TEACHERS GUIDE

232/3

**PHYSICS**

**(PRACTICAL)**

Paper 3

FORM 4

SEP/OCT 2022

**OPENER EXAMINATION TERM 3, 2022**

**TIME 2 ½ Hours**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE)**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. *Write your name and index number and school in the spaces provided above.*
2. *Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided above.*
3. *Answer ALL the questions in the spaces provided in the question paper.*
4. *You are supposed to spend the first 15 minutes of the 2½ hours allowed for this paper reading the whole paper carefully before commencing your work.*
5. *Marks are given for a clear record of the observations actually made, their suitability, accuracy and the use made of them.*
6. *Candidates are advised to record their observations as soon as they are made.*
7. *Non-programmable silent electronic calculators may be used.*
8. *This paper consists of 7 printed pages.*
9. *Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.*
10. *Candidates should answer the questions in English.*

**FOR EXAMINER’S USE ONLY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **QUESTION** | **MAXIMUM SCORE** | **CANDIDATE’S SCORE** |
| **1** | **20** |  |
| **2** | **20** |  |
| **TOTAL** | **40** |  |

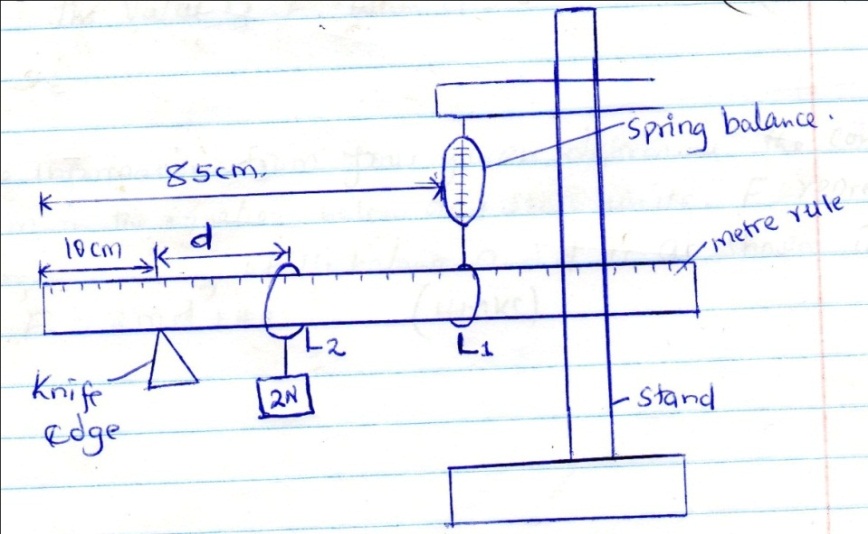
QUESTION 1

**You are provided with the following:**

* A metre rule
* A spring balance
* A mass of 200g ( 2N) with a hook or (two 100g masses)
* Stand
* Knife edge support.
* Two light strings about 10cm long.

Proceed as follows:

1. Using spring balance determine the weight of mass M 2N (1mk)
2. Using the string provided make two loops to be used as hooks L1 and L2 in the diagram.
3. Suspended the spring balance from a clamp and using one loop to support the rule from the spring so that the loop L2 is on 85cm mark.
4. Support the other end of the rule with a knife edge at the 10cm mark so that the rule is horizontal.



1. Using loop 1 suspended the 2N weight at a distance d=10cm from the knife edge as shown and take the reading of the spring balance, record the results in table 1.
2. Adjust the distance d to 20cm, 30cm e.t.c and each time recording the reading of the balance to complete the table.

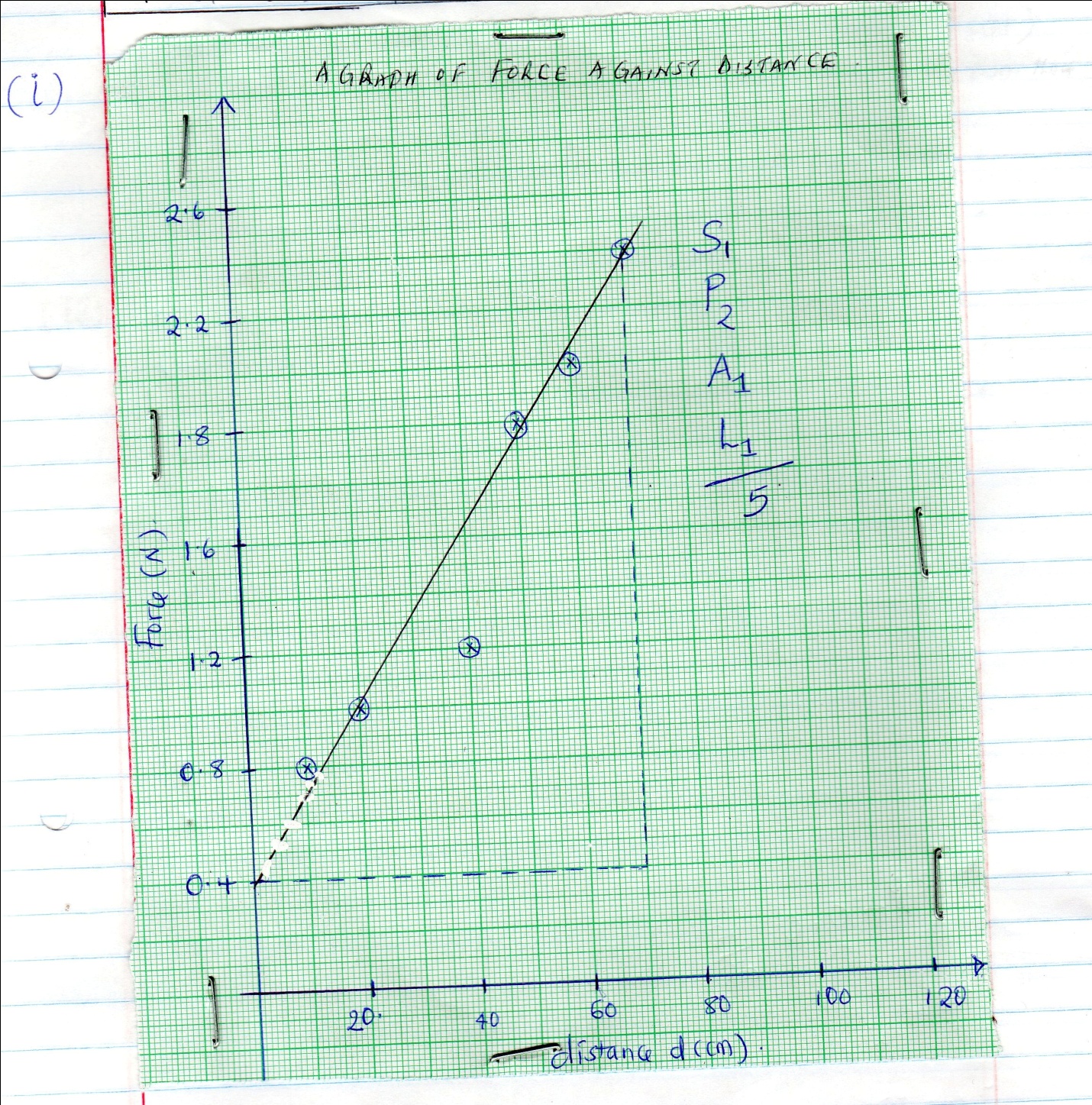
Table 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Distance (d) | 10.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 50.0 | 60.0 | 70.0 |
| Force (N) | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.25 | 2.6 |

Each value half a mark

(3marks)

1. Plot a graph of force F against distance d(cm) (5 marks)



1. From your graph determine:
2. The slope (3mks)

Points ( 0,0.4) and (70, 2.4)

Slope = 2.4 – 0.4/( 70 – 0)

= 2.857 N/cm or 2.857 x 10 -2 N/m

1. The value of F when d=0 (2mks)

When D = 0 force F = 0.4N i.e y – intercept

1mk for identify it’s a value for y - intercept

1. Using the information from your graph, determine the constant k and m in the equation below and state units, f represents the reading of the balance and d is as shown in the above. **F=2nd +40k.**

i)The value of n 3mks

Comparing y = mx + c with F = 2md + 40k

Then gradient = 2m

2.857 = 2m

M = 2.857/2

=1.4285

1. The valu of K 3mks

Y – intercept = 40k

0.4 = 40k

K = 0.4/40

= 0.01

**QUESTION 2**

**PART A**

You are provide with the following

* A nichrome wire mounted on a millimetre scale labelled AB
* A galvanometer.
* Jockey
* A carbon resistor labelled X .
* 8 Connecting wires, 4 with crocodile clips at both ends.
* A resistance wire labelled R mounted on a half meter rule
* Ammeter
* Voltmeter
* One dry cell in a cell holder
* Micrometer screw gauge

Proceed as follows:

(a ) Set up the circuit as shown below.

A

V

X

1. Record the voltmeter reading when the switch is open.

E = 1.6 V +\_ 0.2 v (1mark)

(ii) Close the switch and record the voltmeter and ammeter readings V and I.

V = ………………… 1.0 v +\_ 0.2 (1mark)

I = ……………… 0.09 A +\_ 0.02 (1mark)

(iii) Explain why V is less than E . (1mark)

Volts are lost in overcoming the internal resistance .

(iv) Now connect the voltmeter across the carbon resistor X and record voltmeter reading V1

when the switch is on.

V1 = ……… 1.0 v +\_ 0.2 (1mark)

(v) Determine X given that X = (1mark)

X = 1/ 0.09 = 11.11 ( correct substitution)

(b) Using the micrometre screw gauge, measure and record the diameter D of the resistance wire R provided

D =…… 0.00045 +\_ 0.00005 m (1mark)

(c) Now connect another circuit as shown in the figure below.

X

L1

L2

10cm mark

90cm mark

R

B

A

Touch the 10cm mark and the 90 cm mark and see that the galvanometer deflects in opposite direction in each case.

(i)Move the sliding jockey along the resistance wire AB and note the length L1 and L2 where the galvanometer pointer points at the zero mark. Record the values of L1 and L2.

L1 =…… 0.00035 +\_ 0.00005m (1mark)

L2 =…… 0.00045 +\_ 0.00005 m (1mark)

(ii) Determine the resistance of the resistance wire R using the relationship, (2marks)

R/ 0.00035 = 11.11/0.00045

R = 11.11x 0.00035/ 0.00045

R = 8.641 ohms

( correct substitution from student work)

(iii)Determine the resistance of the wire R per metre. (1 mark)

( correct substitution from student work)

R = 8.641 x 100/80 ohms per metre

= 10.80 ohms per metre

(iv)Given that, R = determine the value of S , where R is the resistance per metre. (3mark)

Correct substitution

10.8 = 0.1114S / 0.000452

S = 1.963 x 10-5

**PART B**

You are provided with the following;

* Soft board
* Vernier calipers.
* Rectangular Glass block
* Four optical pins.
* Plain sheet of paper.
* Two thumb tacks
* Protractor

Procedure;

1. Measure and record the width t of the glass block using the vernier calipers provided.

t = …………… 0.065 +\_ 0.01 (m) (1 mark)

Fix the white plain paper on the soft board using the two thumb tacks.

Place the glass bock on the paper, trace its outline and label it ABCD ,as shown.

Remove the glass block and draw a normal, say at point O.

Draw a line making an angle of 300 with the normal to represent the incident ray.

Replace the glass block carefully to its original position.

Fix two pins P1 and P2 on the line in such a way that they are vertical and at least 4cm apart.

Looking through the glass block through face AB, fix two pins P3 and P4 so that they are exactly in line with the P1 and P2. Mark the positions of P3 and P4

A

D

B

C

t

O

O1

N

P

d

P3

P41

P1

P1

Join P3 and P4 and produce the line to meet face AB of the block at O1. Join O and O1.  Measure angle O1OP.

Also, Measure anlge OO1P.

1. O1OP = …………… 100 +\_ 2 (1mark)
2. OO1P = …………… 200 +\_ 2 (1mark)

Measure the perpendicular distance d from the line O1N to OP produced.

1. d = ………… 0.012 +\_ 0.002 (m) (1mark)
2. Determine t1 given that ,t1 = . (3marks)

t1 = 0.012 X COS 10/ Sin 20

= 0.0649m

1. How do the values of t and t1 compare . (1mark)

They are equal or approximately the same

***NB. The worksheet should be handed in with the question paper.***