# MUTOMO SUB-COUNTY KCSE REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2015 

232/3<br>PHYSICS<br>PAPER 3<br>(PRACTICAL)<br>TIME: $2 ½$ HOURS

SCHOOL
SIGNATURE
DATE
232/3
PHYSICS
PAPER 3
(PRACTICAL)
TIME: $\mathbf{2}^{1 ⁄ 2} \mathbf{2}$ HOURS

# MUTOMO SUB-COUNTY KCSE PACESETTER, 2015 Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E) 

232/3
PHYSICS
PAPER 3
(PRACTICAL)
TIME: $2^{½} 2$ HOURS

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Write your name, school and index number in the spaces provided above.
2. Sign and write the date of examination in the space provided above.
3. This paper consists of two questions, Question $\mathbf{1}$ and question 2.
4. Answer ALL the questions in the spaces provided in the question paper.
5. You are not allowed to start working with the apparatus for the first $1 / 4$ hours of the $21 / 2$ hours allowed for this paper. This time is to enable you read the question paper and make sure you have all the apparatus you may need.
6. Marks are given for a clear record of the observations actually made, for their suitability and accuracy and the use made of them.
7. Candidates are advised to record their observations as soon as they are made.
8. Mathematical tables and electronic calculators may be used in calculations.

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

| Question 1 | a | b | $\mathrm{c}(\mathrm{i})$ | $\mathrm{c}(\mathrm{ii)}$ | $\mathrm{c}(\mathrm{iii})$ | $\mathrm{c}(\mathrm{iv})$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum score | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Candidate's score |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| Question 2 | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | $\mathrm{v}(\mathrm{a})$ | $\mathrm{v}(\mathrm{b})$ | (vi) | (vii) | (viii) | (ix) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Maximum score |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Candidate's score |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



GRAND TOTAL


This paper consists of 7 printed pages. Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing.

1. a) You are provided with the following:
2. A metre rule
3. A retort stand clamp and boss
4. Water in a beaker
5. Glycerine in a beaker
6. Pieces of thread
7. One 100 g mass and one 50 g mass.

## Procedure

1. Balance the metre rule horizontally by suspending it from the stand and clamp with one thread.

Record the balance point O .
$\mathrm{O}=$ $\qquad$ cm .

## Note;

This point of support should be maintained throughout the experiment.
2. With the 100 g mass completely immersed in glycerine, suspend it from one side of the metre rule at a point $\mathrm{Q}=5 \mathrm{~cm}$ from the point of support O . With the 50 g mass also completely immersed in water hang it from the other side of the metre rule and adjust its position until the system is in equilibrium as shown in the figure below.


Read and record the point of suspension of the 50 g mass. $\qquad$ cm .
(1 mark) Repeat the procedure for values of $\mathrm{Q}=10 \mathrm{~cm}, 15 \mathrm{~cm}, 20 \mathrm{~cm}, 25 \mathrm{~cm}$ and 30 cm . Record the corresponding values of P in the table below.

| $\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{cm})$ | Point of suspension of the 50g mass | $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{cm})$ |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 10 |  |  |
| 15 |  |  |
| 20 |  |  |


| 25 |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 30 |  |  |

3. (i) Plot a graph of P against Q on the grid provided.

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ii) Determine the slope $S$ of the graph.

1. Find the density of the liquid (d) given that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{S}=\frac{0.78-1.4 \times 10^{-1} \mathrm{~d}}{0.32} \tag{3marks}
\end{equation*}
$$

2. Determine the relative density of the liquid.
(2 marks)
3. You are provided with the following:
4. Two dry cells and two cell holders
5. 1 m long nichrome wire labelled AB , mounted on a millimeter scale.
6. 8 connecting wires, one of length 70 cm having a jockey.
7. A micrometer screw gauge.
8. A torch bulb and a bulb holder
9. An ammeter ( $0-1.0 \mathrm{~A}$ )
10. A voltmeter (0-3.0V)
11. A switch.

## Proceed as follows:

1. Set-up the circuit as shown in the figure below.

2. With the jockey $(\mathrm{J})$ at A i.e. $\mathrm{L}=100 \mathrm{~cm}$, record the voltmeter and the ammeter readings.

Voltmeter reading $\qquad$ V

Ammeter reading $\qquad$ A
3. Repeat the readings for $\mathrm{L}=80 \mathrm{~cm}, 60 \mathrm{~cm}, 40 \mathrm{~cm}, 20 \mathrm{~cm}$ and 10 cm and enter your results in the table below.

| Length, L (cm) | 100 | 80 | 60 | 40 | 20 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| P.d (V) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I(A) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(4 marks)
4. Plot a graph of p.d, V ( y - axis) against I in the grid provided.
5. a) Determine the slope of your graph when $\mathrm{V}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}$.
b) What physical quantity does the slope in (a) above represent?
6. With the same apparatus above, draw a diagram of the circuit you would use to determine the current through the resistance wire $A B$ and the p.d across it when the cells are now in series.
7. Set-up the circuit you have just drawn and record the current, $I$ and $p . d, V$ when $L=100 \mathrm{~cm}$.

V $\qquad$ V

I $\qquad$ A
8. Using the micrometer screw gauge, measure the diameter, d of the wire AB .
$\mathrm{d}=$ $\qquad$ cm .
9. Calculate the quantity, $S$, given that $S=\frac{\pi V d^{2}}{4 \mathrm{IL}}$ (2 marks)

