

Friday 10 June 2022 – Afternoon

Level 1/2 Cambridge National in Systems Control in Engineering

R113/01 Electronic principles

Time allowed: 1 hour

¥	
Ø	
0	
ω	
ω	
0	
0	
Н	
Ν	
4	
0	
×	

You must have: • a scientific or graphical calculator	

Please write clearly in black ink. Do not write in the barcodes.								
Centre number						Candidate number		
First name(s)								
Last name								

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink. You can use an HB pencil, but only for graphs and diagrams.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If you need extra space use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- · Answer all the questions.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **60**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of written communication will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has 12 pages.

ADVICE

· Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Answer all the questions.

1 Fig. 1 shows an incomplete circuit diagram.

Fig. 1

0 V

- (a) Complete the circuit diagram in Fig. 1 by adding the following:
 - a variable resistor at position A
 - a light dependent resistor (LDR) at position B.

(b) Complete the table below by naming each of the components.

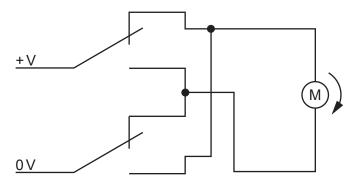
Component symbol	Name

[3]

[2]

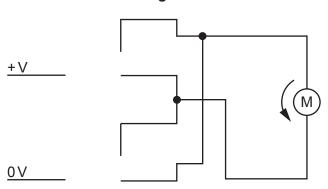
(c) Fig. 2 shows a motor connected to turn in a clockwise direction of rotation.

Fig. 2



Complete Fig. 3 to show the motor running in the reverse direction.

Fig. 3



[2]

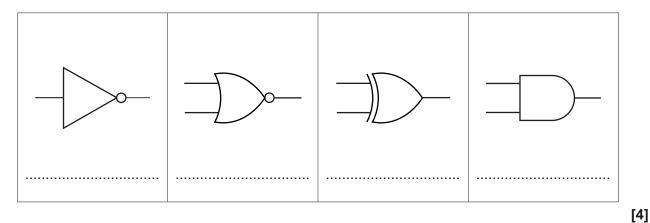
(d)	Explain what is meant by the term 'rating of resistors'.

	[2]
 	 [၁]

© OCR 2022 Turn over

2 (a) Name each type of logic gate shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 4



(b) Fig. 5 shows three signals that are part of the operation of a bistable circuit.

State the purpose of each signal in the operation of the bistable.

Fig. 5



(c) The time constant (T) in a monostable circuit is given by T = 1.1 RC.

T is in seconds, R is in ohms and C is in farads.

Calculate the time constant (**T**) in seconds when **R** = $50 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$ and **C** = $10 \,\mu\mathrm{F}$.

3 A multimeter is set to measure resistance.

(a)	Describe how you would use the multimeter to test whether a resistor is in good working order or is faulty.
	[4]
(b)	Explain how a residual current device (RCD) operates.
	[4]
(c)	Fig. 6 shows two different types of cable used in electronics.
	Name each type of cable.
	Fig. 6
	rig. v
	Cable B
	Cable A
	Cable A
	Cable B
	[2]

(a) Automatic testing of commercially produced printed circuit boards (PCBs) for quality assurance can be carried out using optical equipment.

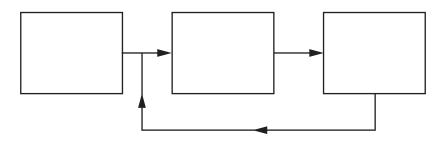
(i) Describe what happens during such an automatic test.

completed printed circuit board (PCB).

(b) Fig. 7 shows the outline of a control system.

Add labels to Fig. 7 to show input, output, feedback and process.

Fig. 7



[4]

5	(a)	Calculate the current taken by a lamp of resistance 46 Ω when connected to a 230 V supply.
		[4]
	(b)	Calculate the power absorbed by a solenoid of resistance 0.75Ω carrying a current of 4A.
		[4]
	(c)	State the units in which the following electrical quantities are measured:
		Induction
		Capacitance
		[2]

•	
•	
•	

(b) Complete the table by identifying which components are input devices and which are output devices.

Component	Type of device – input or output
Light Emitting Diode (LED)	
NTC Thermistor	
Photodiode	
Relay	

[4]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

10

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).				

 .]	



Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact The OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

OCR is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment, which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.