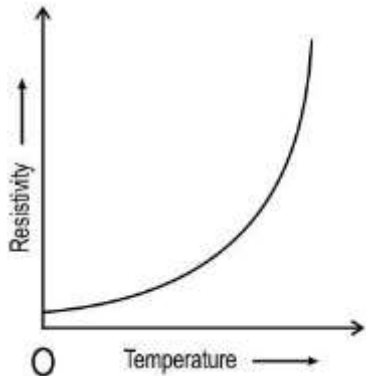
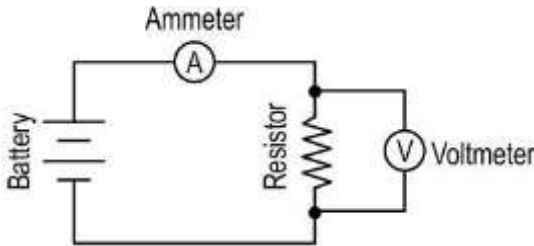
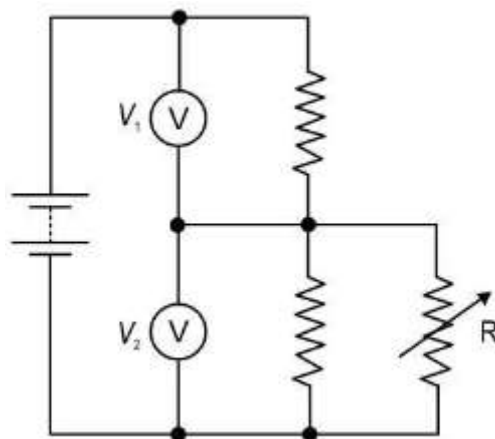


5. ELECTRICITY

Q. No	Question	Marks
Multiple Choice Question		
Q.14	<p>The graph below shows the variation of resistivity of copper with temperature.</p>  <p>Kishore constructs a simple circuit as shown below. The resistor is made of copper.</p>  <p>He then heats the copper resistor. What will happen to the current flowing through the circuit? Why?</p> <p>A. The current will increase because the resistance of copper increases with an increase in temperature.</p> <p>B. The current will increase because the resistance of copper decreases with an increase in temperature.</p> <p>C. The current will decrease because the resistance of copper increases with an increase in temperature.</p> <p>D. The current will decrease because the resistance of copper decreases with an increase in temperature.</p>	1
Q.15	Priya has three resistors each of resistance $2\ \Omega$.	1

	<p>Which of the following resistances will she NOT be able to get by combining these resistors in different combinations?</p> <p>A. $0.67\ \Omega$</p> <p>B. $0.75\ \Omega$</p> <p>C. $3\ \Omega$</p> <p>D. $6\ \Omega$</p>																
Q.16	<p>A cylindrical copper wire X of length l and radius r has a resistance R and resistivity ρ. Another copper wire Y has a length $2l$ and a radius $2r$.</p> <p>Which of the following rows in the table shows the correct resistance and resistivity of the copper wire Y?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Resistance</th><th>Resistivity</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I</td><td>$R/2$</td><td>ρ</td></tr> <tr> <td>II</td><td>R</td><td>ρ</td></tr> <tr> <td>III</td><td>$R/2$</td><td>$\rho/2$</td></tr> <tr> <td>IV</td><td>R</td><td>$\rho/2$</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A. I</p> <p>B. II</p> <p>C. III</p> <p>D. IV</p>		Resistance	Resistivity	I	$R/2$	ρ	II	R	ρ	III	$R/2$	$\rho/2$	IV	R	$\rho/2$	1
	Resistance	Resistivity															
I	$R/2$	ρ															
II	R	ρ															
III	$R/2$	$\rho/2$															
IV	R	$\rho/2$															
Q.17	<p>The variable resistor R is connected in a circuit, as shown below. A variable resistor is one whose resistance can be changed.</p>	1															



The resistance of R is increased. What will happen to the voltmeter readings V_1 and V_2 ?

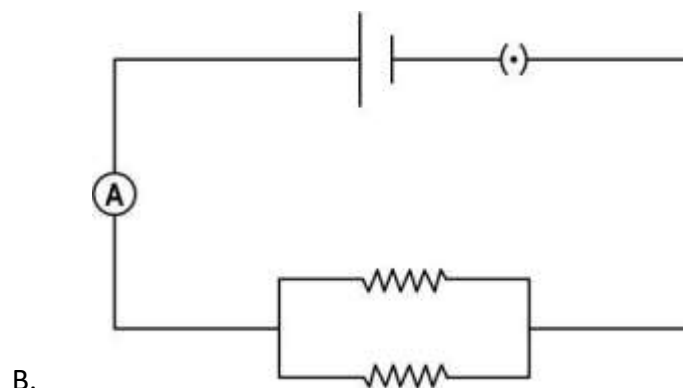
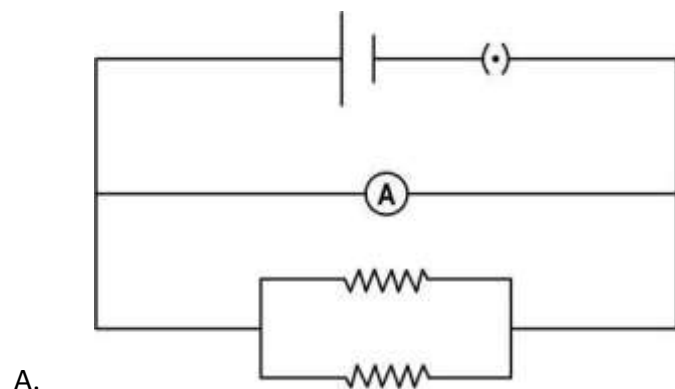
- A. V_1 increases; V_2 increases
- B. V_1 increases; V_2 decreases
- C. V_1 decreases; V_2 increases
- D. V_1 decreases; V_2 decreases

Q.18

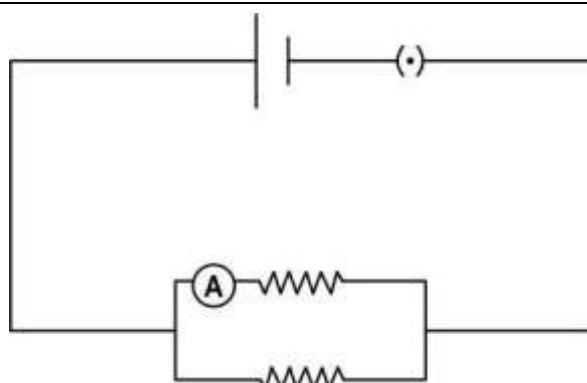
Kishore connects two resistors in parallel. He wants to measure the total current through the two resistors.

1

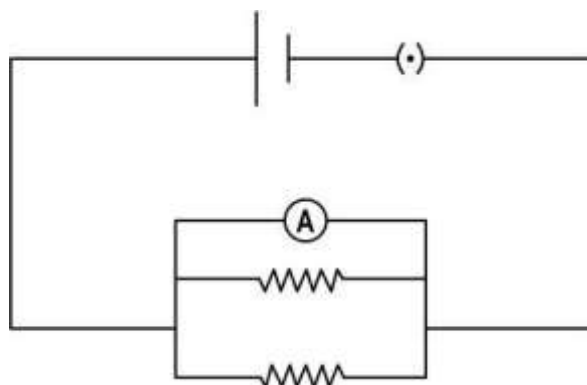
Which of the following shows the correct arrangement to measure the current through Ammeter 'A'?



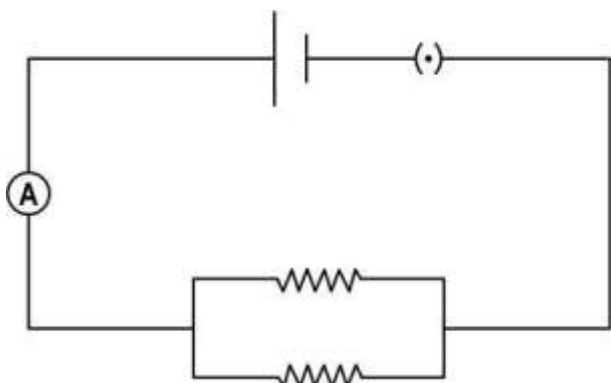
C.



D.



Answer Key & Marking Scheme

Q. No	Answers	Marks
Q.14	C. The current will decrease because the resistance of copper increases with an increase in temperature.	1
Q.15	B. 0.75Ω	1
Q.16	A. I	1
Q.17	C. V_1 decreases; V_2 increases	1
Q.18	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">B.</div>  </div>	1