

This print-out should have 20 questions. Multiple-choice questions may continue on the next column or page – find all choices before answering.

Read UofMN 22.4-22.5, 23.1-23.3

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**001 10.0 points**

Does more current flow out of a battery than into it? Does more current flow into a light bulb than out of it?

1. more; less
2. less; more
3. Less for both
4. The same for both
5. More for both

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**002 (part 1 of 2) 10.0 points**

A hair dryer draws a current of 11.2 A .

How many minutes does it take for  $2.8 \times 10^3$  C of charge to pass through the hair dryer? The fundamental charge is  $1.602 \times 10^{-19}$  C .

Answer in units of min.

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**003 (part 2 of 2) 10.0 points**

How many electrons does this amount of charge represent?

Answer in units of electrons.

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**004 10.0 points**

An instrument used to detect the current in a circuit is called

1. an electroscope.
2. a transformer.
3. an ohmmeter.
4. an ammeter.
5. a voltmeter.
6. a motor.

7. a generator.

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**005 10.0 points**

The opposition to the flow of electricity is called

1. resistance.
2. electric current.
3. voltage.
4. amperage.

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**006 10.0 points**

Which of the following copper conductor conditions has the least resistance?

1. Thick, long, and hot
2. Thick, short, and cool
3. Thin, short, and hot
4. Thick, long, and cool
5. Thin, long, and cool
6. Thin, short, and cool
7. Thick, short, and hot
8. Thin, long, and hot

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**007 10.0 points**

An electrician finds that a 0.4 m length of a certain type of wire has a resistance of  $0.28 \Omega$  .

What is the total resistance of the 169 m of this wire he plans to use?

Answer in units of  $\Omega$  .

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**008 10.0 points**

A wire is made of a material with a resistivity of  $3.91358 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot \text{m}$  . It has length 2.42731 m and diameter 0.94896 mm .

What is the resistance of the wire?

Answer in units of  $\Omega$  .

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**009 10.0 points**

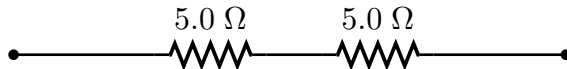
A length of wire is cut into five equal pieces.

If each piece has a resistance of  $0.45\ \Omega$ , what was the resistance of the original length of wire?

Answer in units of  $\Omega$ .

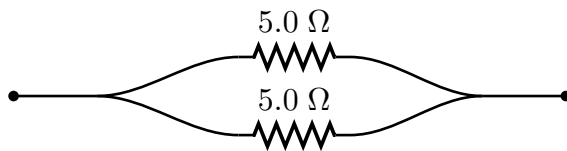
**010 (part 1 of 5) 10.0 points**

Consider the circuit



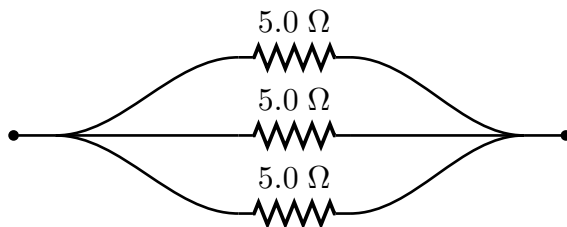
What is its equivalent resistance?

Answer in units of  $\Omega$ .

**011 (part 2 of 5) 10.0 points**

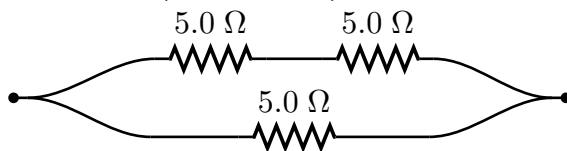
What is the equivalent resistance?

Answer in units of  $\Omega$ .

**012 (part 3 of 5) 10.0 points**

What is the equivalent resistance?

Answer in units of  $\Omega$ .

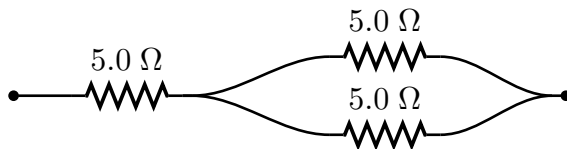
**013 (part 4 of 5) 10.0 points**

What is the equivalent resistance?

Answer in units of  $\Omega$ .

**014 (part 5 of 5) 10.0 points**

What is the equivalent resistance?

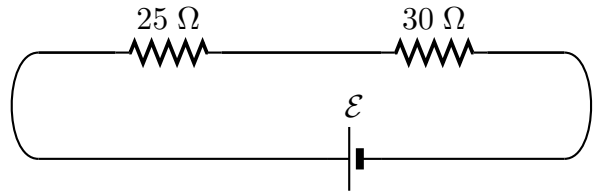


What is the equivalent resistance?

Answer in units of  $\Omega$ .

**015 (part 1 of 2) 10.0 points**

Consider a series combination of 2 resistances.

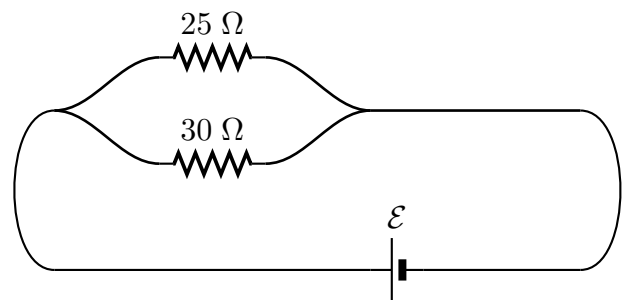


What is the equivalent resistance?

1.  $1.2\ \Omega$
2.  $5\ \Omega$
3.  $0.83\ \Omega$
4.  $55\ \Omega$

**016 (part 2 of 2) 10.0 points**

Consider a parallel combination of the same resistors.

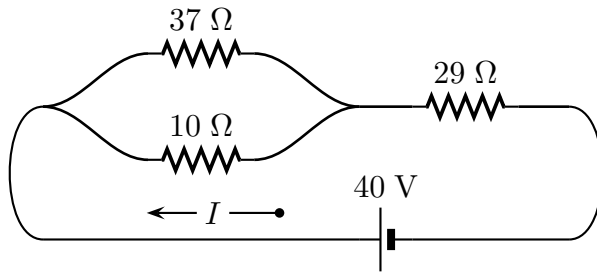


What is the equivalent resistance?

1. Less than  $25\ \Omega$
2. Between  $25$  and  $30\ \Omega$
3. More information is needed.
4. More than  $30\ \Omega$

**017 10.0 points**

Consider the circuit shown in the figure.



Find its equivalent resistance.  
Answer in units of  $\Omega$ .

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**018 (part 1 of 2) 10.0 points**

You can obtain only four  $40\ \Omega$  resistors from the stockroom.

How can you achieve a resistance of  $100\ \Omega$  under these circumstances?

1. 2 in series with 2 in parallel
2. 2 in parallel
3. None of these
4. 2 in series
5. 3 in series
6. 4 in series
7. 1 in series with 3 in parallel
8. 3 in parallel
9. 4 in parallel

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**019 (part 2 of 2) 10.0 points**

What can you do if you need a  $10\ \Omega$  resistor?

1. 2 in series
2. 2 in series with 2 in parallel
3. 4 in parallel
4. 1 in series with 3 in parallel
5. None of these
6. 4 in series

7. 3 in parallel

8. 3 in series

9. 2 in parallel

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**020 10.0 points**

By using only one OR two resistors,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , a student is able to obtain resistances of  $3\ \Omega$ ,  $4\ \Omega$ ,  $12\ \Omega$ , and  $16\ \Omega$ . The values of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  (in ohms) are:

1. 3, 16
2. 4, 16
3. 2, 12
4. 3, 4
5. 4, 12