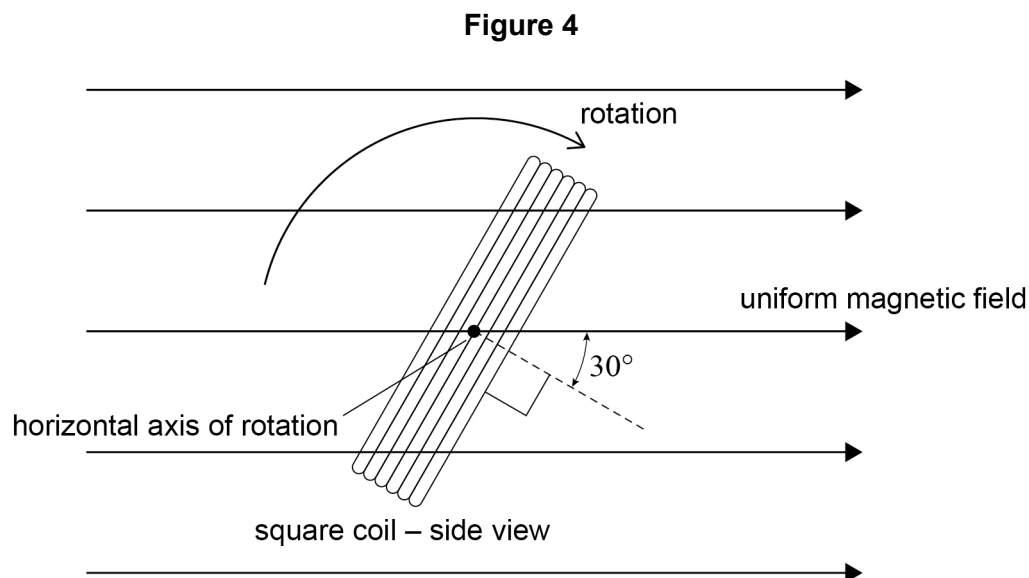


0 5

A square coil of wire is rotating at a constant angular speed about a horizontal axis. **Figure 4** shows the coil at one instant when the normal to the plane of the coil is at  $30^\circ$  to a magnetic field.



The area of the coil is  $5.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$  and the flux density of the uniform magnetic field is  $2.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ T}$ .



**0 5 . 1** The maximum flux linkage of the coil during its rotation is  $1.5 \times 10^{-3}$  Wb turns.

Calculate the number of turns in the coil.

**[2 marks]**

number of turns = \_\_\_\_\_

**0 5 . 2** Calculate the flux linkage of the coil at the instant shown in **Figure 4**.

**[1 mark]**

flux linkage = \_\_\_\_\_ Wb turns

**Question 5 continues on the next page**

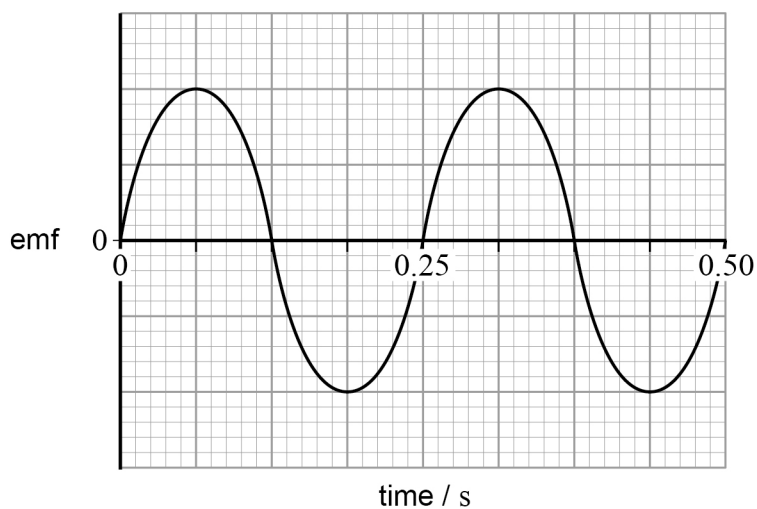
**Turn over ►**



0 5 . 3

The coil forms part of an electrical generator. **Figure 5** shows the emf generated by the coil.

**Figure 5**



Calculate the peak value of the emf generated.

[2 marks]

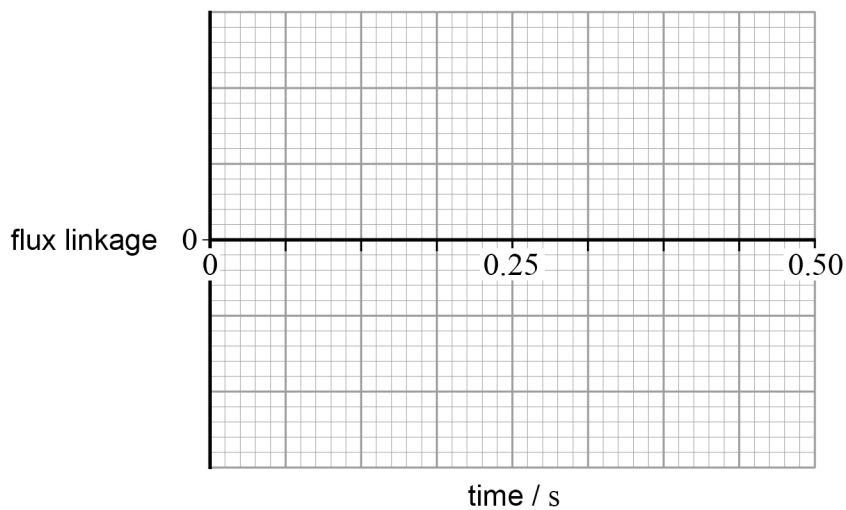
emf = \_\_\_\_\_ V

0 5 . 4

Sketch on **Figure 6** the variation with time of flux linkage for the same time interval as **Figure 5**.

[1 mark]

**Figure 6**



6



**1 3**

When an electron is moving at a speed  $v$  perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field of flux density  $B$ , it follows a path of radius  $R$ .

A second electron moves at a speed  $\frac{v}{2}$  perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field of flux density  $4B$ .

What is the radius of the path of the second electron?

**[1 mark]**

**A**  $\frac{R}{8}$

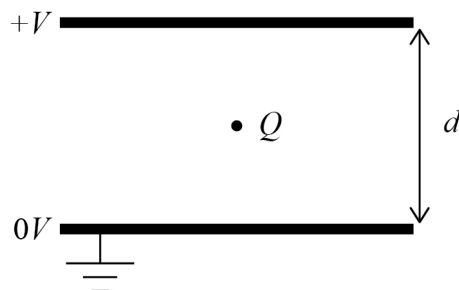
**B**  $\frac{R}{4}$

**C**  $2R$

**D**  $8R$

**1 4**

A small object of mass  $m$  has a charge  $Q$ . The object remains stationary in an evacuated space between two horizontal plates. The plates are separated by a distance  $d$  and the potential difference between the plates is  $V$ .



What is  $V$ ?

**[1 mark]**

**A**  $\frac{mQg}{d}$

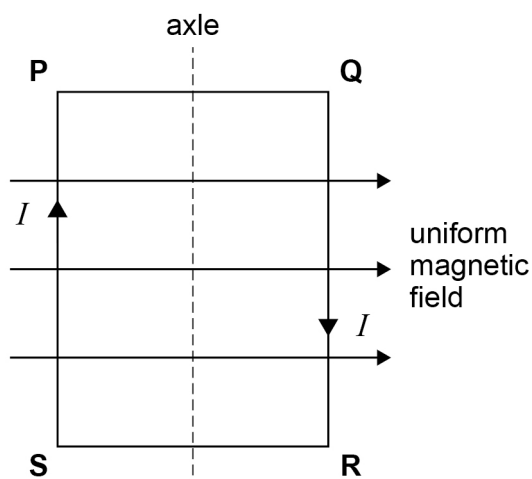
**B**  $\frac{mdg}{Q}$

**C**  $\frac{mQ}{d}$

**D**  $\frac{md}{Q}$



- 2 3** The plane of coil **PQRS** is parallel to a uniform magnetic field.



When a current  $I$  is in the coil

[1 mark]

- A** there are no magnetic forces acting on **SP** and **QR**.
- B** there are no magnetic forces acting on **PQ** and **RS**.
- C** an attractive magnetic force acts between **SP** and **QR**.
- D** an attractive magnetic force acts between **PQ** and **RS**.





- 2 4** A horizontal wire of length 0.50 m and weight 1.0 N is placed in a uniform horizontal magnetic field of flux density 1.5 T directed at  $90^\circ$  to the wire.

What is the current that just supports the wire?

[1 mark]

- A** 0.33 A
- B** 0.75 A
- C** 1.3 A
- D** 3.0 A



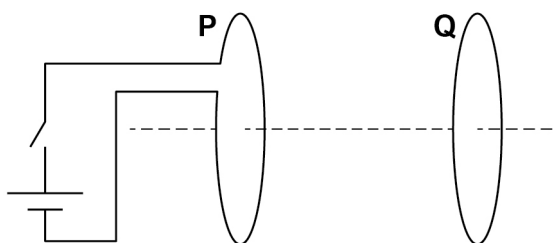



**2 5** Which is **not** an assumption about gas particles in the kinetic theory model for a gas?

[1 mark]

- A** They collide elastically with the container walls.
- B** They have negligible size compared to the distance between the container walls.
- C** They travel between the container walls in negligibly short times.
- D** They collide with the container walls in negligibly short times.

**2 6** A coil **P** is connected to a cell and a switch.  
A second closed coil **Q** is parallel to **P** and is arranged on the same axis.



When the switch is closed, coil **Q** experiences a force.

Which row describes the force on **Q**?

[1 mark]

	Force	Direction of force	
<b>A</b>	increases to constant value	to left	<input type="radio"/>
<b>B</b>	increases to constant value	to right	<input type="radio"/>
<b>C</b>	increases then decreases	to left	<input type="radio"/>
<b>D</b>	increases then decreases	to right	<input type="radio"/>

Turn over ►



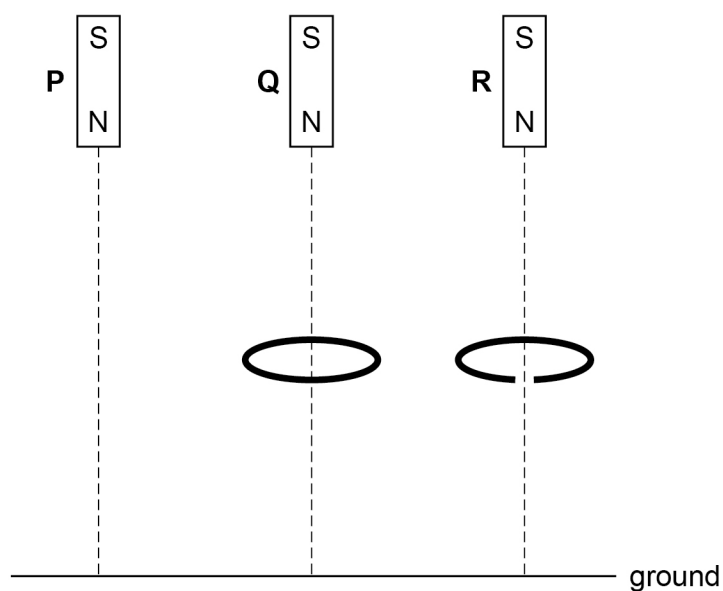
2 7

Three identical magnets **P**, **Q** and **R** are released simultaneously from rest and fall to the ground from the same height.

**P** falls directly to the ground.

**Q** falls through the centre of a thick horizontal conducting ring.

**R** falls through a similar ring that has a gap cut into it.



In which order do the magnets reach the ground?

[1 mark]

- A** **P** and **R** arrive together, followed by **Q**.
- B** **P** and **Q** arrive together, followed by **R**.
- C** **P** arrives first, followed by **Q** which is followed by **R**.
- D** All three magnets arrive simultaneously.






**2 8**

A steady current  $I$  dissipates power  $P$  in a resistor of resistance  $R$ .  
An alternating current through a resistor of resistance  $2R$  has a peak value of  $I$ .

What is the power dissipated in the second resistor?

**[1 mark]**

**A**  $\frac{P}{\sqrt{2}}$

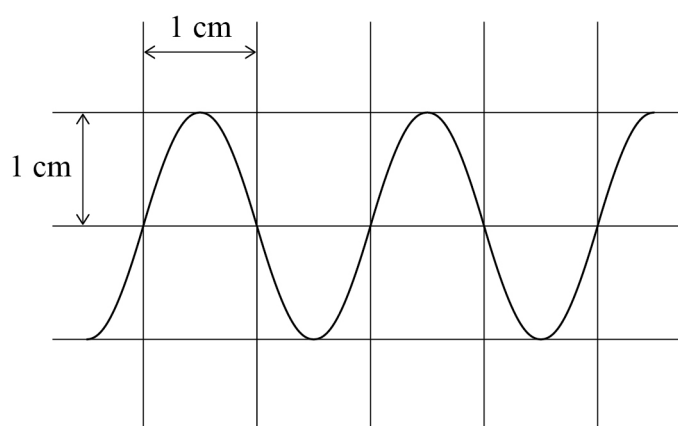
**B**  $P$

**C**  $\sqrt{2}P$

**D**  $2P$

**2 9**

The figure shows an oscilloscope trace of a sinusoidal ac voltage.



The time base setting is  $5 \text{ ms cm}^{-1}$  and the Y-voltage gain is  $10 \text{ V cm}^{-1}$ .

Which row describes the ac voltage?

**[1 mark]**

	rms voltage / V	Frequency / Hz	
<b>A</b>	14	50	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>B</b>	14	100	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C</b>	7	50	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>D</b>	7	100	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Turn over ►**