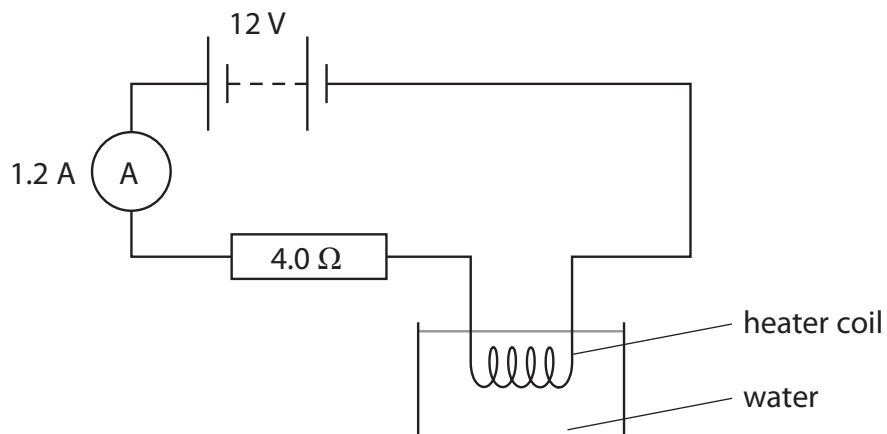


- 1 The diagram shows a heater coil and a resistor connected to a 12 V battery and an ammeter. The ammeter reading is 1.2 A.



- (a) (i) State the equation linking voltage, current and resistance.

(1)

- (ii) Calculate the voltage across the $4.0\ \Omega$ resistor.

(2)

Voltage = V

- (iii) Show that the voltage across the heater coil is about 7 V.

(2)

- (iv) Calculate the energy transferred to the heater coil in 5.0 minutes.

(3)

Energy transferred = J

(v) At first, the temperature of the water increases.

After a while, the temperature reaches a steady value below the boiling point of water.

Explain why the temperature reaches a steady value.

(2)

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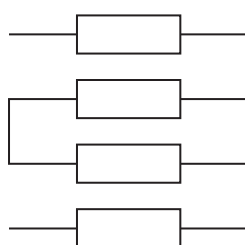
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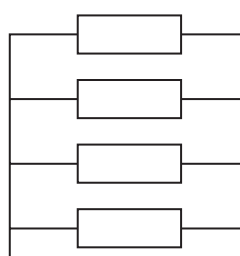
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(b) Resistors can be used as heating elements in the rear windows of cars.

The diagram shows two possible designs.



X



Y

(i) Complete the table by placing a tick (✓) in the correct boxes.

(1)

Design	Series	Parallel
X		
Y		

(ii) Describe the advantages and disadvantages of design **X** when used as a heater in a car window.

(3)

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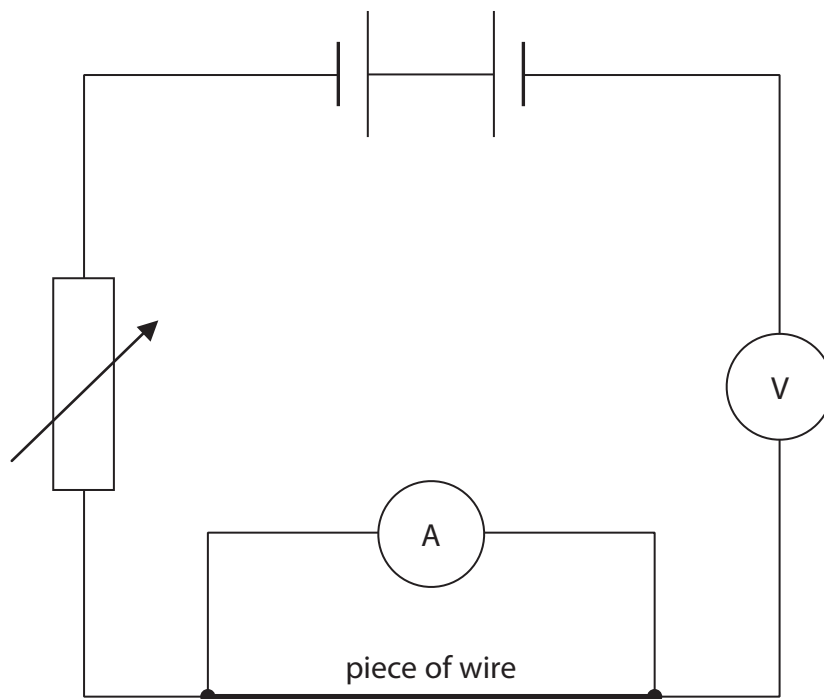
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(Total for Question 1 = 14 marks)

2 A student plans to measure the resistance of a piece of wire.

He sets up this circuit and finds that it does not work.



(a) Identify the three errors in the student's circuit.

(3)

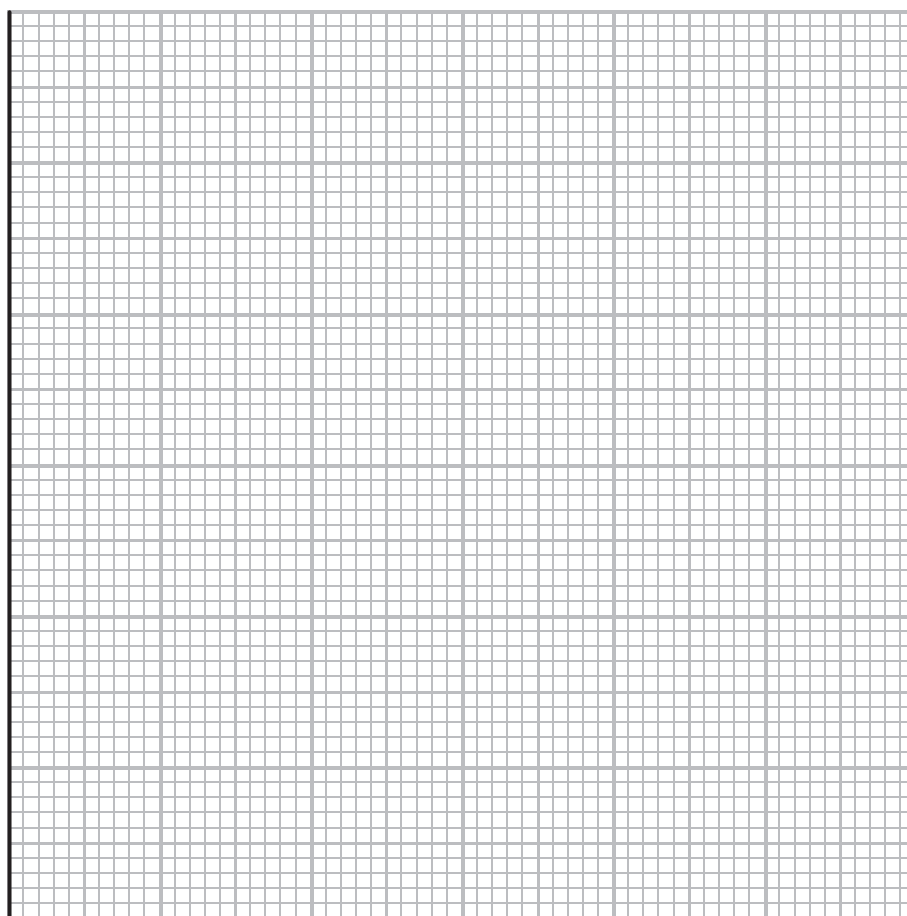
- 1
- 2
- 3

(b) The student uses a correct circuit to obtain these results.

Current in amps	Voltage in volts
0.00	0.0
0.24	1.5
0.71	4.5
0.89	6.0
1.00	7.5
1.10	9.0

(i) Plot a graph to show the relationship between current and voltage for the wire.

(5)



(ii) Find the current when the voltage is 2.5 V.

(1)

(iii) Suggest why the line on the graph curves.

(1)

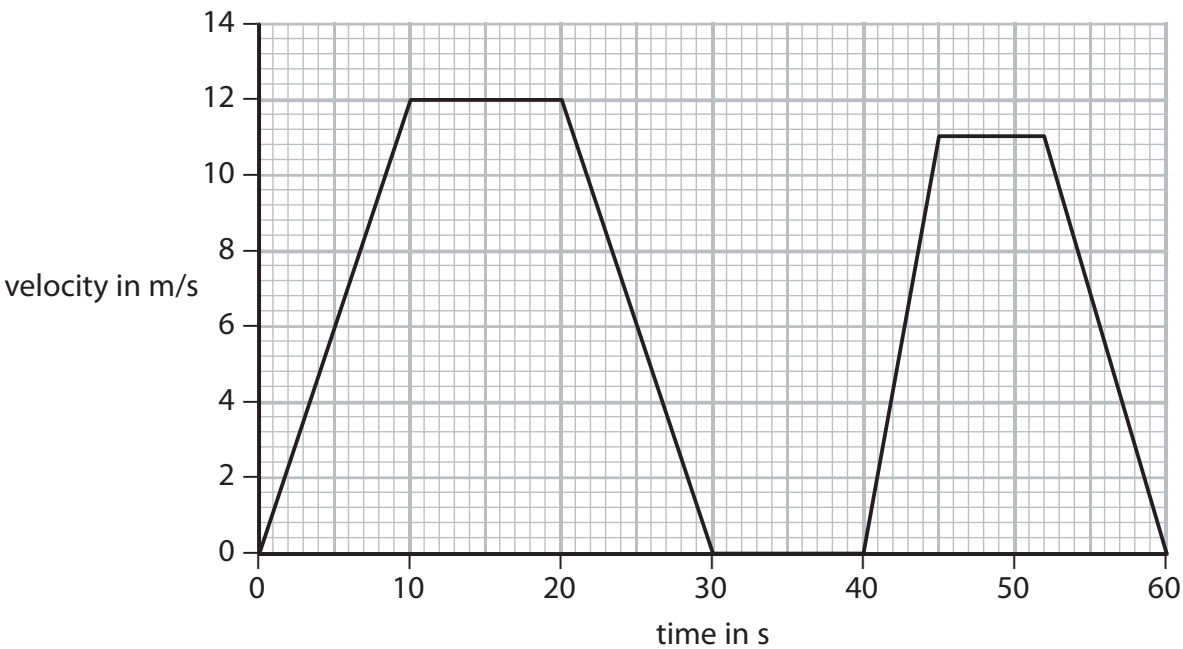
(iv) Describe what else the student should do to find an accurate value for the resistance of the piece of wire at a constant temperature.

(4)

(Total for Question 2 = 14 marks)

4 A bus travels along a straight road.

The graph shows how the velocity of the bus changes during a short journey.



(a) (i) State the velocity of the bus after 25 s.

(1)

velocity = m/s

(ii) How long is the bus stationary during its journey?

(1)

time = s

(b) (i) State the equation linking acceleration, change in velocity and time taken. (1)

(ii) Calculate the acceleration of the bus during the first 10 seconds.
Give the unit. (3)

acceleration = unit

(c) (i) State the equation linking average speed, distance moved and time taken. (1)

(ii) The bus moves a total distance of 390 m during the journey.
Calculate the average speed of the bus. (2)

average speed = m/s

(d) The bus travels further in the first 30 seconds of its journey than it does during the last 30 seconds.
Explain how the graph shows this. (2)

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(Total for Question 4 = 11 marks)