

- 33** The intensity of light incident on a light-dependent resistor (LDR) is increased. The temperature of a thermistor is increased. In each case, the current in the component is maintained at a constant value.

What happens to the potential difference across each component?

|          | LDR       | thermistor |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| <b>A</b> | increases | increases  |
| <b>B</b> | increases | decreases  |
| <b>C</b> | decreases | increases  |
| <b>D</b> | decreases | decreases  |

- 34** A circuit is shown below. The resistance of the LDR is  $20\ \Omega$  and the resistance of the thermistor is  $20\ \Omega$ . The potential difference across the LDR is  $2.0\ \text{V}$ .