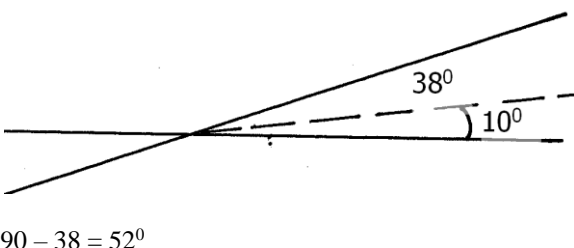
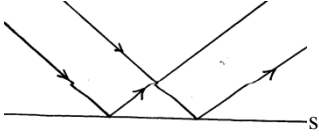
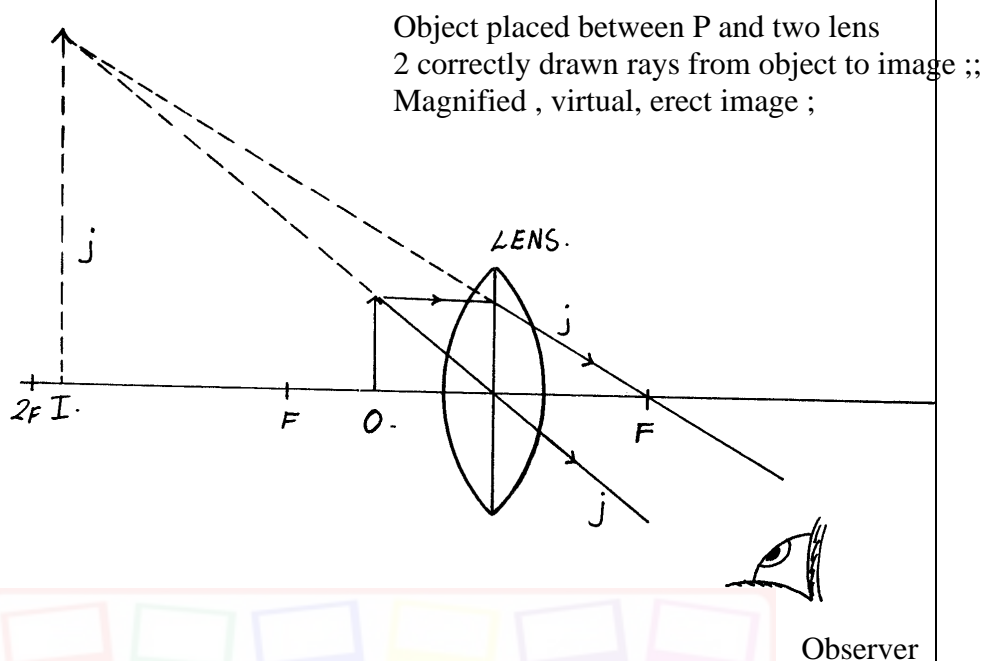


TERM 2 2025
MAY 2025
232/2
PHYSICS
Paper 2
MARKING SCHEME

1	A It has stronger magnetic field than B	✓1 ✓1
2.	(i) Magnetic material (ii) – using larger current - Increasing the no of turns - Using more loader arms	✓1 ✓1 ✓1 Any two
3.	Trees absorb sound	✓1
4.	 <p>90 – 38 = 52°</p>	
5.	70Ah 60Ah - Plates with large surface – smaller surface area plates - Many plates hence bigger – A few plates hence look smaller	
6.	E = IR + Ir 1.5v = 0.5 x 2.7 + 0.5r 1.5 – 1.35 = 0.5r r = 0.3Ω	
7.	$\lambda = 30/3 = 10\text{m}$ $f = v/\lambda = 20/10 = 2\text{m/s}$	✓ Formular ✓ Substituti on ✓ Answer
8.	- Biconvex lense - Because the grandfather is having long sightedness eye defect	✓1 ✓1
9.	- Leaf divergence increases - Like charges repel	✓ Correct Observati on ✓ Reason No mark if the observati on is wrong
10. (a)	- Increase the area of overlap of the plates - Decrease the distance between plates	✓ mark ✓ mark
10. (b)	Total capacitance in parallel = 2 + 3 = 5 μ F Effective capacitance = $C_T = (5 \times 1.5) / (5 + 1.5) = 1.154 \mu$ Total Charge stored $Q_T = C_TV = 10 \times 1.154 = 15.54 \mu F$ Charge stored by 1.5 μ F Capacitor = total charge = 15.54 μ F	✓ mark for CT ✓ mark for QT ✓ mark
SECTION B		
11.	(a) (i) The ratio of the sine of angle of incidence to the sine of angle of refraction is a constant for a pair of media (ii) – Do not absorb light energy like mirrors - Not affected by thickness as mirrors - Do not wear off like the peeling of silvering on mirror.	✓1

	<p>(b) (i) $k_n w = k_n a \quad a_n w$ $= \frac{1}{1.44} \times 1.33 = 0.9236$</p> <p>(ii) $i = 70^\circ$ $\sin i = 0.9236$ $\sin r$ $\sin r = \frac{\sin 70^\circ}{0.9236} = 1.0174$ r is greater than 90° hence the light reflection</p>  <p>(iii) The different colours travel at different velocities hence would have different angles of refraction and are dispersed</p> <p>(iv) The eye would see a spectrum since the light rays are dispersed in the kerosene layer and are internally reflected at the kerosene – water surface the eye would see a spectrum at the surface</p>	
12.	<p>(a) Current flowing through a conductor is directly proportional to the potential difference across it provided the temperature and other physical conditions are kept constant</p> <p>(b) (i) emf of the battery equal to v intercept $9.2V$ $1mk$ (ii) internal resistance = gradient of the graph . gradient</p> <p>$r = 2.5 \Omega \quad 3mks$</p> <p>(b) (i) The work done in driving charges through the coil is high due to its resistance. This energy is converted into heat in the coil</p> <p>(ii) $V = IR \quad R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{12V}{2.4} = 5.0 \Omega$</p> <p>(iii) $H = VIt$ $H = 12 \times 2.4 \times 60 = 1728J$</p> <p>(iv) – Using a source with higher emf – Reducing the length of the coil $= P = \frac{V^2}{R}$</p>	<p>✓1</p> <p>✓1</p> <p>✓2</p> <p>✓1</p> <p>✓1</p> <p>✓1</p> <p>✓1</p> <p>✓1</p>
13.a)	<p>i) In transverse wave, the vibration of particles is perpendicular to the direction of travel of the wave but in longitudinal the vibration is parallel to the direction of the wave travel ✓1</p> <p>ii) – Sound wave requires medium for transgression but e.m waves does not require medium. ✓1 – Sound wave is longitudinal and e.m wave is transverse. ✓1</p> <p>b)</p> <p>i) $V = \frac{2d}{c} \quad \checkmark 1 = \frac{(2 \times 400)m}{2.5s} \quad \checkmark 1$ $= 320 /s \checkmark 1$</p> <p>ii) $320 = 2 \frac{2(x400)}{4.5} \checkmark 1$ $1280 = 2x - 800$ $2080 = 2x$ $1040 = x$ $\therefore x = 1040 \checkmark 1m$</p> <p>c)</p> <p>i) Produce coherent sources of light ✓1</p> <p>ii) Alternating dark and bright fringes ✓1 are observed on the screen on both sides of the central brighter fringe ✓1</p> <p>iii) i) Dark and bright fringes get closer ✓1 ii) A full spectrum is observed ✓1</p>	

14 a)



b)

We have

$$f = \frac{uv}{v + u}$$

But $m = \frac{v}{u}$;

$$u = \frac{v}{m}$$

Substitution v/m for u we have ;

$$F = \frac{v}{m + 1} ;$$

Re – arranging we have $m = \frac{v}{f} - 1$;

c)

$$u_1 = 10 \text{ cm}, f_1 = 5 \text{ cm}, v_1 = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{v_1} + \frac{1}{u_1} = \frac{1}{f_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{v_1} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$v_1 = 10 \text{ cm} ;$$

$$u_2 = ? \quad f_2 = 10 \text{ cm}, v_2 = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{v_2} + \frac{1}{u_2} = \frac{1}{f_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{u_2} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$u_2 = 20 \text{ cm} ;$$

$$d = v_1 + u_2 = 10 \text{ cm} + 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore d = 30 \text{ cm} ;$$

15.

a) -Commutators / split - rings ✓ 1

-They are the split - rings which reversed the current in the coil every half-cycled

and hence allow rotation to continue. ✓1

b) They provide electric connection to the coil. ✓1

c) -The sides AB and CD of the coil are current carrying conductors in a strong magnetic field which is perpendicular to the wires. . ✓1

-AB has a downward force while CD experience and upward force. . ✓1

-Overall the coil experiences an anticlockwise motion.

c) -Increasing the amount of current. ✓1

-Increasing the strength of magnetic field. ✓1

-Using more turns in the coil. ✓1

-Winding the coil on a soft iron core. ✓1

(Any one)

