

5 (a) State Ohm's law.

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

- (b) A battery of electromotive force (e.m.f.) 6.2 V and negligible internal resistance is connected in a circuit to a uniform resistance wire, a voltmeter, a fixed resistor and a switch, as shown in Fig. 5.1.

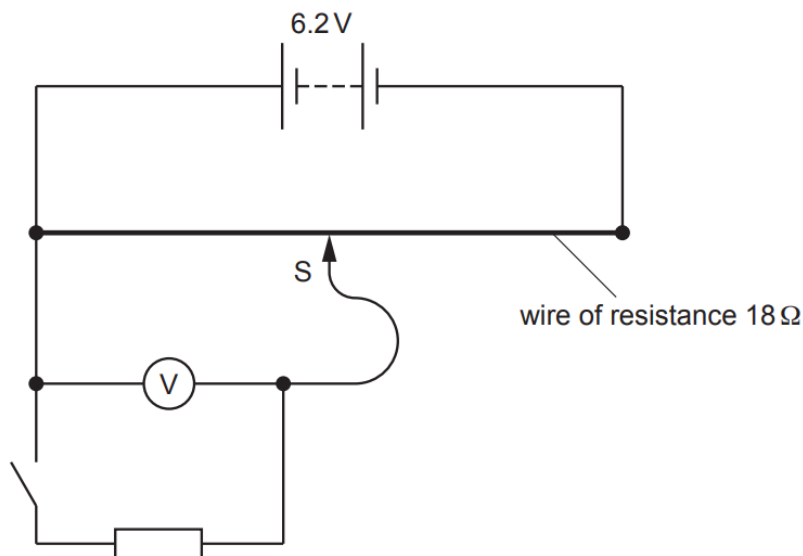


Fig. 5.1

The resistance wire has resistance $18\ \Omega$, length $0.94\ \text{m}$ and cross-sectional area $7.2 \times 10^{-8}\ \text{m}^2$. The slider S is positioned half-way along the length of the wire.

- (i) Calculate the resistivity ρ of the material of the resistance wire.

$\rho = \dots\dots\dots\ \Omega\ \text{m}$ [1]

- (ii) The switch is now closed.

State whether there is an increase, decrease or no change to:

- the current in the battery

.....

- the voltmeter reading.

.....

[2]

- (iii) The switch remains closed. The slider S is moved along the resistance wire so that the voltmeter reading is 3.1 V.

On Fig. 5.1, draw a cross (×) on the resistance wire to show a possible new position of the slider. [1]

- (c) The circuit in (b) is altered by changing the battery for one of a different e.m.f. The switch is open.

A student records the following data for the resistance wire:

current in the wire	0.93 A
mean drift speed of charge carriers	$1.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m s}^{-1}$
number density of charge carriers	$9.0 \times 10^{28} \text{ m}^{-3}$.

- (i) Determine the charge q of a charge carrier in the wire suggested by this data.

$$q = \dots\dots\dots \text{ C [1]}$$

- (ii) With reference to the value of q , explain why the data recorded by the student cannot be correct.

.....

.....[1]

- (d) A cell of electromotive force (e.m.f.) 1.8 V and internal resistance r is connected in parallel with a resistor of resistance $6.0\ \Omega$ and a filament lamp, as shown in Fig. 5.2.

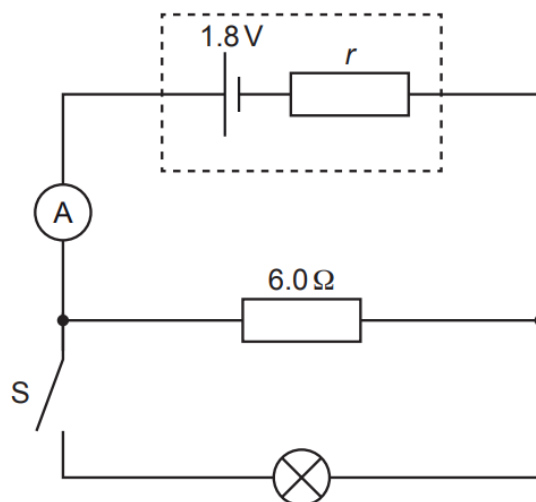


Fig. 5.2

Initially, the switch S is open.

At time t_1 switch S in Fig. 5.2 is closed. Fig. 5.3 shows the variation with time t of the ammeter reading I .

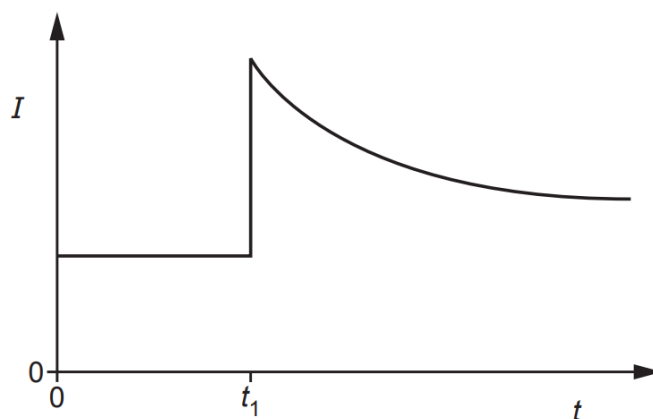


Fig. 5.3

By considering the effect of the lamp on the total resistance of the circuit, explain the variation of the ammeter reading shown in Fig. 5.3.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]