

CREST
Olympiads
#CRESTInnovator



CREST Science Olympiad (CSO) **Worksheet** *for* **Class 10**



Topic
Electricity



@crestolympiads



info@crestolympiads.com



+91-98182-94134

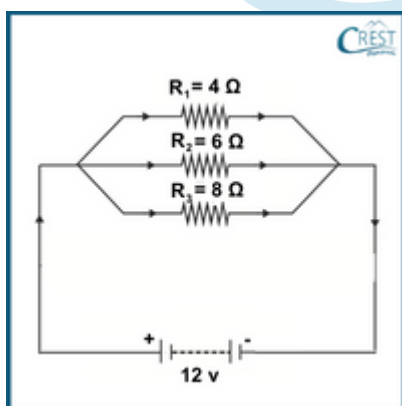
Worksheet on Electricity

1. A workshop uses a set of power tools. The table below shows the power ratings of each tool and the hours they are used daily:

Tool	Power Rating	Daily Usage (hours)
Circular Saw	1200 W	2
Drill	800 W	4
Angle Grinder	1500 W	1

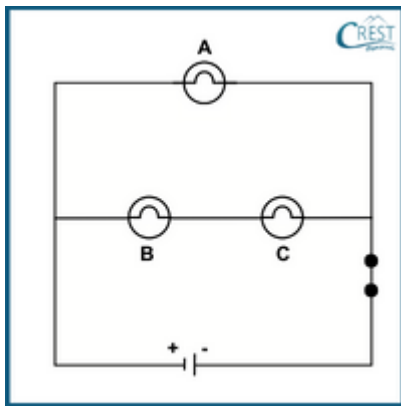
If the electricity rate is \$0.10 per kWh, what is the total monthly cost of operating these tools?

- a. \$12.00
b. \$19.80
c. \$21.30
d. \$24.60
2. In an electrical system, a substantial quantity of electric charge, precisely 80,000 coulombs, is transferred over a period of 30 minutes through a potential difference of 60 volts. Calculate the total amount of thermal energy produced during this process.
- a. 48000 kJ
b. 4799 kJ
c. 1599 kJ
d. 2896 kJ
3. Determine the power dissipated by each resistor in the given circuit.



- a. P_1 : 48 W, P_2 : 24 W, P_3 : 96 W
b. P_1 : 12 W, P_2 : 18 W, P_3 : 24 W
c. P_1 : 16 W, P_2 : 20 W, P_3 : 36 W
d. P_1 : 36 W, P_2 : 24 W, P_3 : 18 W

4. Consider the following circuit with three identical light bulbs. If bulb B burns out, what will be the brightness of bulb A and C compared to before?



- a. Bulb B and C will be brighter than before.
 - b. Bulb A will be the same, and C will be completely off.
 - c. Bulb A will be dimmer, and C will be the same as before.
 - d. Bulb A will be the same, and C will be dimmer than before.
5. A copper wire has a resistance of $3\ \Omega$. If a new copper wire is taken that has the same length as the first wire but has four times the cross-sectional area, what will be the resistance of the new wire?
- a. $3\ \Omega$
 - b. $12\ \Omega$
 - c. $0.75\ \Omega$
 - d. $0.18\ \Omega$

Answer Key

1. c - Step 1: Calculate the daily energy consumption for each tool.

Circular Saw: $1200\text{ W} \times 2\text{ hours} = 2400\text{ Wh} = 2.4\text{ kWh}$

Drill: $800\text{ W} \times 4\text{ hours} = 3200\text{ Wh} = 3.2\text{ kWh}$

Angle Grinder: $1500\text{ W} \times 1\text{ hour} = 1500\text{ Wh} = 1.5\text{ kWh}$

Step 2: Calculate the total daily energy consumption for all tools.

Total daily energy consumption = Energy consumed by Circular Saw + Energy consumed by Drill + Energy consumed by Angle Grinder

Total daily energy consumption = $2.4\text{ kWh} + 3.2\text{ kWh} + 1.5\text{ kWh} = 7.1\text{ kWh}$

Step 3: Calculate the monthly energy consumption.

Monthly energy consumption = Total daily energy consumption * Number of days in the month
Assuming there are 30 days in the month:

Monthly energy consumption = $7.1\text{ kWh/day} \times 30\text{ days} = 213\text{ kWh}$

Step 4: Calculate the total monthly cost.

The electricity rate is \$0.10 per kWh.

Total monthly cost = Monthly energy consumption * Electricity rate

Total monthly cost = 213 kWh x \$0.10/kWh = \$21.30

Therefore, the total monthly cost of operating these tools is \$21.30.

2. b - To calculate the heat produced (H) when 80,000 coulombs of charge (Q) is transferred in 30 minutes through a potential difference (V) of 60 volts, follow these steps:

1. Calculate the current (I):

$$I = Q/t$$

$$I = 80,000 \text{ C} / 30 \times 60 \text{ s}$$

$$I = 44.4 \text{ A}$$

2. Calculate the resistance (R) using Ohm's law:

$$R = V/I$$

$$R = 60 \text{ V} / 44.4 \text{ A}$$

$$R = 1.35 \Omega$$

3. Calculate the heat produced (H):

$$H = I^2 \times R \times t$$

$$H = (44.4 \text{ A})^2 \times 1.35 \Omega \times (30 \times 60 \text{ s})$$

$$H = 4799040.048 \text{ J}$$

Converting to kilojoules:

$$H = 4799040.048 \text{ J} / 1000 = 4799 \text{ kJ}$$

3. d - To calculate the power dissipated by each resistor in a parallel circuit connected to a 12V battery, we can use the formula for power:

$$P = I \times V$$

Where:

P is the power in watts (W).

I is the current in amperes (A).

V is the voltage in volts (V).

Since all the resistors are connected in parallel to the same voltage source (12V battery), the voltage (V) is the same across all resistors. Therefore, we need to calculate the current (I) flowing through each resistor and then use that to calculate the power (P) for each resistor.

Using Ohm's law, calculate the currents through each resistor:

$$I = V/R$$

Given:

$$R_1 = 4 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 6 \Omega$$

$$R_3 = 8 \Omega$$

$$V = 12 \text{ V}$$

For R_1 :

$$I_1 = V/R_1$$

$$I_1 = 12/4 = 3 \text{ A}$$

For R_2 :

$$I_2 = V/R_2$$

$$I_2 = 12/6 = 2 \text{ A}$$

For R_3 :

$$I_3 = V/R_3$$

$$I_3 = 12/8 = 1.5 \text{ A}$$

Now that we have the currents through each resistor, we can calculate the power dissipated by each resistor using the formula

$$P = I \times V$$

So, the power dissipated by each resistor in the parallel circuit is as follows:

Power dissipated by R_1 :

$$P_1 = I_1 \times V$$

$$P_1 = 3 \times 12 = 36 \text{ W}$$

Power dissipated by R_2 :

$$P_2 = I_2 \times V$$

$$P_2 = 2 \times 12 = 24 \text{ W}$$

Power dissipated by R_3 :

$$P_3 = I_3 \times V$$

$$P_3 = 1.5 \times 12 = 18 \text{ W}$$

4. b - In the given circuit, bulb A is in parallel with bulbs B and C, while bulbs B and C are in series. When bulb B burns out, the circuit becomes an open circuit in the series branch containing bulbs B and C. Since bulb A is in parallel with the series branch of bulbs B and C, it will continue to receive the same voltage as before. Therefore, bulb A will remain at the same brightness as before. Since bulb B has burned out and there is no current flowing through the series branch, bulb C will also be off, and its brightness will be zero.
5. c - The resistance of a wire is indeed inversely proportional to its cross-sectional area, assuming the length and resistivity remain constant. The formula for resistance is:
- $$R = (\rho \times L) / A$$

Given that the first copper wire has a resistance (R_1) of 3 ohms and the new copper wire has four times the cross-sectional area, we can compare their resistances using the ratio of their cross-sectional areas:

$$R_1/R_2 = ((\rho \cdot L)/A_1)/((\rho \cdot L)/A_2)$$

Since the length and resistivity are the same for both wires, they cancel out.

$$R_1/R_2 = A_2/A_1$$

$$3/R_2 = 4/1$$

$$R_2 = 3/4$$

$$R_2 = 0.75 \, \Omega$$

So, the resistance of the new copper wire is 0.75 ohms.

More Questions Coming Soon – Keep Learning!



Difference between Ordinary & Extra-Ordinary is that "Little Extra"

Discover Our Ultimate Prep Kits!

Buy Previous Years Papers

1. Login at www.crestolympiads.com/login
2. Go to Dashboard -> Additional Practice -> Buy



Buy Physical & Digital Workbooks at

<https://www.crestolympiads.com/olympiad-books>



Buy Additional Practice

1. Login at www.crestolympiads.com/login
2. After login, go to Dashboard -> Additional Practice -> Buy



@crestolympiads



info@crestolympiads.com



+91-98182-94134