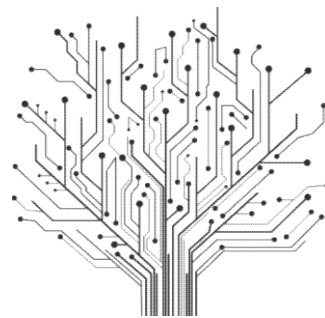


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Possible Marks: 23

# Circuits Current and PD

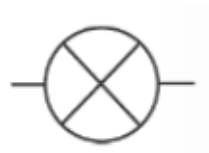


\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Match the circuit symbol with its short description:

5

a. LED (light emitting diode)

a.



b. Diode

b.



c. LDR (light dependent resistor)

c.



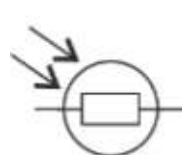
d. Filament lamp (or bulb)

d.



e. Battery

e.



\_\_\_\_\_ 2. An electric (a) \_\_\_\_\_ is a (b) \_\_\_\_\_ of electric (c) \_\_\_\_\_. (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (and other power supplies)  
10 always have a (e) \_\_\_\_\_ terminal (the (f) \_\_\_\_\_ line) and a (g) \_\_\_\_\_ terminal (the (h) \_\_\_\_\_  
line). Current (i) \_\_\_\_\_ from positive to negative (j) \_\_\_\_\_ a circuit.

*charge  
flows*

*shorter  
flow*

*positive  
current*

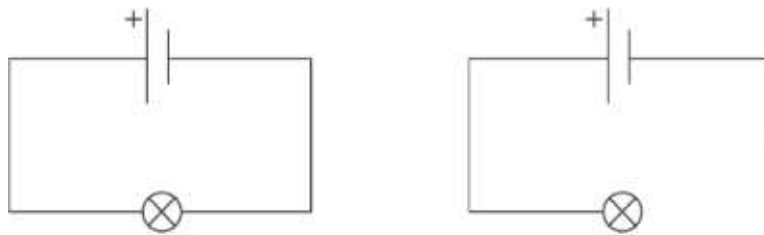
*around  
negative*

*Cells*

*longer*

- 1 3. Look at the statements which follow, and decide whether or not the statement is true or false.
- a. (T) (F) A voltmeter measures current. It is always connected across a component, this is known as "connected in parallel".
  - b. (T) (F) An ammeter measures current. It is always connected in line with a component, this is known as being "connected in series".
  - c. (T) (F) Potential difference is a measure of the rate of flow of charge.
  - d. (T) (F) Electrical charge will only flow around a complete circuit if there is a potential difference.
  - e. (T) (F) Potential difference is the "driving force" which pushes the charge around the circuit, it is measured in amperes.

1 4.



The diagram shows two circuits. In one of the circuits the filament bulb will be lit and in the other it will not be. In a few lines explain why this is.

- \_\_\_\_  
6 5. The electric current is a flow of electric charge. The size of the current is the rate of flow of charge and is measured in amperes (or amps) denoted A. When current flows past a point in the circuit for a length of time, and the charge that is passed is given by the formula:

$$Q = I \times t$$

Where Q is the charge flow in Coulomb

t is the time in seconds

I current in amperes

- \_\_\_\_a. A battery charger passes a current of 2.5 A through a cell over a period of exactly 4 hours. How  
2 much charge does the charger transfer to the cell altogether?
- \_\_\_\_b. The current through a lamp is 0.2 A. Calculate the time taken for 50 C of charge to pass through  
2 the lamp
- \_\_\_\_c. A cell has a charge of 102 C passing through it every minute. Calculate the current flowing through  
2 the cell.