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This test paper with questions and answers for Grade 10 Physics will be very useful for exams and help you to score good marks! Class 10 Physics Worksheet for Electricity Question : Calculate the number of electrons constituting one Coulomb of charge? Question : How do we connect voltmeter and ammeter in an electric circuit? What is likely to happen if the positions of these instruments are interchanged? Question : A bulb cannot be used in place of a resistor to verify Ohm's law. Justify this statement with reason. Question : State the type of combination used for connecting different electric appliances in domestic circuit. Give reasons parallel? Question : Two students perform the experiments on series and parallel combination of two given resistors R₁ and R₂ and plot the following V-I graphs. Which of the two diagrams correctly represents the labels 'series' and 'parallel' on the plotted curves? Justify your answer. Question : Explain the following: (i) Copper and Aluminum wires are employed for electricity transmission. (ii) Heating devices are made of an alloy rather than a pure metal. (iii) Tungsten is used for filament of electric lamp. Question : Two metallic wires of the same material are connected in parallel. Wire A has length "l" and radius r, wire B has a length $\frac{l}{2}$ and radius $\frac{r}{2}$. Calculate the ratio of their equivalent resistance in parallel combination and the resistance of wire A. Question : Why are electric bulbs filled with chemically inactive nitrogen or argon? Question : Derive an expression for the equivalent resistance of three resistors R₁, R₂ and R₃ connected in series. Match the correct range of resistivity with the materials given: (a) Conductors --- i) 10-6 Qmb (b) Alloys --- ii) 10¹² to 10¹⁷ Qmc (c) Insulators --- iii) 10⁻⁶ to 10⁻⁸ Qm Question : Derive an expression for Joule's law of heating. Give two examples for application of heating effect of electric current. Question : A wire of resistivity ρ is stretched to double of its length. Find its new resistance and resistivity. Question : 100J of work is done in transferring 20C of charge between two points in a conductor. Find the resistance offered by the conductor. If a current of 2A flows through it. Question : Calculate the resistance of a metal wire of length 2m and area of cross section $1.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$, if the resistivity of the metal is $2.8 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \text{m}$? Question : Two resistors of resistances 44Ω and 11Ω, 220V are connected in series. The combination is connected across a 440V main. The function of the two devices is like? Question : A wire of resistance 10Ω is bent in the form of a closed circle. What is the effective resistance between the two points at the ends of the diameter of the circle? Question : Two resistors with resistances 5Ω and 10Ω are to be connected to a battery of 6V so as to obtain: (i) Minimum current. (ii) Maximum current. How will you connect the resistances in each case? Question : Two identical resistors are first connected in series and then in parallel to a source of supply. Find the ratio of heat produced in two cases. Question : A torch bulb is rated 5V and 500mA. Calculate its (i) power, (ii) resistance, (iii) energy consumed when it is lighted for 4 hours. Question : An electric heater rated 880W operates 6h/day. Find the cost of energy to operate it for 30 days at Rs 3.00 per unit. Question : In an electric circuit, the direction of electric current is a. from the negative terminal of the battery to the negative terminal of the battery. This is as per convention. Electrons were not known at the time when the phenomenon of electricity was first discovered. Electric current was considered to be the flow of positive charges and the direction of flow of positive charges was taken to be the direction of electric current. Question : The use of a plane mirror in the meters is to a. Give brightness to the reading. Make the meter look good! Explanation: The use of a plane mirror in the meters is to avoid parallax error with our eye. Meters like ammeters and voltmeters use a mirror to avoid parallax error. The reading is taken from a position such that the image of the pointer is directly under the pointer. Question : Two students (A) and (B) connect their two given resistors R₁ and R₂ in the manners shown below: Student (A) connects the terminal marked (b1) and (c1) while student (B) connects the terminals marked (d2) and (c2) in their respective circuits at the points marked X and Y. Which one of the following is correct in relation to above arrangements? a. Student (A) will determine the equivalent resistance of the series combination while student (B) will determine the equivalent resistance of the parallel combination of the two resistors. b. Both the students will determine the equivalent resistance of the series combination of the two resistors. c. Both the students will determine the equivalent resistance of the parallel combination of the two resistors. d. Student (A) will determine the equivalent resistance of the parallel combination while student (B) will determine the equivalent resistance of the series combination of the two resistors. Explanation: R₁ and R₂ have one common point in (A) and two common points in (B). Question : Match the following with the correct response: (1) Electric current (2) Ammeter (3) Small deflection in the circuit (4) Galvanometer (5) Maintains potential difference between two points (D) RheostatExplanation: An Ammeter (from Ampere Meter) is used to measure electric current (flow of electric charge) in an electric circuit. A Galvanometer is an electromechanical instrument for detecting and measuring small electric currents. A Battery maintains potential difference between two points in an electric circuit. A Rheostat is an electrical instrument used to control current in a circuit by varying the resistance. Question : To determine the equivalent resistance of a series combination of two resistors R₁ and R₂, a student arranges the following set up: Which one of the following statements will be true for this circuit? ? It gives a. correct reading for potential difference V but incorrect reading for current I. b. correct reading for current I but incorrect reading for potential difference V. c. correct readings for both I and V. d. incorrect reading for potential difference V and correct reading for current I as well as potential difference V. Explanation: Ammeter should not be shunted with voltmeter. Very Short AnswersQuestion : Define resistance. Give its S.I. unit. Answer : Resistance is the property of a conductor to oppose the flow of charges through it. SI unit of resistance is Ohm (O). Question : What will happen to the resistivity of a wire of length L if it is cut into three parts? Answer : Resistivity of the wire will not change even when the wire is cut into three parts as resistivity is a characteristic of the material of the conductor and does not depend on the physical dimensions of the conductor. Question : The potential difference across the wire having fixed resistance is tripled. According to Ohm's law, potential difference V is proportional to current, I. Therefore, when V is made 3 times, I will increase 3 times. As Power P = VI, therefore, Power will increase by 9 times. Question : Is electric potential a scalar or a vector quantity? Answer : Electric potential is a scalar quantity. Question : What causes the potential difference between the two terminals of a cell? Answer : Excess of electrons at the negative terminal and lack of electrons at the positive terminal (due to chemical reactions) causes potential difference between the two terminals of a cell. Short AnswersQuestion : Find the minimum rating of fuse that can be safely used on a line on which two 1.1 KW electric geysers are run simultaneously. The supply voltage is 220 V. Answer : Power P = VI. As the two geysers have power rating 1.1 kW or 1100 W and are connected in parallel, each geyser draws a current $I = P/V = 1100/220 A = 5 A$. Question : The electric power consumed by a device may be calculated by either of the two expressions $P = I^2R$ or $P = V^2/R$. The first expression indicates that it is directly proportional to R whereas the second expression indicates inverse proportionality. How can the seemingly different dependence of P on R in these expressions be explained? Answer : The expression $P = I^2R$ is used for calculating electric power when only current I and resistance R are known, whereas $P = V^2/R$ is used for calculating power when voltage V and resistance R are known. Question : Why does the cord of an electric heater does not glow while heating element does? Answer : Heating effect = I^2R where I is the current flowing and R is the resistance and t is the time. Current is same in cord and in heating element. Resistance R of the cord is negligible since it is made of copper (which has very less resistivity) while heating element is made in nichrome whose resistivity is 6,000 times more than copper. Nichrome gets heated up much more than copper. Question : How will the heat produced in a resistor R change if its resistance is reduced to half of its initial value, other parameters of the circuit remain unchanged? Answer : The heat produced in a resistor R is given by Joule's law of heating $H = I^2Rt$, where I is the current and t is the time. When R becomes R/2, I will become 2 according to Ohm's law. Therefore, heat produced = $(2I)^2(R/2)t = 2H$. The heat produced will become double. Question : Why is parallel arrangement used in domestic wiring? Answer : Parallel arrangement is used in domestic wiring due to the following reasons: • Each device will have the same voltage which is equal to the voltage of the supply. • If two or more devices are used at the same time, then each appliance will be able to draw the required current. • If one of the devices fails, then the other keeps working. Question : (A) What is the resistance of a conductor? (B) What happens to the electrical resistance when mercury is cooled to 4.12 K? (C) What name is given to this phenomenon? Answer : (A) The property of a conductor due to which it opposes the flow of current through it is called resistance. The resistance of a conductor is numerically equal to the ratio of potential difference across its ends to the current flowing through it. (B) When mercury is cooled to 4.12 K, the electrical resistance of mercury disappears completely and becomes zero and the mercury becomes super conductor. (C) This phenomenon of loss of electrical resistance of a substance on cooling it to an extremely low temperature is known as superconductivity. Question : Compare the power used in the 2 Ω resistor in each of the following circuits: i. a 6 V battery in series with 1Ω and 2Ω resistors, and ii. a 4 V battery in parallel with 1Ω and 2Ω resistors. Answer : Long AnswersQuestion : Answer the following: (A) Why ammeter is always connected in series? (B) give dry cells each of 1.0 volt have internal resistance of 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5 and 1.2 ohms. When connected in series, what current will these five cells furnish through 10 ohm resistance? Answer : (A) An ammeter is used to measure the current flowing through a circuit. We know that current remains same in series connection. So the resistance of an ammeter is very small due to which it doesn't affect the current to be measured. So, an ammeter is always connected in series to measure current. (B) Total voltage produced by the batteries $V = 5 \times 1.5 = 7.5$ V. Total resistance $R = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4 + R_5 = (0.2 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 0.5 + 1.2) + 10 = 12.6$ W. Therefore, current $I = V/R = 7.5/12.6 = 0.595$ A. Question : For the circuit shown in the given diagram, current through 6 resistor? ii. potential difference across 12 resistor? Answer : Let the current through the circuit be I which is divided into I₁ and I₂ in the arms AB and CD respectively, then we have in the arm AB, the total resistance is the total resistance in the arm CD is I. Then current in the 6Ω resistor i.e., Click to View or Download pdf file Click for more Physics Study Material . Science is inexplicably linked with our lives and helps us to understand the world around us better. Scientific and technological developments contribute to progress and help improve our standards of living. By engaging with this subject, students learn to think, solve... 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