	INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR	
Class: XII All Sections	**Department: SCIENCE 2025 – 26** **SUBJECT: PHYSICS**	**Date of submission: 16-05-2025**
Worksheet No: 03 **WITH ANSWERS**	**CHAPTER: 3; CURRENT ELECTRICITY**	**Note:** **A4 FILE FORMAT**
NAME OF THE STUDENT	**CLASS & SEC:**	**ROLL NO.**

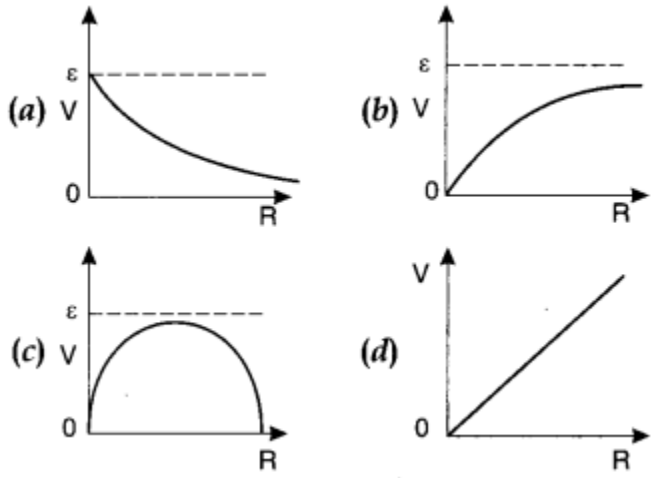
SECTION – A
MCQ BASED QUESTIONS

1. A current passes through a wire of nonuniform cross-section. Which of the following quantities are independent of the cross-section?
(a) The charge crossing
(b) Drift velocity
(c) Current density
(d) Free-electron density

2. In the equation AB = C, A is the current density, C is the electric field, Then B is
(a) resistivity
(b) conductivity
(c) potential difference
(d) resistance

3. Drift velocity of electrons is due to
(a) motion of conduction electrons due to random collisions.
(b) motion of conduction electrons due to electric field E
(c) repulsion to the conduction electrons due to inner electrons of ions.
(d) collision of conduction electrons with each other.

4. A cell having an emf E and internal resistance r is connected across a variable external resistance R. As the resistance R is increased, the plot of potential difference V across R is given by



5. In parallel combination of n cells, we obtain
(a) more voltage
(b) more current
(c) less voltage
(d) less current

6. If n cells each of emf e and internal resistance r are connected in parallel, then the total emf and internal resistance will be

(a) $\varepsilon, \frac{r}{n}$ (b) ε, nr

(c) $n\varepsilon, \frac{r}{n}$ (d) $n\varepsilon, nr$

7. In a Wheatstone bridge if the battery and galvanometer are interchanged then the deflection in galvanometer will
(a) change in previous direction
(b) not change
(c) change in opposite direction
(d) none of these.

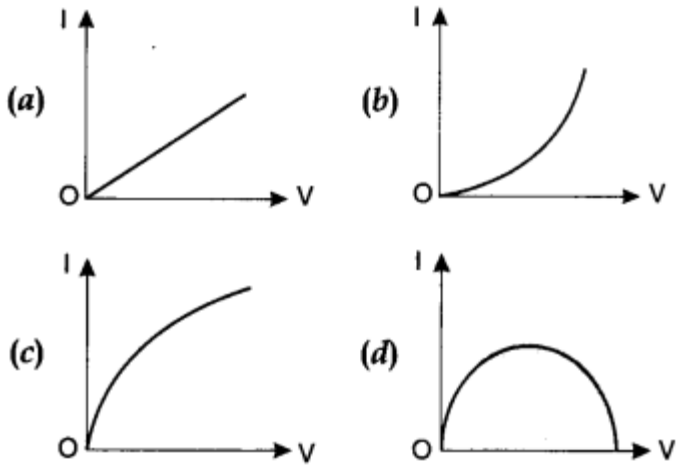
8. When a metal conductor connected to left gap of a meter bridge is heated, the balancing point
(a) shifts towards right
(b) shifts towards left
(c) remains unchanged
(d) remains at zero

9. The relaxation time in conductors
(a) increases with the increases of temperature
(b) decreases with the increases of temperature
(c) it does not depend on temperature
(d) all of sudden changes at 400 K

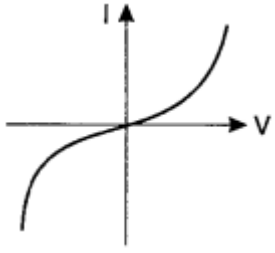
10. The example of non-ohmic resistance is
(a) diode
(b) copper wire
(c) filament lamp
(d) carbon resistor

11. A charge is moving across a junction, then
(a) momentum will be conserved.
(b) momentum will not be conserved.
(c) at some places momentum will be conserved and at some other places momentum will not be conserved.
(d) none of these.

12. Which of the following I-V graph represents ohmic conductors?



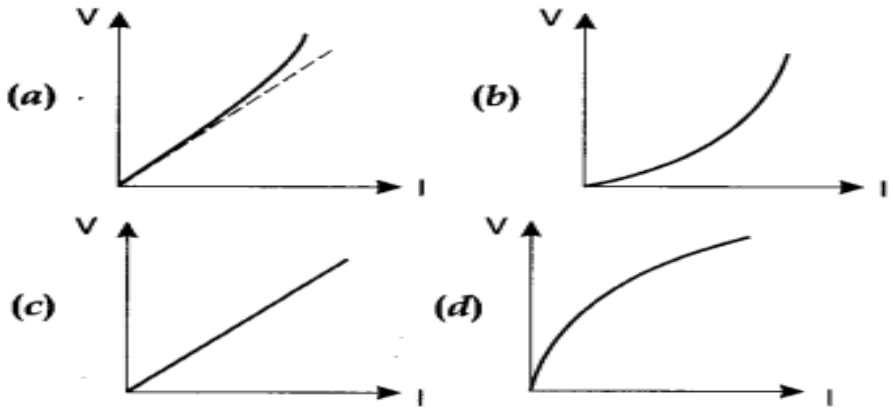
13. The I-V characteristics shown in figure represents



(a) ohmic conductors

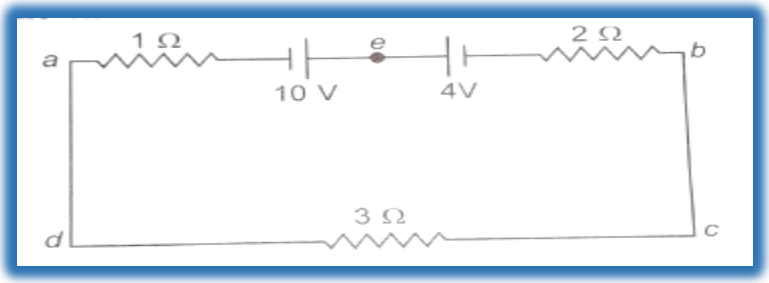
(b) non-ohmic conductors
(c) insulators
(d) superconductors

14. Which of the following is correct for V-I graph of a good conductor?



15. The resistivity of alloy manganin is
(a) Nearly independent of temperature
(b) Increases rapidly with increase in temperature
(c) Decreases with increase in temperature
(d) Increases rapidly with decrease in temperature

16. The magnitude and direction of the current in the circuit shown will be
(a) 7/3 A from a to b through e. (b) 7/3 A from b to a through e.
(c) 1 A from a to b through e. (d) 1 A from b to a through e.



17. Ohm's law is true for
(a) For metallic conductors at low temperature.
(b) For metallic conductors at high temperature.

(c) for electrolytes when current passes through them.
(d) For diode when current flows.

18. In an experiment of meter Bridge, a null point is obtained at the center of the bridge wire. When a resistance of 10 Ω is connected in one gap, the value of resistance in another gap is
(a) 10 Ω (b) 5 Ω (c) 15 Ω (d) 50 Ω

19. The Terminal potential difference of a cell is greater than its e.m.f when it is
(a) Being discharged. (b) In open circuit.
(c) Being charged. (d) Being either charged or discharged.

20. A fuse wire is a wire of
(a) Both low resistance and low melting point.
(b) High resistance and low melting point.
(c) Low resistance and high melting point.
(d) Both high resistance and high melting point.

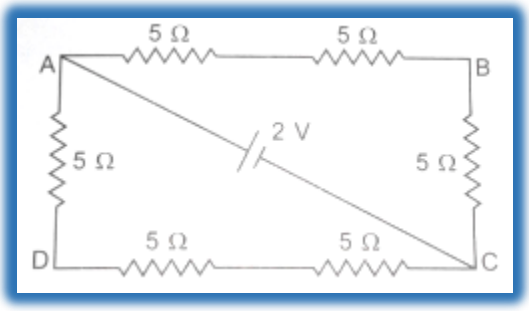
21. In India electricity is supplied for domestic use at 220 V. It is supplied at 110 V in U.S.A. If the resistance of a 60 W bulb for use in India is R Ω, then resistance of a 60 W bulb for use in U.S.A will be
(a) R Ω. (b) 2R Ω. (c) R/4 Ω. (d) R/2 Ω.

22. A wire of resistance 10 Ω is elongated by 10 %. The resistance of the elongated wire is
(a) 10.1 Ω. (b) 11.1 Ω. (c) 12.1 Ω. (d) 13.1 Ω.

23. Which of the following physical quantities possesses the dimensions of $M^{-1}L^{-3}T^{3}A^{2}$?
(a) resistance. (b) resistivity. (c) conductivity. (d) emf.

24. Given a current carrying wire of non-uniform cross section. Which of the following is constant throughout the length of the wire?
(a) current, electric field and drift speed (b) current and drift speed
(c) drift speed only (d) current only

25. The potential difference between points A and B of given figure is……...



(a) 2/3 V (b) 4/3 V
(c) 8/3 V (d) 0 V

SECTION B (2 MARKS QUESTIONS)

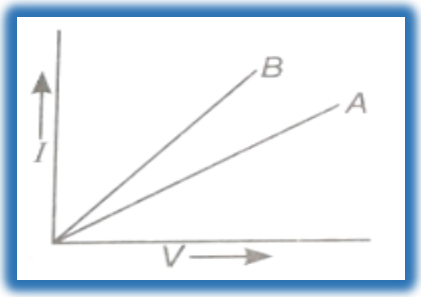
26. Two conducting wires X and Y of same diameter across a battery. If the number density of electro in X is twice that in Y, find the ratio of drift velocity of electrons in the two wires.

27. An electric bulb is rated 220 V and 100 W. Find the power consumed by it when operated on 110 V.

28. What is relaxation time? How is it related to the drift velocity of free electrons?

29. Two materials Si and Cu are cooled from 300 K to 60 K. What will be the effect on their resistivity?

30. Out of *V* - *I* graph for parallel and series combination of two metallic resistors, which one represents parallel combination of resistors? Justify your answer.



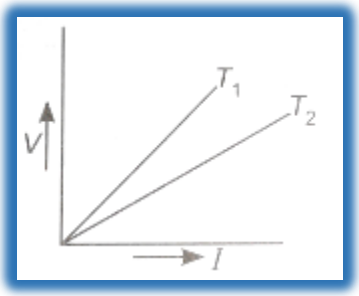
31. It is easier to start a car engine on a warm day than on a chilly day. Why?
32. A wire of resistivity ρ is stretched to double its length. What will be its new resistivity? Explain with reason.

33. Show on a graph the variation of resistivity with temperature for a typical semiconductor.

SECTION – C (3 MARKS QUESTIONS)

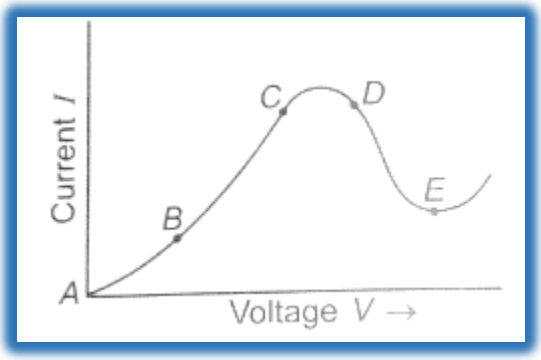
34.(a) Plot a graph showing the variation of resistance of a conducting wire as a function of its radius, keeping the length of the wire and its temperature as constant.

(b) V – I graph for a metallic wire at two different temperatures T_1 and T_2 is as shown in the figure. Which of the two temperatures is higher and why?

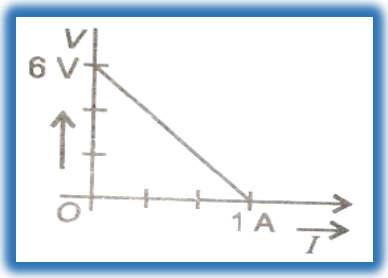


35. (a)Differentiate between EMF and terminal potential difference. The EMF of a cell is always greater than its terminal voltage. Why? Give reason.
(b) You are given three constantan wires P, Q and R of length and area of cross-section (L, A), (2L, A/2), (L/2, 2A) respectively. Which has higher resistance? Why?

36. (a) Graph showing the variation of current vs voltage for a material GaAs is shown in the figure. Identify the region of
(i) negative resistance.
(ii) where Ohm's law is obeyed.
(b) Give an example of a material each for which temperature coefficient of resistivity is (i) positive and (ii) negative.



37. (a) Show variation of resistivity of copper as a function of temperature in a graph.
(b) the plot of the variation of potential difference across a combination of three identical cells in series, versus a current is as shown here. What is the EMF of each cell and internal resistance of each cell?

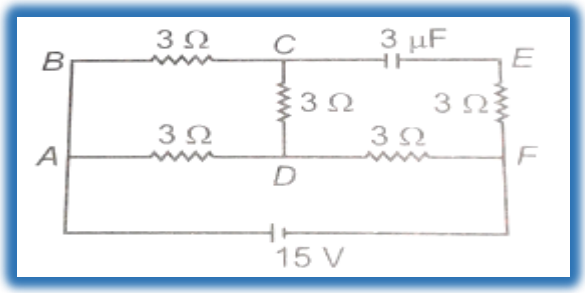


38. a) Two wires of equal length, one of copper and the other of manganin have the same resistance. Which wire is thicker?
(b) Write two characteristics of manganin, which make it suitable for making standard resistances.

39. Define mobility of electron in a conductor. How does electron mobility change when (i) temperature of conductor is decreased?
(ii) and applied potential difference is doubled at constant temperature?

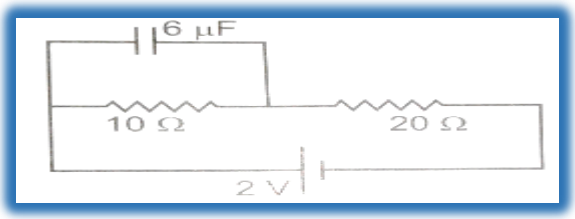
40.State the two Kirchhoff's rule used in electric networks. How are these rules justified?

41) In the circuit shown in the figure, find the total resistance of the circuit and the current in the arm CD.



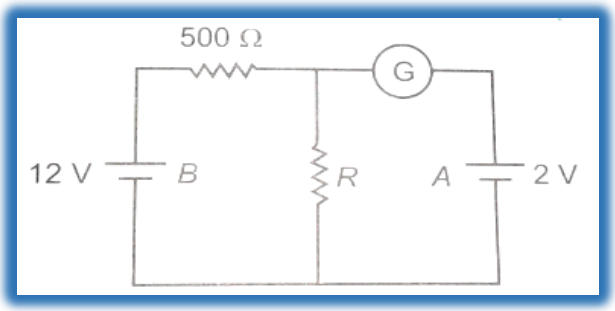
42) Define relaxation time of the free electrons drifting in a conductor. How is it related to the drift velocity of free electrons?

43) Find the charge on the capacitor as shown in the circuit.

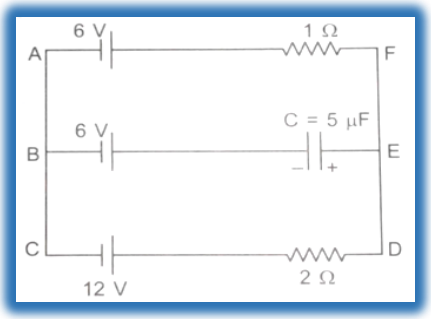


SECTION – D (5 MARKS QUESTIONS)

44) In the circuit shown in the figure, the galvanometer G gives zero deflection. If the batteries A and B have negligible internal resistance, find the value of the resistor R.



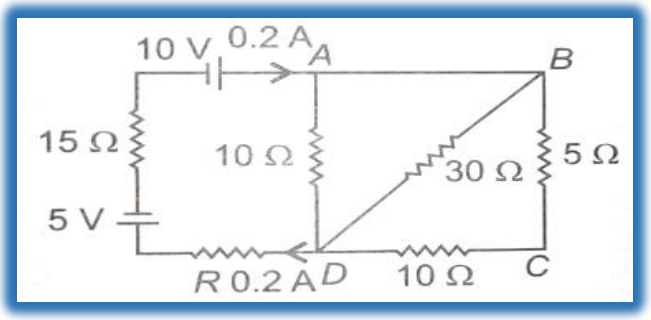
45) In the given circuit with a steady current, calculate the potential difference across the capacitor and the charge stored in it.



46) First a set of '*n'* equal resistors of 'R' each are connected in series to a battery of emf 'E' and internal resistance 'R'. A current *I* is observed to flow. Then the *n* resistors are connected in parallel to the same battery. It is observed that the current is increased 10 times. What is n?
47. Heating element is marked 210 V, 630 W. What is the value of the current drawn by the element when connected to a 210 V dc source and also find the resistance of the heating element?

48.An emf of a cell is 1.5 V and its internal resistance is 1 Ω. For what current drawn from the cell will its terminal potential difference be half of its emf?

49. Calculate the value of the resistance R in the circuit shown in the figure so that the current in the circuit is 0.2 A. What would be the potential difference between points A and D?

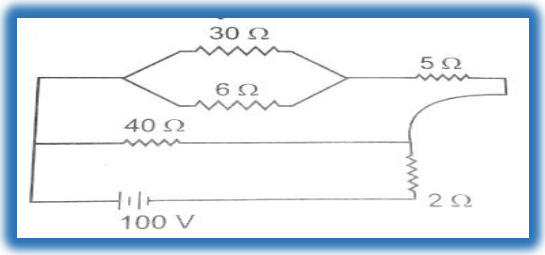


50. (i)Derive an expression for drift velocity of electrons in a conductor. Hence deduce Ohm's law.
(ii) Cross sectional area is increasing linearly from its one end to the other is connected across a battery of V volts. Which of the following quantities remain constant in the wire?

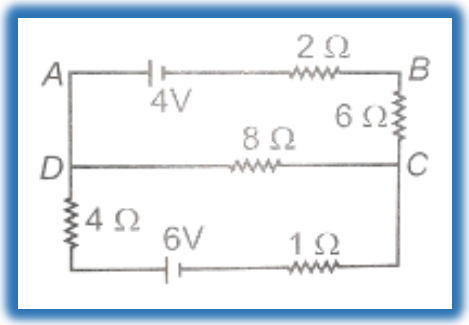
(a)drift speed (b)current density
(c)electric current (d) electric field

Justify your answer.

51. (a) Define the term drift velocity of charge carriers in a conductor. Obtain the expression for the current density in terms of relaxation time.
(b) A 100 V battery is connected to the electric network as shown. if the power consumed in the 2 Ω resistor is 200 W. Determine the power dissipated in the 5 Ω resistor.

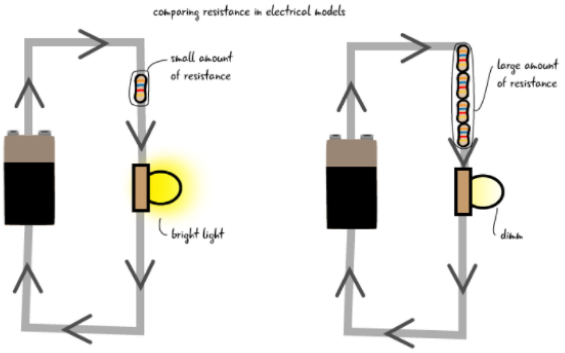


52) (a) State Kirchhoff's law of an electrical network. (b) Using Kirchhoff's laws, Calculate the potential difference across the 8 Ω resistor.



CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

53) Read the following source and answer any four out of the following questions:
Resistance is a measure of the opposition to current flow in an electrical circuit. Resistance is measured in ohms. Also, Resistivity, the electrical resistance of a conductor of unit cross-sectional area, and unit length. A characteristic property of each material, resistivity is useful in comparing various materials on the basis of their ability to conduct electric currents.



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1. Resistivity is independent of:

a) nature of material

b) temperature

c) dimensions of material

d) none of the above

2) As compared to short wires, long wires of the same cross section and material have _____ resistance.

a) more

b) less

c) same

d) zero

3)As compared to thin wires, thick wires of the same length and material have _____ resistance.

a) more
b) less
c) same
d) zero

4)The resistance of a wire depends upon:

a. cross-sectional area

b. length of wire

c. wire’s nature

d. all of the above

5)A copper wire having the same size as steel wire have:

e. more resistance

f. less resistance

g. same resistance

h. none of the above

54. ASSERTION REASONING QUESTIONS

Directions: These questions consist of two statements, each printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are correct and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.
(c) If the Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.
(d) If both the Assertion and Reason are incorrect.

Q.1. Assertion: In a simple battery circuit, the point of the lowest potential is positive terminal of the battery.
Reason: The current flows towards the point of the higher potential, as it does in such a circuit from the negative to the positive terminal.

Q.2. Assertion: A larger dry cell has higher emf.
Reason: The emf of a dry cell is proportional to its size.

Q.3. Assertion: Voltmeter is connected in parallel with the circuit.
Reason: Resistance of a voltmeter is very large.

Q.4. Assertion: Ohm’s law is applicable for all conducting elements.
Reason: Ohm’s law is a fundamental law.

Q.5. Assertion: An electric bulb becomes dim, when the electric heater in parallel circuit is switched on.
Reason: Dimness decreases after sometime.

TERM-1- 2021-22-BOARD QUESTIONS

1. Kirchhoff's first rule ΣI = 0 and second rule ΣIR = ΣE (where the symbols have their usual meanings) are respectively based on -
(a) conservation of momentum and conservation of charge
(b) conservation of energy, conservation of charge
(c) conservation of charge, conservation of momentum
(d) conservation of charge, conservation of energy
Answer: (d)

2.The electric power consumed by a 220 V - 100 W bulb when operated at 110 V is
(a) 25 W
(b) 30 W
(c) 35 W
(d) 45 W
Answer:
(a)

3. Which of the following has a negative temperature coefficient of resistivity?
(a) metal
(b) metal and semiconductor
(c) semiconductor
(d) metal and alloy
Answer: (c)

4. If n, e, τ, and m have their usual meanings, then the resistance of a wire of length l and cross-sectional area A is given by

$$R = \left(\frac{m}{ne^2 \tau} \right) \frac{l}{A}$$

2022-23-BOARD QUESTIONS

ASSERTION- REASON

1.ASSERTION- When three electric bulbs of power 200 W, 100W and 50 W are connected in series to a source, the power consumed by the 50W bulb is maximum.

REASON- In series circuit, current is the same through each bulb, but potential difference across each bulb is different.

Ans. A. both Assertion and Reason are correct and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

2. Assertion- High voltage (high tension) supply must have very large internal resistance.

Reason - If the circuit is accidentally shorted, then the current drawn will not exceed safely if internal resistance is high.

Ans. A. both Assertion and Reason are correct and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

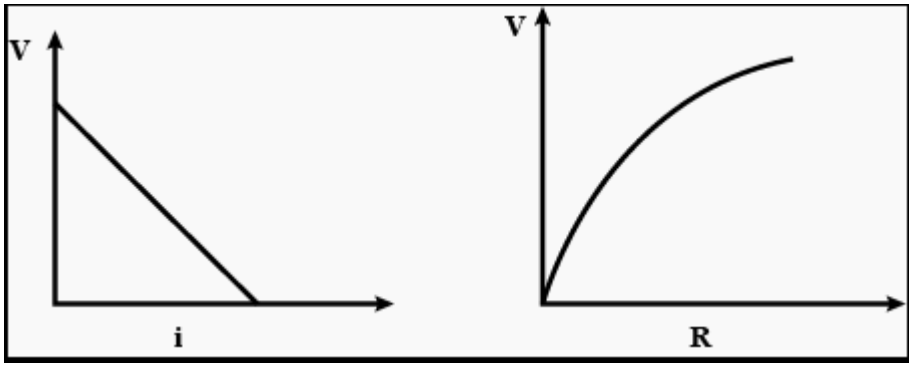
3. A cell of emf E and internal resistance r is connected to a variable resistance R. Draw plots showing the variation of (a) terminal voltage V with R, and (b) V with current I, in the circuit.

ANS.

Here the terminal voltage , $V = E - ir$...(1) and the current $i = E/(R + r)$

Now, $V = E - \frac{E}{(R+r)}r = \frac{ER}{R+r} = \frac{E}{(1+r/R)}$ ...(2)

According to equation (1) and (2), the graph V vs i and V vs R will be as shown in figure.



3) (i) Define electrical conductivity of a wire. Give its SI unit.

(ii)High current is to be drawn safely from (1) a low voltage battery, and (2) a high- voltage battery. What can you say about the internal resistance of the two batteries?

Ans. (I) The electrical conductivity of a metallic wire is defined as the measure of a material's ability to allow the transport of an electric charge.

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\rho}, \text{S. I. unit} = (\text{S m}^{-1})$$

By Ohms Law, I=V/R. Now, if the current required is high, the voltage should be high and the resistance should be low. Hence, a low voltage supply from which one needs high currents must have very low internal resistance.

(4) A battery supplies 0.9 A current through a 2 Ω resistor and 0.3A current through a 7 Ω resistor when connected one by one . The internal resistance of the battery is

a) 2 Ω b) 1.2 Ω c) 1 Ω d) 0.5 Ω

Ans. E = V- Ir

E is the same

V1 – $I_1 r$ = V2- I_2 r

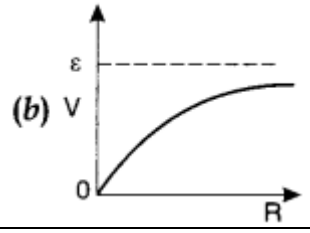
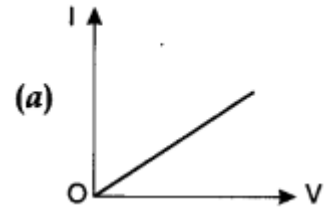
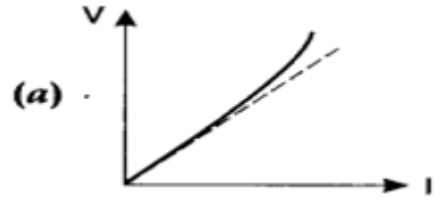
$$r = \frac{I_2R_2 - I_1R_1}{I_1 - I_2} = \frac{(0.3\times7)-(0.9\times2)}{0.9-0.3} = \frac{2.1-1.8}{0.6} = \frac{0.3}{0.6}$$

r = 0.5 Ω.

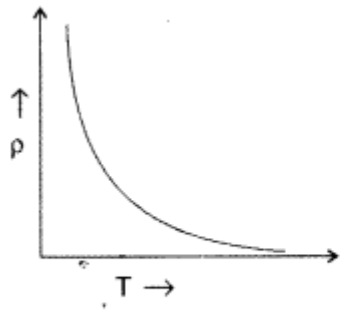
(5)

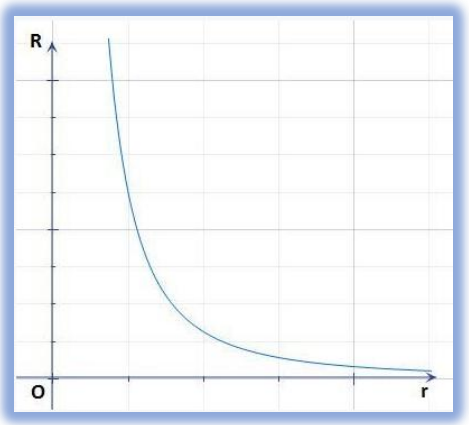
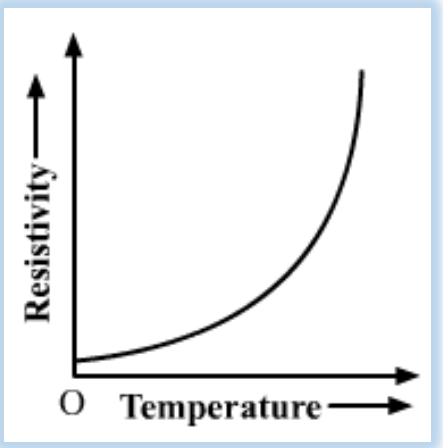
ANSWERS

1.	Ans. d
2.	Answer- a Explanation: J =σE ⇒ Jρ=E

	J is current density, E is electric field so B = ρ = resistivity.
3.	(b) motion of conduction electrons due to electric field E
4.	
5.	(b) more current
6.	(a) $\varepsilon, \frac{r}{n}$
7.	(b) not change
8.	(a) shifts towards right When resistor is heated its resistance increases hence the balancing point will shift towards right.
9.	(b) decreases with the increases of temperature
10	(a) diode
11	(d) none of these.
12	
13	(b) non-ohmic conductors
14	
15	(a) Nearly independent of temperature
16	(c) 1 A from a to b through e.

	Since $\mathbf{E_1(10\ V) > E_2(4\ V)}$ So current in the circuit will be clockwise. Applying Kirchoff's voltage law $-1 \times i + 10 - 4 - 2 \times i - 3i = 0 \Rightarrow i = 1\ A$ (a to b via e) $\therefore \text{Current} = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{10-4}{6} = 1.0$ ampere
17	(a) For metallic conductors at low temperature.
18	(a) 10 Ω
19	(c) Being charged.
20	(b) High resistance and low melting point.
21	(c) R/4 Ω. Hints: - $R = V^2/P$.
22	(c) 12.1 Ω. Hints: -$R = \rho\ l/A = \rho l^2/Al = \rho l^2/V$, $R \propto l^2$.
23	(c) conductivity.
24	(d) current only
25	(b)(4/3 V) Hints: - total resistance = 15/2 ohm. Current through each branch = 2/15 A. V_{AB} = I X resistance of AB. = 2/15 x 10 = 4/3 volt.
	SECTION B (2 MARKS QUESTIONS)
26	$I = neA\ v_d \quad \therefore \frac{v_{d_x}}{v_{d_y}} = \frac{n_y}{n_x}$ As $n_x = 2n_y \quad \therefore \frac{v_{d_x}}{v_{d_y}} = \frac{1}{2}$

27	$P = V^2/R$ $100\ W = 220^2/R$ $R = 220^2/100\ \Omega = 484\ \Omega.$ **Resistance of the bulb**=484 Ω When V = 110 V power consumed = $V^2/R = 110^2/484 = 25$ W.
28	Ans: - the mean time interval of two consecutive collisions of free electrons with positive ion in a conductor. $\vec{v}_d = -\left(\frac{e\tau}{m}\right)\vec{E}$ For constant electric field strength drift velocity is directly proportional to relaxation time.
29	The specific **resistivity** of copper (metal) **will** decrease but that of **silicon** (semi-conductor) **will** increase.
30	Ans: - A is series and B is in parallel, R = slope of V-I graph. Slope of I-V graph is conductance.
31	The internal resistance of a battery is influenced by temperature. On a warm day, the temperature is higher, which generally leads to lower internal resistance in the battery. Lower internal resistance allows the battery to supply a higher current. A higher current from the battery means that the starter motor receives more power. This increased power helps the starter motor to turn the engine more effectively, making it easier to start. Therefore, it is easier to start a car engine on a warm day than on a chilly day because the battery can supply more current due to lower internal resistance at higher temperatures.
32	unchanged as resistivity depends on temperature and nature of the material
33	 Resistivity of a semi conductor decreases rapidly with temperature.

34	(a) $R = \rho l/A$, $R \propto 1/r^2$  (b) -R = V/I and varies directly to temperature. At T_1 resistance is greater. ($T_1 > T_2$)
35	(a)The emf of a cell is greater than its terminal voltage because there is some potential drop across the cell due to its small internal resistance. (b) Q. Resistance R is inversely proportional to the area of the cross-section and directly proportional to the length. So, the resistance of the wire will be maximum when the area of cross-section is minimum and length is maximum.
36	Ans: - (a) (i) DE (slope is negative and hence resistance). (ii) BC (straight line) (b) (i) Cu (metals, alloys). (ii) Si (semiconductor).
37	(a)  (b)

Total emf of three cells in series (3ε)

= pot. Diff. corresponding to zero current

$$\therefore 3\varepsilon = 6V \text{ or } \varepsilon = \frac{6}{3} = 2V$$

The internal resistance of each cell

$$r = \frac{\varepsilon}{I_{max}} = \frac{2}{1} = 2\Omega$$

38 (a)

$$\text{As } R = \frac{\rho l}{A} \qquad \therefore A = \frac{\rho l}{R}$$

For both wires R and l are same and ρ copper < ρ manganin.

∴ A copper < A manganin

i.e. Manganin wire is thicker than copper wire.

(b)

Manganin has a constant electrical resistance over a wide range of temperature that is a small value of temperature coefficients. This makes it have the same resistance even if resistor is heated up.

39 Ans: - drift velocity per unit electric field applied is termed as mobility.

(i) When **temperature** of the **conductor decreases**, the relaxation time τ of the **electrons** in the **conductor** increases, so **mobility** μ increase.

(ii) (**ii**) **Mobility** μ is independent of **applied potential difference**.

40 41.Ans: - K1L- The algebraic sum of total current into any junction of an electric circuit is zero.

$$\sum I = 0 \qquad \text{(junction rule, valid at any junction)}$$

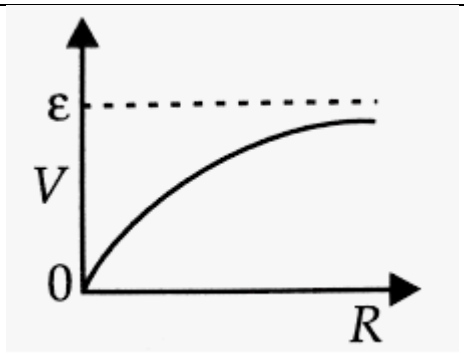
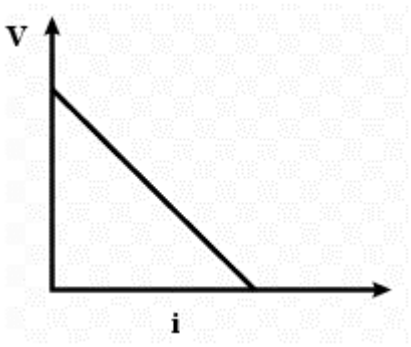
42.K2L-The algebraic sum of the potential differences in any loop, including those associated with emfs and those of resistive elements, must equal zero.

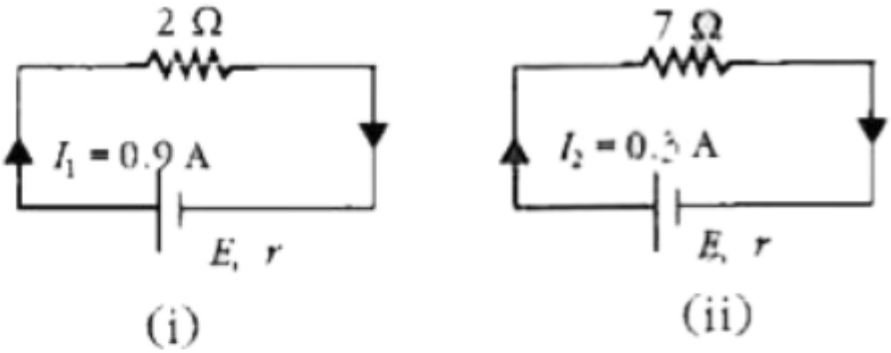
$$\sum V = 0 \qquad \text{(loop rule, valid for any closed loop)}$$

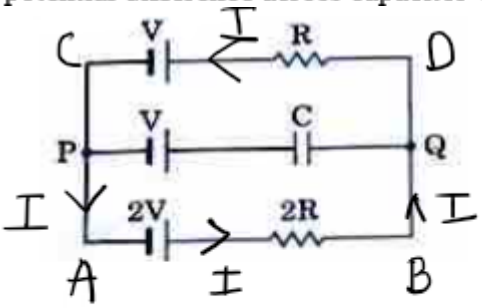
41.	Current through the capacitor (CE) is zero hence branch CEF is not worth in the circuit. So, equivalent resistance is 5Ω. Total current is 3A. Current is CD = ½ A.
42.	Definition and derivation as given in the notebook.
43.	Equivalent resistance = 30Ω. Current = 1/15 A. Potential difference between ends of capacitor = 1/15 x 10 = 2/3 volt. Charge on capacitor, q = CV = 2/3 x 6μ c = 4μc.
44	If galvanometer gives zero deflection, it means source of current by 12 V across R and voltage across R is 2V. $\text{Current in the circuit I} = \frac{\varepsilon}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{12.0V}{500 + R}$ and $V = IR = 2.0V$ $\left(\frac{12.0V}{500 + R}\right)R = 2.0$ $12R = 1000 + 2R$ $10R = 1000$ $\Rightarrow R = 100\ \Omega$
45	Hints: - first remove branch BE and find the current in the circuit as, 6V/ 3Ω = 2A. Now take a closed loop as ABEFA or BEDCA and apply loop law to find voltage of capacitor and then charge.
46	In series combination of resistors, current I is given by $I = \frac{E}{R + nR'}$ whereas in parallel combination current 10 I is given by $\frac{E}{R + \frac{R}{n}} = 10I$ Now, according to problem, $\frac{1+n}{1+\frac{1}{n}} \Rightarrow 10 = \left(\frac{1+n}{n+1}\right)n \Rightarrow n = 10$

47.	$I = \frac{P}{V}$ $R = \frac{V}{I}$ Substituting the known values: Substituting the known values: $I = \frac{630\,W}{210\,V}$ $R = \frac{210\,V}{3\,A}$ Calculating the current: Calculating the resistance: $I = 3\,A$ $R = 70\,\Omega$
48.	V = E -Ir, but, V = E/2, then E/2 = E -Ir or E/2 = Ir or, I = E/2r = 1.5/2x1 = 0.75A.
49.	Hints: -equivalent resistance between B and D is 10Ω. It means 0.2 A of current is divided in to two equal parts of O.1 A. Now applying loop law for closed path containing batteries and resistor R. -5 – (15 x 0.2) + 10 – (10 x 0.2) – 0.2 R = 0, R = 5 Ω
50.	Hints: - (i) refer to drift velocity, (ii) The electric current will remain constant. Because current is the only quantity that does not depend on the area of cross- sections of the wire.
51.	Hints: - (a) Refer to class notes. (b) Equivalent resistance of the circuit is 10 Ω. hence current is 10 A. Current across, 5 Ω is 8 A, $p = I^2R = 64 \times 5 = 320$ W.
52.	Hints: - Let I_1 is the current through the cell of 4 V I_2 is the current through 6 V. So current through 8 ohms is I_1+I_2. Taking the loop of first loop, $-4 + 2\,I_1 + 8\,(I_1+I_2) + 6\,I_1 = 0$ $4I_1 + 2I_2 = 1$……. (i) Taking the loop of second loop, $-6 + 4\,I_2 + 8\,(I_1+I_2) + 1I_2 = 0$ $13I_2 + 8I_1 = 6$ ……. (ii) Solving both, we get, $I_1 = 1/36$A and $I_2 = 4/9$A, Total current across 8Ω resistor = $I_1+I_2 = 17/36$A. V = IR = 17/36 x 8 = 34/9 volt.
	CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS
53.	1. c) dimensions of material

	2. a) more 3. b) less 4. d) All of the above
54.	ASSERTION REASONING QUESTIONS
1.	Answer - d
2.	Answer- d
3.	Answer - b
4.	Answer - c
5.	Answer-b
	2023-24-BOARD QUESTIONS
1.	(d) conservation of charge, conservation of energy
2.	(a) 25 W
3.	(c) semiconductor
4.	$R = \left(\frac{m}{ne^2 \tau} \right) \frac{l}{A}$
	ASSERTION REASON
1.	Ans. A. both Assertion and Reason are correct and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.
2.	Ans. A. both Assertion and Reason are correct and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.
	BOARD QUESTIONS 2023-24

1.	 
2.	(i)The electrical conductivity of a metallic wire is defined as the measure of a material's ability to allow the transport of an electric charge. S/m (Siemens per meter) in SI units. (ii) A low-voltage battery should have a low internal resistance to handle the higher current flow efficiently. A high-voltage battery should have a higher internal resistance to limit the current flow and avoid potential damage.

3.	 $I_1 = \frac{E}{2+r} = 0.9$ . . (i) $I_2 = \frac{E}{7+r} = 0.3$ . . . (ii) (i) and (ii) gives $\frac{7+r}{2+r} = \frac{0.9}{0.3}$ or, $2.1 + 0.3r = 1.8 + 0.9r$ $\Rightarrow 0.6r = 0.3 \Rightarrow r = 0.5\Omega$ $\therefore$ Internal resistance of the cell=0.5Ω.
	BOARD QUESTIONS-2024-25
1.	Ans. (c) Two resistors in series and then this combination in parallel with the third resisto
2.	(C) 0.95

3.	Ans. Let the lengths of the two wires be $2L$ and $3L$ respectively. Since the wires have the same material and radius, their resistances will be proportional to their lengths. $R_1 = k \cdot 2L$ and $R_2 = k \cdot 3L$, where k is a constant. Since the wires are connected in parallel, the total resistance R_{total} is given by $\frac{1}{R_{total}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$. Substituting the values, we get $\frac{1}{R_{total}} = \frac{1}{2kL} + \frac{1}{3kL} = \frac{3+2}{6kL} = \frac{5}{6kL}$. Therefore, $R_{total} = \frac{6kL}{5}$. The current through the wires is divided in inverse proportion to their resistances. Let the currents through the wires be I_1 and I_2. Then, $I_1 = I \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1+R_2}$ and $I_2 = I \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1+R_2}$. Substituting the values, we get $I_1 = 15 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = 9$ A and $I_2 = 15 \cdot \frac{2}{5} = 6$ A.
4.	Ans. No current flows through the capacitor. So current across PQ is zero All other components are in series, so the same current I will flow. In the circuit three ideal cells of e.m.f. V, V and 2V are connected to a resistor of resistance R, a capacitor of capacitance C and another resistor of resistance 2R as shown in the figure. In the steady state find (i) the potential difference between P and Q and (ii) potential difference across capacitor C.  In the closed mesh ABDCA I x 2R + I x R = 2V – V = V I = V/3R V_{AB} = 2 V – I x 2R = 2V – V/3R x 2R = 4V/3 $V_{PQ} = V_{AB}$ = 4V/3 P.D across the capacitor = V_{PQ} - V = V/3

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