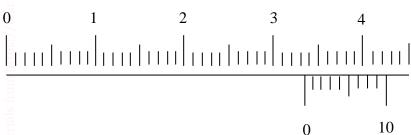
# **PHYSICS FORM 2**

## **TERM 1 2025**

#### **MARKING SCHEME**

### **SECTION A**

1.



Check for correct drawing

Main scale  $3.3 \sqrt{\phantom{0}}$ 

Vernier scale 0.06 √

2. Volume of water displaced =  $100 - 60 = 40 \text{cm}^3$ 

Volume of water displaced = Vol. of stone =  $40 \text{cm}^3 \sqrt{}$ 

$$P = \frac{M}{V} \text{(do not award a mark for the formula)}$$

$$P = \frac{567g}{40cm^2} = 14.175g/cm^3 \text{ (correct substitution)} \sqrt{}$$

 $P = 14.18g/cm^3$  (Answer must be given correct to 2d.p)

3. Weight on Earth = 600N

Weight on Planet = 450N

Weight, W = Mg

$$M = \frac{W}{g}$$

Mass of body = 
$$\frac{600N}{10N/Kg}$$
 =  $60Kg\sqrt{}$ 



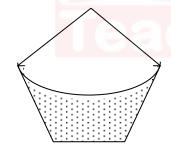
$$g = \frac{w}{m}$$

$$g = \frac{450N\sqrt{}}{60Kg} = \frac{7.5N}{Kg}\sqrt{}$$

Correct substitution  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$ 

Correct answer with correct units  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$ 

- 4. The force of cohesion within the mercury is greater than the force of adhesion between mercury and glass  $\sqrt{}$ . The mercury therefore sinks down  $\sqrt{}$ the tube to enable mercury molecules to keep together  $\sqrt{}$ .
- 5. Temperature rise and impurities lower the surface tension of water  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$
- 6. a)



Check for correct drawing √

Check on the curvature  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$ 

- b) The unbalanced  $\sqrt{\text{surface tension}}\sqrt{\text{pulls the thread tight}}$
- 7. h = 760 mm

$$p = 1.36 \times 10^4 \text{ Kg/m}^3$$

$$p = ?$$

$$p = pgh$$

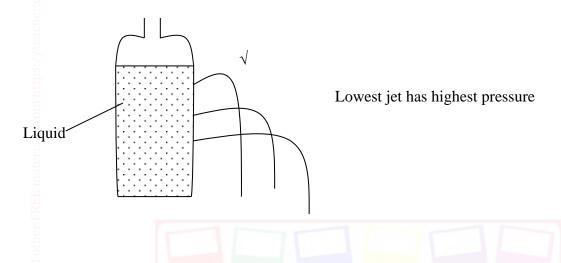
$$p = 1.36 \ x \ 10^4 x \ 10 \ x \ \frac{760}{1000}$$

Check on the conversion  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$ 

$$P = 103,360 \text{ N/M}^2$$

Accept P = 
$$103,360$$
 pa  $\sqrt{}$  check for correct units

- 8. The external pressure (atmospheric) is lower than the internal pressure  $\sqrt{\cdot}$ : therefore the capillaries break  $\sqrt{\cdot}$ .
- 9. The bottle with hole experiment if diagram used; check for labeling  $\sqrt{\cdot}$ : Procedure, observation and conclusion  $\sqrt{\cdot}$ .



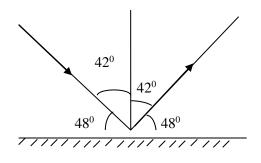
10. Solid – particles very close, hence low kinetic energy√.

Liquids – particles fairly free, moderate kinetic energy √

Gases – particles very free, high kinetic energy  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$ 

11. The metal blade conducts heat from the hand but the wood cannot  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$ 

12.



$$90 - 48 = 42^{0}\sqrt{\phantom{0}}$$

Drawing a normal

- 13.  $(20 \times 0.3) + (20 \times 0.3)\sqrt{\phantom{0}}$
- or 20 x 0.6

$$6 + 6 = 12NM\sqrt{}$$



Check for correct units

Check for presence of the neutral zone√

#### **SECTION B**

14. i. Smoke particles – smoke particles are larger than air molecules and light enough to move when bombarded by air molecules  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$ 

Lens – focuses the light from the lamp on the smoke particles, causing them to be observable Microscope – enlarges/magnifies the smoke particles so that they are visible  $\sqrt{}$ 

ii. Smoke particles more randomly/zigzag  $\sqrt{}$ 

Air molecules bombard the smoke particles

Air molecules are in random motion

- iii. The speed of motion of smoke particles will be observed to be lighter/faster/speed increases√.
- 15. a) Mass of water =  $66.1 42.9\sqrt{}$

$$=23.2g\sqrt{}$$

b) Volume = 
$$\frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Density}} = \frac{23.2\text{g}}{1\text{g/cm}^3}$$

$$= 23.2 \text{cm}^3 \sqrt{}$$

Working must be shown

c) Volume of density bottle = volume of water

Volume of bottle = 
$$23.2 \text{cm}^3 \sqrt{}$$

d) Mass of soil = 67.2 - 42.9

$$= 24.3g \sqrt{}$$

e) Mass of water that filled the space above the soil



$$= 82.0 - 67.2$$
  
= 14.8g  $\sqrt{}$ 

f) Volume of soil

$$Volume of water = \frac{Mass}{Density} \sqrt{}$$

$$=\frac{14.8g}{1g/cm^3}$$

$$= 14.8 \text{cm}^3 \sqrt{}$$

Volume of soil = 
$$23.2 - 14.8$$

$$= 8.4 \text{cm}^3 \sqrt{}$$

g) The density of the soil =  $\frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$ 

$$=\frac{24.3}{8.4}\sqrt{}$$

$$= 2.893 \text{g/cm}^3 \sqrt{}$$

16. a) A – Seal and insulator  $\sqrt{}$ 

 $B-Zinc\ case \sqrt{}$ 

C-Mixture of carbon and manganese (IV) oxide $\sqrt{}$ 

D – Carrbon rod  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$ 

- b) Zinc case acts as a negative electrode  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$
- c) i) Polarisation√

Remedy – Adding a depolarizer e.g potassium dichromate√

ii) Local action√

Remedy – By amalgamation  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$ 

 $Accept-use\ of\ pure\ zinc\ or\ coating\ zinc\ with\ mercury\ \sqrt{}$