

NAME
SCHOOL

INDEX NUMBER
DATE

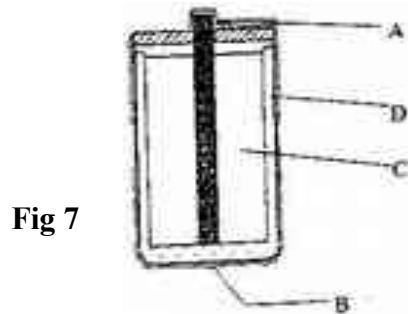
CELLS AND SIMPLE CIRCUITS

1. **1995 Q12 P1**
State two advantages of an alkaline battery over a lead acid battery (2 marks)
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2. **1996 Q19 P1**
In large current circuits large resistors in parallel are preferred to low resistors in series explain (2marks)
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3. **1998 Q10 P1**
A car battery requires topping up with distilled water occasionally. Explain why this is necessary and why distilled water is used.
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4. **2000 Q10 P1**
State one advantage of an alkaline accumulator over a lead – acid accumulator.
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5. **2001 Q10 P1**
Explain how polarization reduces current in simple cell.
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6. **2003 Q10 P1**
State one advantage of a lead – acid accumulator over a nickel – iron (NiFe) accumulator.
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7. **2004 Q9 P1**
State the purpose of Manganese dioxide in a dry cell

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8. **2005 Q9 P1**
Fig 7 shows the features of a dry cell(Luclache'). Use the information in the figure to answer question 9 and 10



State the polarities of the parts labelled A and B. (1mark)

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.....

9. **2005 Q10 P1**
Name the chemical substance in the parts labelled C and D (2marks)

C.....

D.....

10. **2006 Q4 P2**
State a reason why the caps of the cells of a lead- acid battery are opened when charging the battery. (1 mark)

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11. **2007 Q2 P2**
State one advantage of an alkaline cell over a lead – acid cell (1 mark)

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12. **2009 Q4 P2**
Give a reason why it is necessary to-leave the caps of the cells open when charging an accumulator (1 mark)

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13. 2012 Q3 P2

Figure 3, shows four identical light bulbs connected to a 15 volt battery whose internal resistance is negligible.

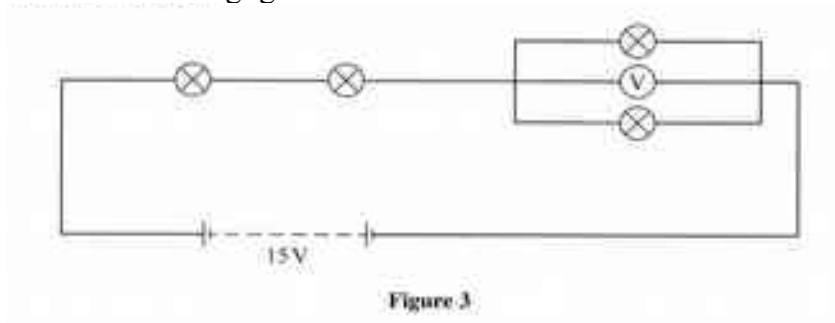


Figure 3

Determine the reading of the voltmeter V.

(2marks)

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