

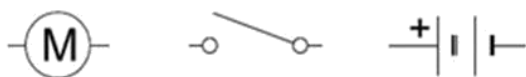
# Motorised Vehicle Worksheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Name these electrical parts:



Draw your circuit using these circuit symbols, and using lines to represent the wires. Label the components.



Is metal an insulator or a conductor?

Is plastic an insulator or a conductor?

What could happen if you short circuit your battery?

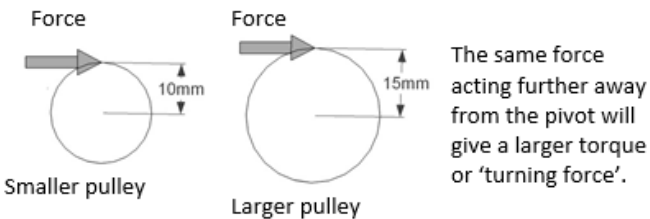
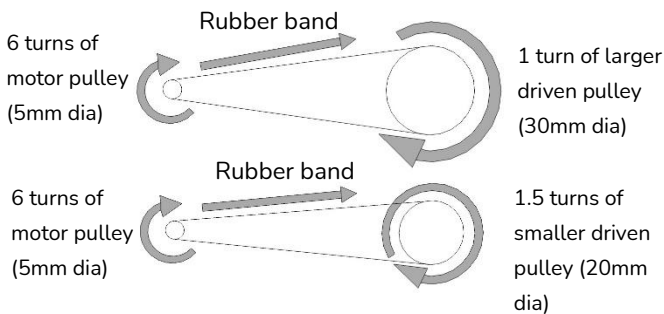
What will happen if you leave the circuit switched on for a long time?

If you measure a time  $T$  to travel a distance  $D$ , how do you calculate the average speed?

What was the average speed of your vehicle?

Which of your items are acting as bearings?

Why does the pulley need to be a tight fit on the axle?

Why do the wheels need to be a tight fit on the axles?	
If your vehicle goes backwards, what can you change to make it go forwards?	
Which goes faster, a vehicle with a larger driven pulley or one with a smaller driven pulley?	
Which goes up steeper slopes, a vehicle with a larger driven pulley or one with a smaller driven pulley?	
<b>EXTENSION QUESTIONS</b>	
Why do cars have rubber tyres?	
If you were cycling up a steep hill, would you choose a gear which gives you low speed and high torque ('turning force') or high speed and low torque?	
<p>Explain why the size of the driven pulley affects the hill climbing ability of your vehicle.</p>  <p>Force</p> <p>10mm</p> <p>Smaller pulley</p> <p>Force</p> <p>15mm</p> <p>Larger pulley</p> <p>The same force acting further away from the pivot will give a larger torque or 'turning force'.</p>	
<p>Explain why the size of the driven pulley affects the speed of your vehicle.</p>  <p>Rubber band</p> <p>6 turns of motor pulley (5mm dia)</p> <p>1 turn of larger driven pulley (30mm dia)</p> <p>Rubber band</p> <p>6 turns of motor pulley (5mm dia)</p> <p>1.5 turns of smaller driven pulley (20mm dia)</p>	