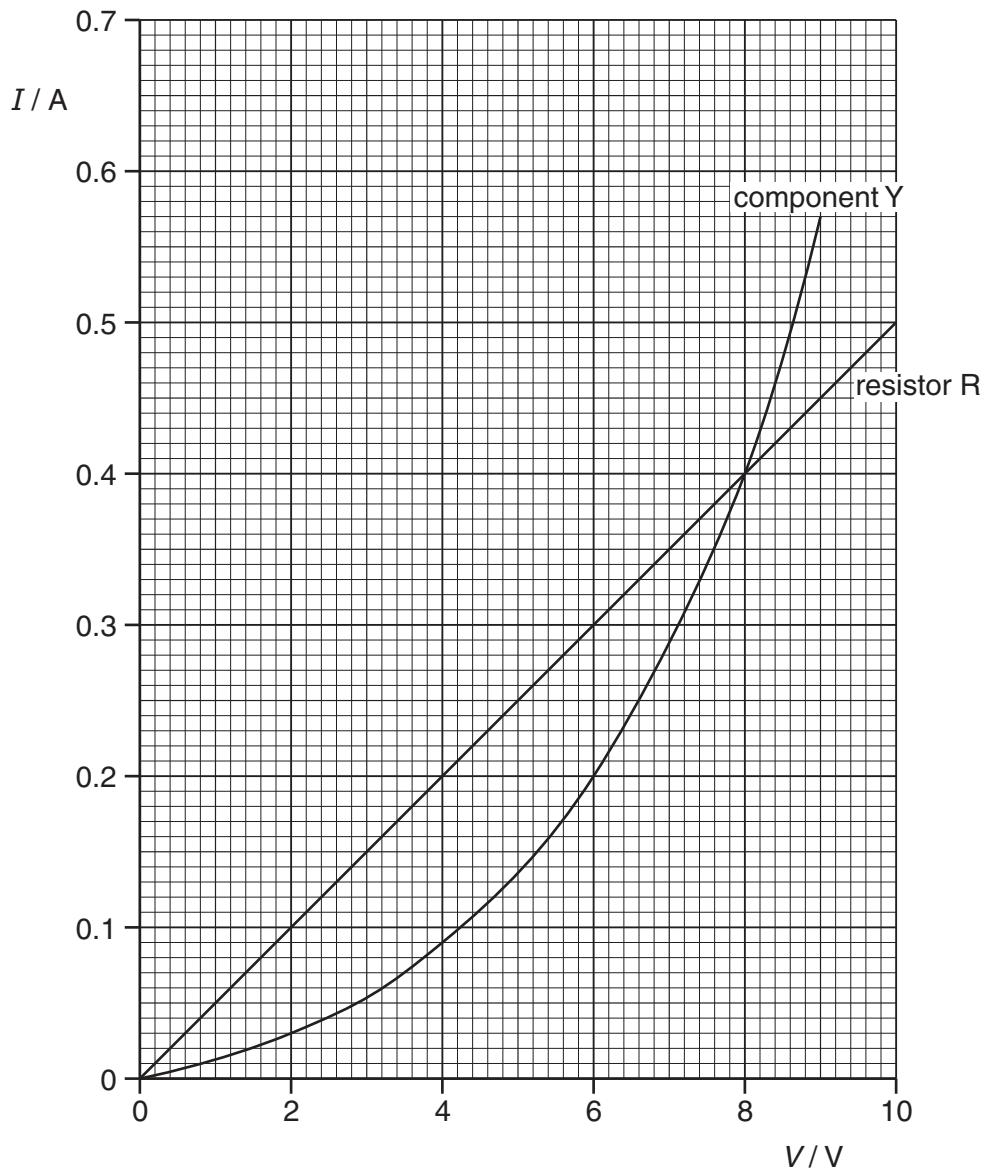
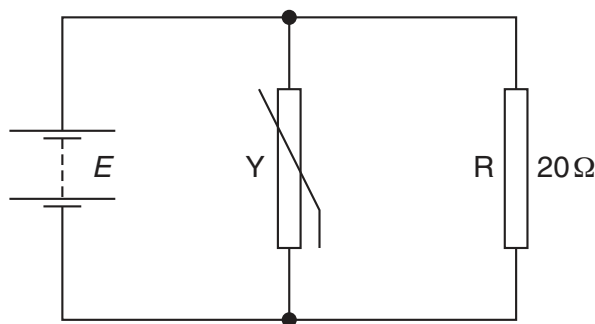


Fig. 6.1

Use Fig. 6.1 to explain how it can be deduced that resistor R has a constant resistance of  $20\ \Omega$ .

.....  
 .....  
 .....[2]

- (c) The component Y and the resistor R in (b) are connected in parallel as shown in Fig. 6.2.



**Fig. 6.2**

A battery of e.m.f.  $E$  and negligible internal resistance is connected across the parallel combination.

Use data from Fig. 6.1 to determine

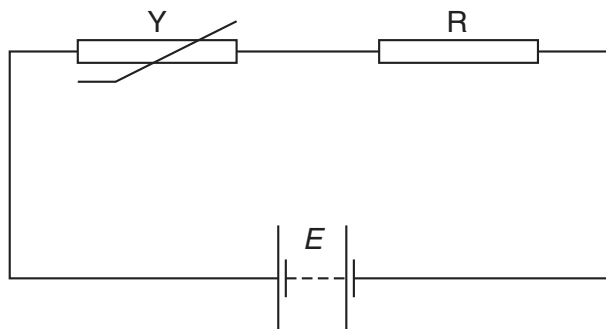
- (i) the current in the battery for an e.m.f.  $E$  of 6.0V,

current = .....A [1]

- (ii) the total resistance of the circuit for an e.m.f. of 8.0V.

resistance = .....  $\Omega$  [2]

(d) The circuit of Fig. 6.2 is now re-arranged as shown in Fig. 6.3.



**Fig. 6.3**

The current in the circuit is  $0.20\text{ A}$ .

(i) Use Fig. 6.1 to determine the e.m.f.  $E$  of the battery.

$E = \dots\dots\dots\text{V}$  [1]

(ii) Calculate the total power dissipated in component  $Y$  and resistor  $R$ .

power =  $\dots\dots\dots\text{W}$  [2]