

Name: ..... Index No. ....

School: ..... Candidate's Sign. ....

Date: .....

232/3  
PHYSICS  
PAPER 3  
JULY/AUGUST 2011  
TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

# NYAMIRA DISTRICT JOINT EVALUATION TEST

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)*

Physics  
Practical

## INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES:

- Write your **name** and **index number** in the spaces provided above.
- Sign and write the **date** of the examination in the spaces provided above.
- You are supposed to spend the first 15 minutes of the 2 ½ hours allowed for this paper reading the whole paper carefully.
- Marks are given for a clear record of the observation actually made, their suitability, accuracy and the use made of them.
- Record your observations as soon as get them

## For Examiners' Use Only

Question 1	a (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	b(i)	(ii)
Maximum score	1	6	5	2	1	2	3
Candidates score							

Question 2	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(vii)(a)	viii(b)	ix	x
Maximum score	6	5	3	1	1	2	2
Candidates score							

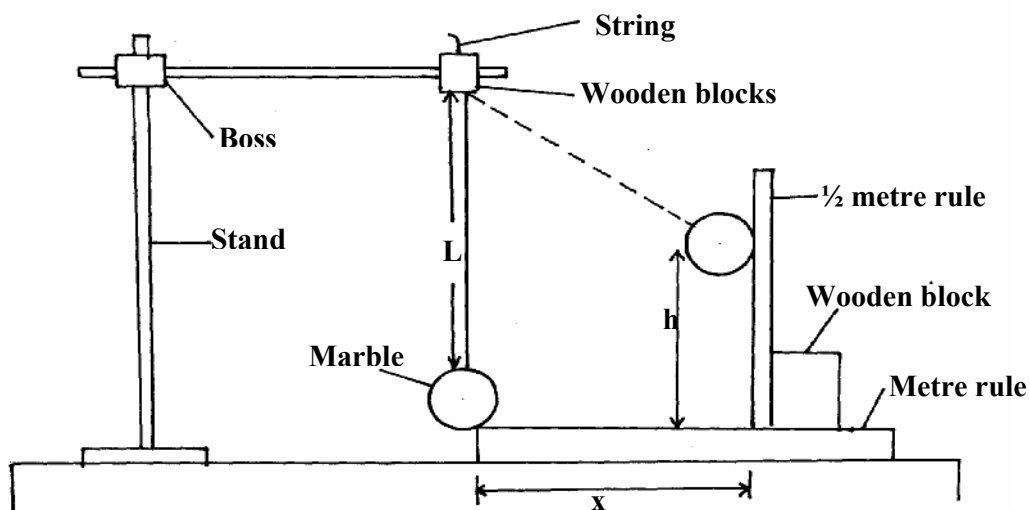
*This paper consists of 4 printed pages. Candidates should check to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.*

1. You are provided with the following:
  - a marble with a piece of thread attached.
  - Two wooden blocks
  - Clamp, boss and retort stand.
  - Meter rule
  - $\frac{1}{2}$  metre rule attached to a wooden block
  - Cellotape ( 2pieces of about 10cm long)
  - Stop watch

**Proceed as follow:**

- a) fix the thread between the two wooden blocks and fasten the clamp
- b) adjust the thread so that the length  $L$  shown in figure 1 is 50.0cm. Fix the metre rule horizontally to the bench using the cellotape provided.
- c) Adjust the clamp so that the marble is next to the end of the metre rule as shown.

Fig 1

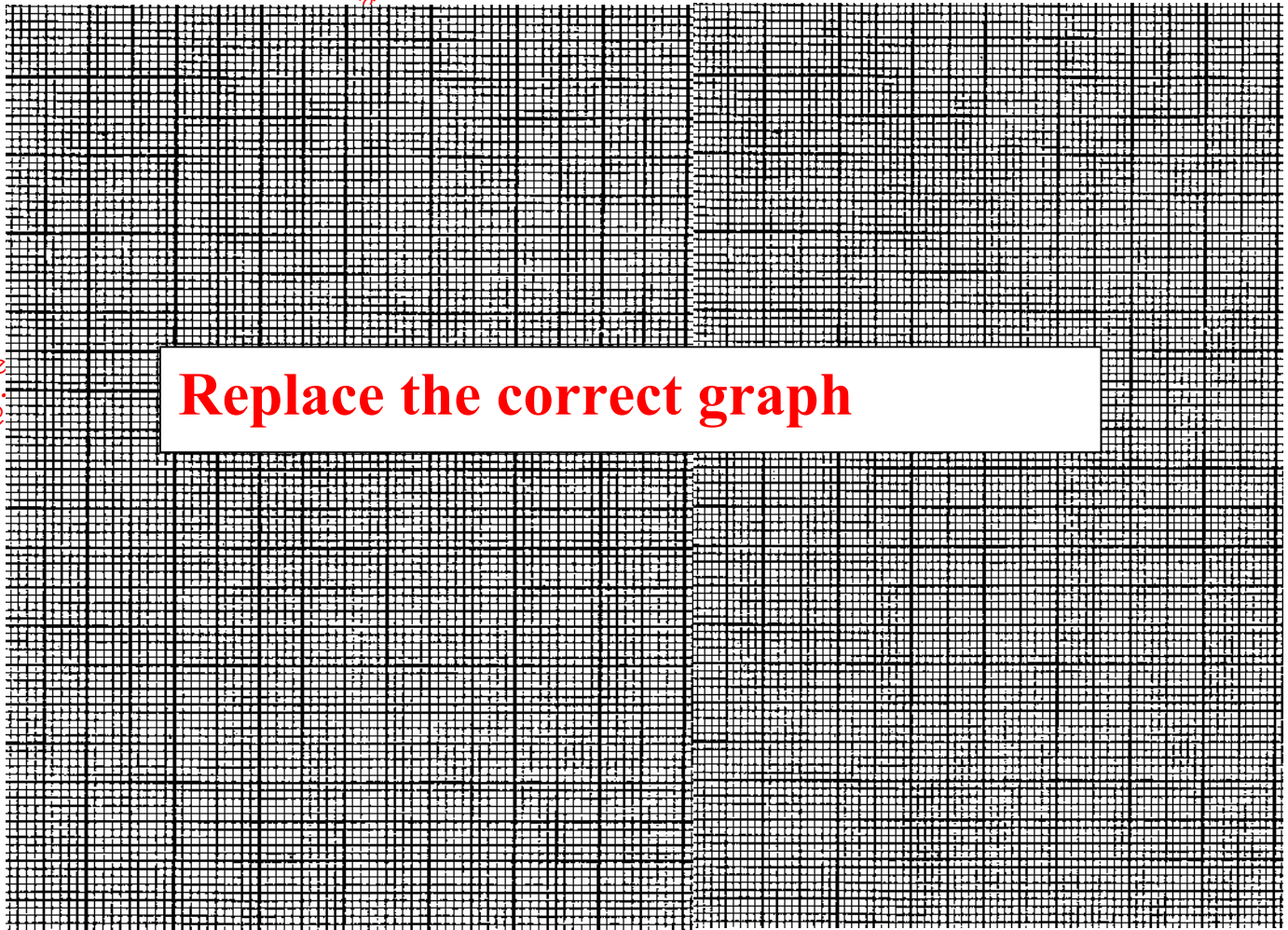


- i Displace the marble by a horizontal distance  $x = 20\text{cm}$  and measure the corresponding vertical displacement  $h =$  \_\_\_\_\_ cm (1mk)
- ii Repeat the experiment to find  $h$  for each of the following values in the table. (Complete the table. (6mks)

$x$ (cm)	$h$ (cm)	$x^2$ ( $\text{cm}^2$ )	$x^2/h$ (cm)
20		200	
25		625	
30		900	
35		1225	
40		1600	
45		2025	

iii) Plot the graph of  $\frac{x^2}{h}$  (y-axis) against h. Draw the best line through the points

(5mks)



iv) Determine the slope of the graph.

(2mks)

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v) From the graph, find the value of  $\frac{x^2}{h}$  when  $h = 0$

(1mk)

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b) Raise the clamp slightly without changing the length L so that the marble is free to swing.

Displace the marble through a horizontal distance and let it free to swing.

(i) Determine the period, T, for one complete oscillation by timing ten oscillations.

Time for 10 oscillations = \_\_\_\_\_

(1mk)

Period T = \_\_\_\_\_

(1mk)

(ii) Calculate the value of p from the following equation.

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{p}{g}} \quad \text{where } g = 9.8\text{ms}^{-2} \quad (3\text{mks})$$

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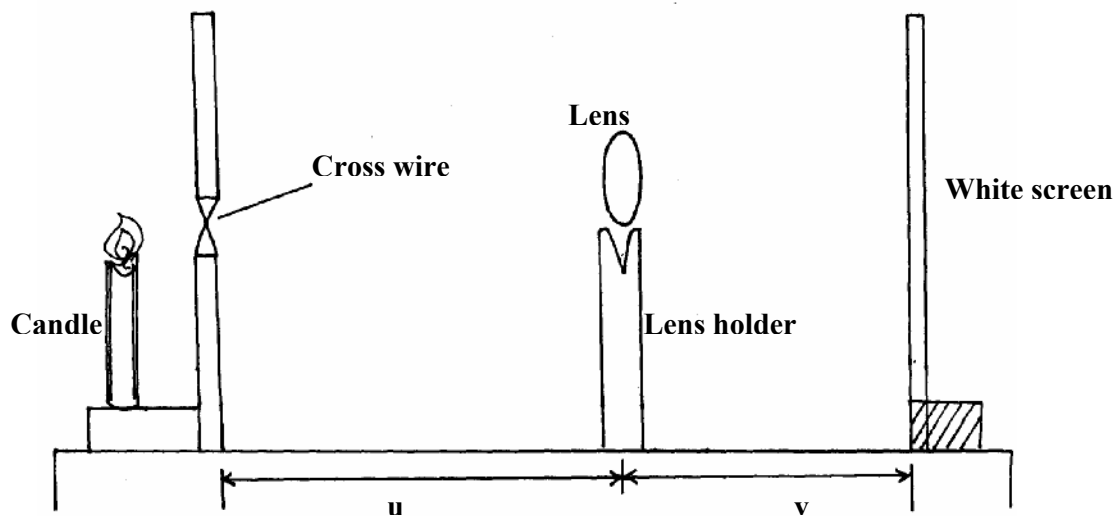
2. You are provided with the following apparatus:

- candle
- lens
- lens holder
- metre rule
- cross wire
- screen
- vernier calipers.

Proceed as follows:

(i) Arrange the apparatus as shown in the figure 2 below.

Fig 2



(ii) Place the cross-wire before the lens so that  $u = 28\text{cm}$ . The lit candle should be placed close to the cross-wire.

(iii) Adjust the position of the screen until a sharp image is cast on the screen.

(iv) Measure and record the value of image distance,  $V$ , in the table

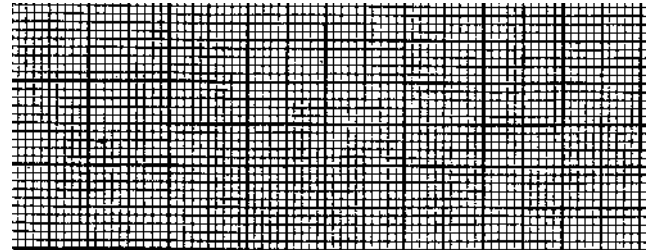
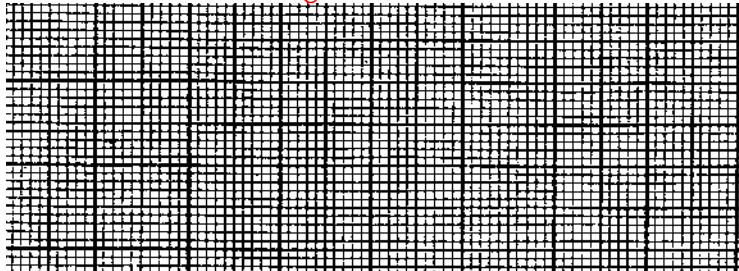
(v) Repeat the same procedure for the other values in the table. (6mks)

Table 2

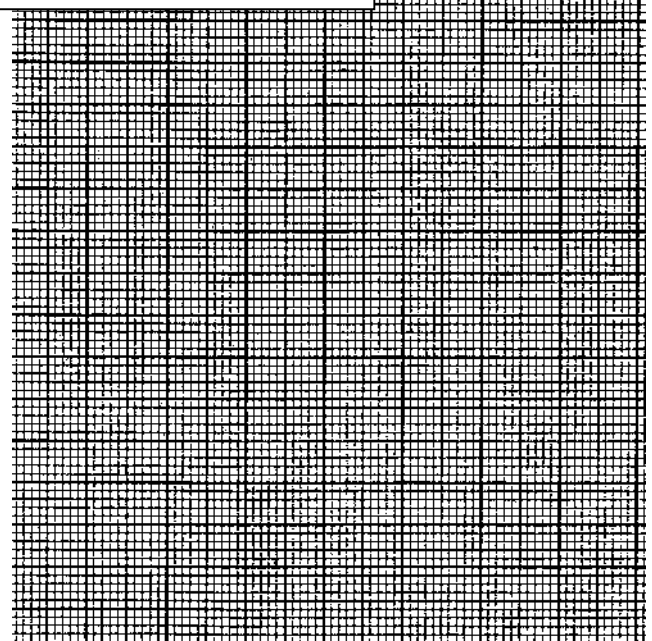
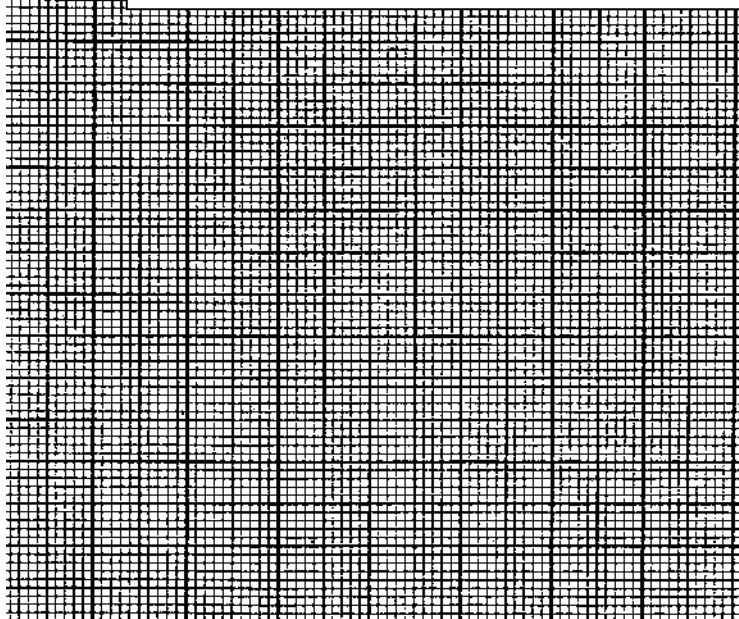
U (cm)	28	30	32	34	36	38
V(cm)						
$M = \frac{v}{u}$						

(vi) Plot the graph of  $m$  (y-axis) against  $v$ .

(5mks)



**Replace the correct graph**



(vii) By finding the slope, use the equation  $m = \frac{v}{f} - 1$  to determine the focal length  $f$  of the lens. (3mks)

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.....  
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(viii) Use the vernier calipers to measure:

(a) thickness (T) of the lens = \_\_\_\_\_ (1mk)

(b) the diameter (D) of the lens = \_\_\_\_\_ (1mk)

ix) Determine the angle  $\alpha$  if  $\sin \alpha = \frac{D}{4f}$  (2mks)

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x) Calculate R using the formula

(2mks)

$$R = \frac{45 (D^2 + T^2)}{2\pi\alpha}$$

**Replace the correct graph**