

**O Level Combined Physics Structured**

**Practical Electricity Test 1.0**

Q1

A spotlight in a television studio is operating at its full brightness. The lamp inside the spotlight is powered by a 240 V supply and the power of the spotlight is 6.0 kW.

- (a) Fuses of ratings 10 A, 27 A and 42 A are available. State what fuse rating should be used with the spotlight. Show the calculations that helped you arrive at this fuse rating.

fuse rating = .....[2]

- (b) The cost of using one kilowatt-hour (kWh) of electricity is 24 cents.  
Calculate the weekly cost of using the spotlight for 30 minutes each day.

cost = .....[2]

Q2

Fig 9.1 shows an electric kettle that is rated at 3.0 kW, 240 V.

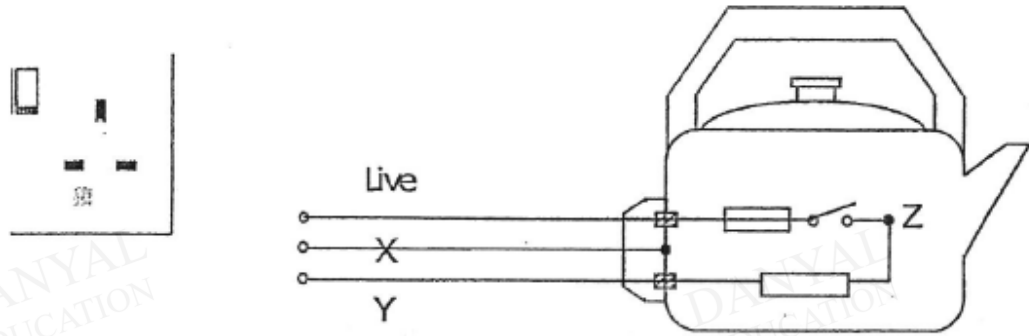


Fig 9.1

(a) Identify the wires X and Y.

X: ..... Y: ..... [1]

(b) Connect the live, X and Y wires to the correct points on the 3 pin electrical socket. [1]

(c) The live wire at point Z comes loose and the conducting wire touches the kettle metal casing. Describe how the safety feature(s) of the kettle reduce the possibility of electrocution.

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]

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Q3

An electric iron is rated at 960 W 240 V. The iron is used continuously for 30 minutes.

(a) Calculate the electrical energy used during the period of 30 minutes in

(i) kilowatt-hours

electrical energy = .....kWh [2]

(ii) joules

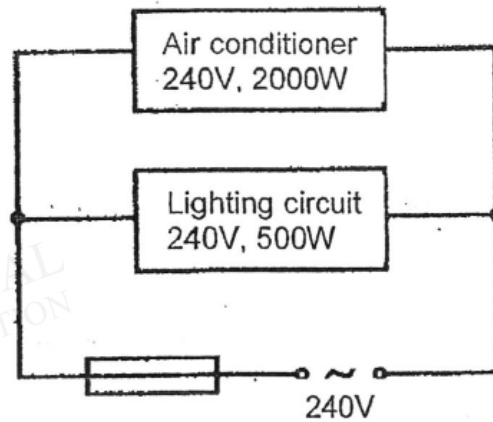
electrical energy = ..... J [2]

(b) Determine the cost if the cost per unit of electricity is \$0.30.

cost = ..... [1]

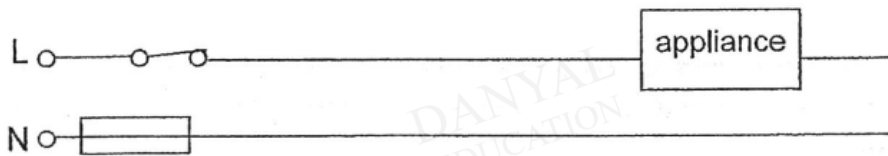
Q4

- a) **Fig. 13.1** shows a household electric circuit, which consists of an air conditioner rated 240 V, 2000 W and a lighting circuit, rated 240 V, 500 W. Both are connected in parallel to the mains supply of 240 V.



**Fig. 13.1**

- i) Calculate the total current drawn from the mains supply. [2]  
ii) Electrical energy costs \$0.50 per kWh. Calculate the cost of switching on the whole system for 1 week if they were turned on together for 8 hours per day. [2]  
iii) A student wrongly connected a fuse in the neutral wire as shown in **Fig. 13.2**.

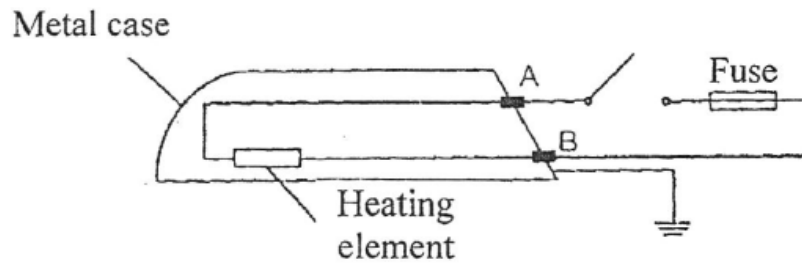


**Fig. 13.2**

Explain the danger of connecting the fuse in the neutral wire instead of the live wire in the event of a short circuit. [2]

Q5

The diagram shows the main parts of an electric iron.



If the insulation at contact point **A** is damaged so that the wire comes into contact with the metal case. When the switch is closed, state and explain:

(a) whether the fuse will blow;

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

(b) what will happen to the user who touches the metal case.

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

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**Answers**

**Practical Electricity Test 1.0**

Q1

(a)  $I = \frac{P}{V} = \frac{6000}{240}$  C1  
 $= 25 \text{ A}$

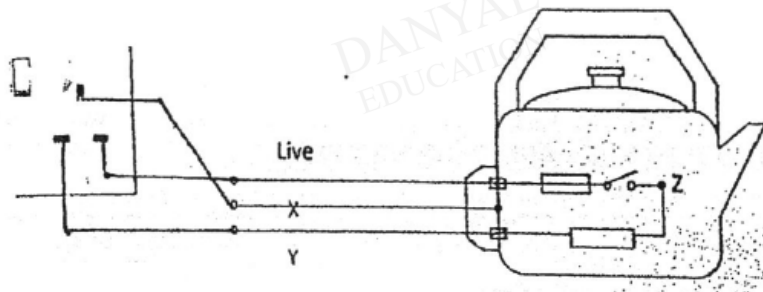
Appropriate fuse rating = 27 A A1

(b) Total energy used =  $6.0 \times 0.5 \times 7 = 21 \text{ kWh}$  C1

Cost =  $21 \times \$0.24 = \$5.04$  A1

**Award 1 mark if student did every correct calculation but left answer as daily cost**

Q2

|    |   |        |
|----|---|--------|
| a) | X – earth (as it touches metal casing)<br>Y = neutral wire  | 1      |
| b) |   | 1      |
| c  | <p>If a person touch the metal case, the earth wire <u>diverts the current to the ground instead of the person</u></p> <p>The high current <u>blows the fuse</u> and <u>disconnects kettle from the high voltage supply</u></p> | 1<br>1 |

Q3

- a) Electrical energy =  $Pt$   
 $= 960/1000 \text{ kW} \times 30/60\text{h}$   
 $= \underline{0.48\text{kWh}}$
- b) Electrical energy =  $Pt$   
 $= 960 \text{ W} \times (30 \times 60)\text{s}$   
 $= \underline{1\,730\,000 \text{ J or } 1.73 \times 10^6 \text{ J}}$
- c) Cost of electricity =  $0.48\text{kWh} \times \$0.30$   
 $= \underline{14 \text{ cents or } \$0.14}$

Q4

a) i) Current thru aircon + current thru lightning circuit  
 $= (2000 / 240) + (500 / 240) [1]$   
 $= 8.333 + 2.083 = 10.4 \text{ A} [1]$

ii) Energy = Power x time =  $(2 + 0.5)\text{kW} \times (8 \times 7)\text{h}$   
 $= 140 \text{ kWh}$   
Cost =  $140 \times \$0.5 = \$70$

iii) If too high a current flows through the live wire, the appliance will be exposed to too high a current [1]. This may cause overheating and damaged the appliance [1] before the fuse melts.

Q5

|     |  |     |
|-----|--|-----|
| (a) | When this happens, a large current will flow through the casing and down to the earth it is a low resistance path. |     |
|     | This will cause the fuse to blow.  | [1] |
| (b) | Since the fuse has blown, nothing will happen to the user when he/she touches the casing.                          | [1] |