

- 3) **Distinguish between**
OHMIC Conductor and Non-OHMIC Conductor
- 4) Metal wire carrying current is always insulated.

Q.3 Solve the following questions. (Any three)

(9)

- 1) The resistance of a 1m long nichrome wire is 6Ω . If we reduce the length of the wire to 70 cm. What will be the resistance.
- 2) A body goes around the sun with constant speed in a circular orbit. Is the motion uniform or accelerated?
- 3) Draw the electric circuit when resistors are connected in series.
- 4) Draw the diagram to show resistor connected in parallel.

Q.4 Solve the following questions. (Any one)

(5)

- 1) Define and explain the term 'Specific resistance' (Resistivity).
 - i. Experimentally, it is found that, at constant temperature, the resistance(R) of a metallic conductor
 - a. is directly proportional to its length (l),
 - b. is inversely proportional to the area of cross section (A),
 - c. depends upon the material of the conductor.

ii. $\therefore R \propto \boxed{}$

$\therefore R = \rho \frac{l}{A}$ where, ρ (**Rho**) is a $\boxed{}$, called the Specific resistance or Resistivity of the material of the conductor.

$\therefore \rho = R \boxed{}$

iii. If $l = \boxed{}$ and $A = \boxed{}$, then $\rho = \boxed{}$

iv. "**Specific resistance** or **Resistivity** of a material of a conductor is the resistance(**R**) of the a conductor of unit length and unit area of cross section".

v. $\therefore \rho = R \boxed{}$

\therefore **Unit of ρ** = $\boxed{}$
 $= \frac{\text{ohm}(\text{meter})^2}{\text{meter}}$
 $= \boxed{}$

vi. \therefore **the S.I. unit of Specific resistance is** $\boxed{}$

- 2) Take 5 examples from your surroundings and give explanation based on Newtons laws of motion.