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232/ 3
PHYSICS
PAPER 3
(PRACTICAL)
JULY / AUGUST 2013
2½ HOURS

SUBUKIA DISTRICT JOINT EXAMS- 2013
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- ❖ *You are advised to spend the first **15 minutes** of the hours given reading through the entire question paper*
- ❖ *Answer all the questions in the spaces provided*
- ❖ *Marks are given for clear record of observations actually made for their suitability and accuracy for the use of them.*
- ❖ *Candidates are advised to record their observations as soon as they are made.*
- ❖ *Mathematical tables and electronic calculators may be used.*

For Examiner's Use Only

Question	Maximum Score	Candidates' Score
1	20	
2 Part i	12	
ii	8	
Total	40	

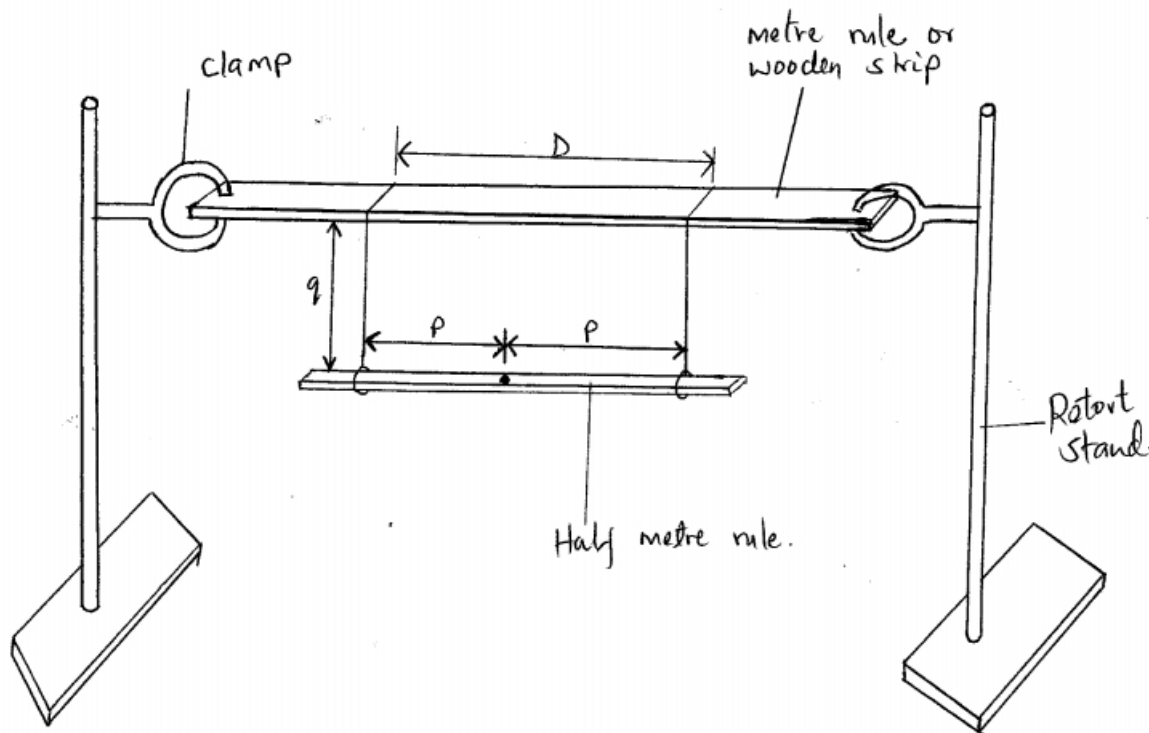
This paper consists of 9 printed pages

QUESTION 1

1. You are provided with the following;
- Two meter rules/ OR one meter rule and a wooden strip.
 - One half meter rule
 - A pair of vernier calipers (to be shared)
 - A stop /watch or stop clock
 - Two retort stand, two bosses and two clamps
 - Two pieces of thread
 - Some cello tape

Proceed as follows;

- a) Measure the thickness, W , of the half meter rule using the vernier calipers provided
 $W = \dots\dots\dots$ cm = $\dots\dots\dots$ m (1mk)
- b) Set up the apparatus as shown in figure 1 such that $D = 2p = 20\text{cm}$ and $q = 20\text{cm}$
Ensure that D is kept constant throughout the experiment (use a piece of cello tape to fix the threads) Ensure also that the loops of thread on the half meter rule are made such that they can slide along the rule. This would enable the adjustment of small q later in the experiment.



Note that the distance p is measured from the centre of the half meter rule.

- c) Adjust the position of the loops on the half meter rule so that $p=21\text{cm}$ (i.e. $2p=42\text{cm}$). You may use a piece of cello tape to keep the loop in position. Measure and record in table 1 the value of q .

N.B: q is the vertical distance between the half meter rule and the meter rule/wooden strip supporting it.

- d) Slightly displace one end of the half meter rule towards you and the other end away from you in a horizontal plane. Measure and record in table 1 the time t for 10 oscillations.
- e) Repeat the procedures in (c) and (d) for other values of p shown in table 1

Complete the table

(7mks)

P(cm)	21.0	19.0	17.0	15.0	13.0	10.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	2.0
Q(cm)										
Time t for 10 oscillations (s)										
Periodic time T for 10 oscillations (s)										
$\frac{T}{10}$ or $\frac{t}{10}$										

f) i) Plot the graph of T (y-axis) against $\frac{p}{q}$ (5mks)

ii) Determine the slope s of the graph when $\frac{p}{q} = 2.0$

s= (3mks)

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g) Determine the constant k for the half meter rule given that $k = \frac{s}{\pi} \sqrt{Dg}$

Where g = 10m/s (2mks)

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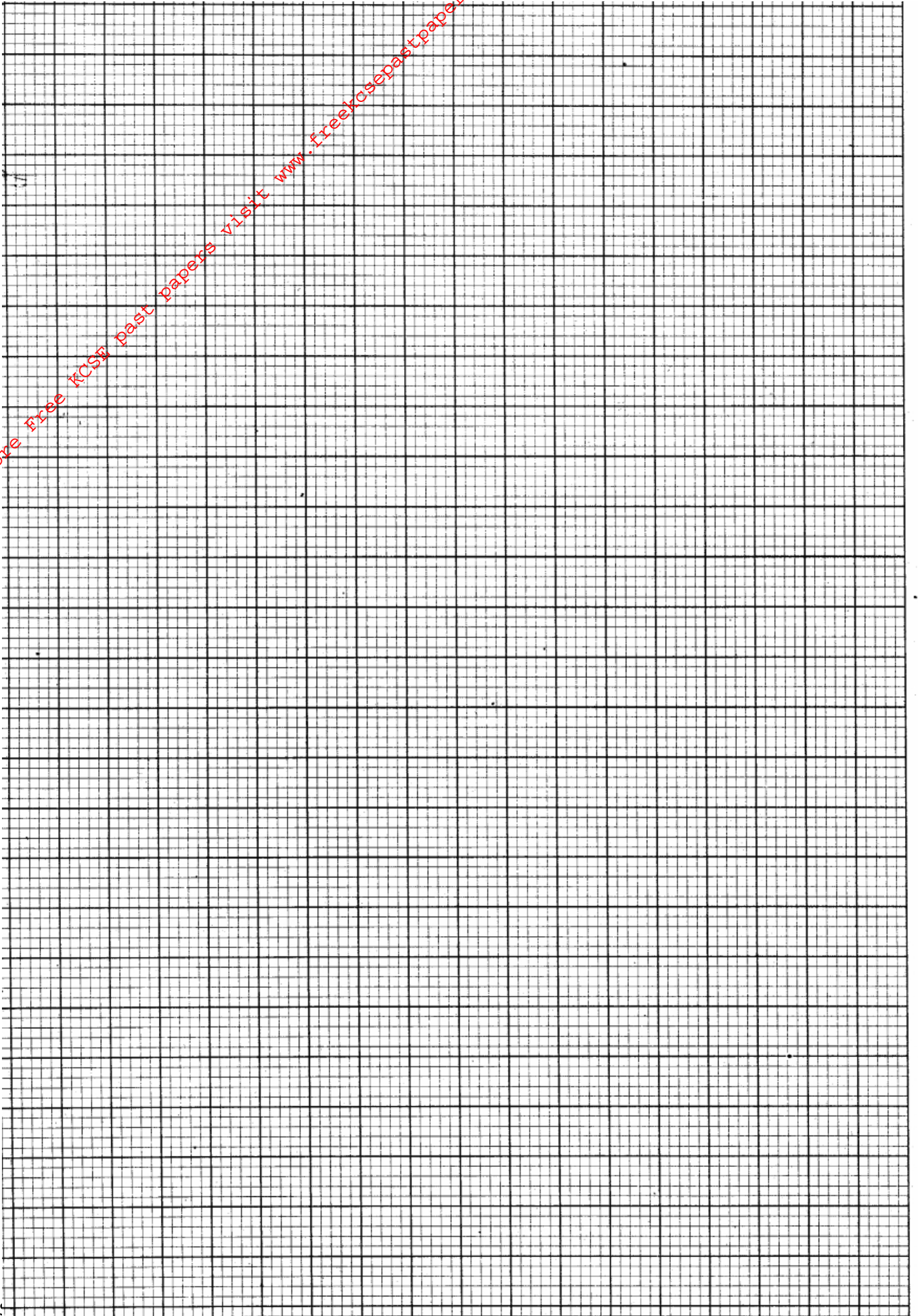
h) Determine the constant k given $k = \frac{\sqrt{L^2 + W^2}}{12}$ Where L = 0.5m (2mks)

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QUESTION 2

2. This question is in two parts. Answer both parts.

PART I

You are provided with the following:

- Two dry cells and a cell holder
- One ammeter
- One voltmeter
- A variable resistor
- A switch
- Connecting wires

Proceed as follows:

a) Set up the circuit as shown in fig 2.

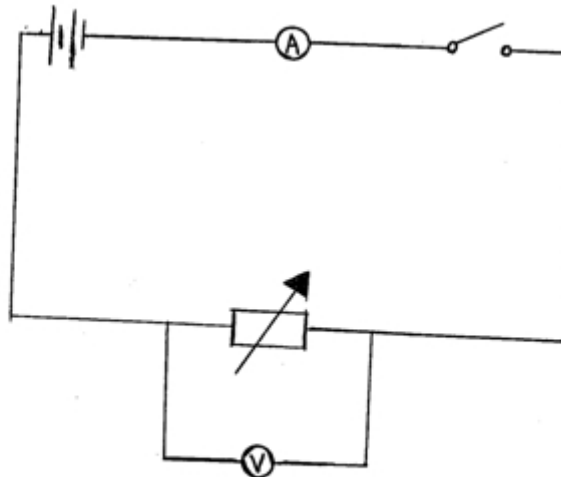


Figure 2.

b) Close switch S and adjust the variable resistor until the voltmeter reads 2.9 volts.

(If 2.9V is not obtainable, take the maximum possible value and insert it in the table in place of 2.9V)

Read and record the value of V and the corresponding value of I in table 2. Open the switch.

c) Repeat the procedures in (b) above for other values of V shown in table 2. Complete the table.

(3mks)

V(volts)	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6
I(A)							

Table 2

d) i) Plot the graph of V (y-axis) against I.

(4mks)

e) From the graph, determine the e.m.f E, and the internal resistance r, of the battery given that

$$E = V + rI.$$

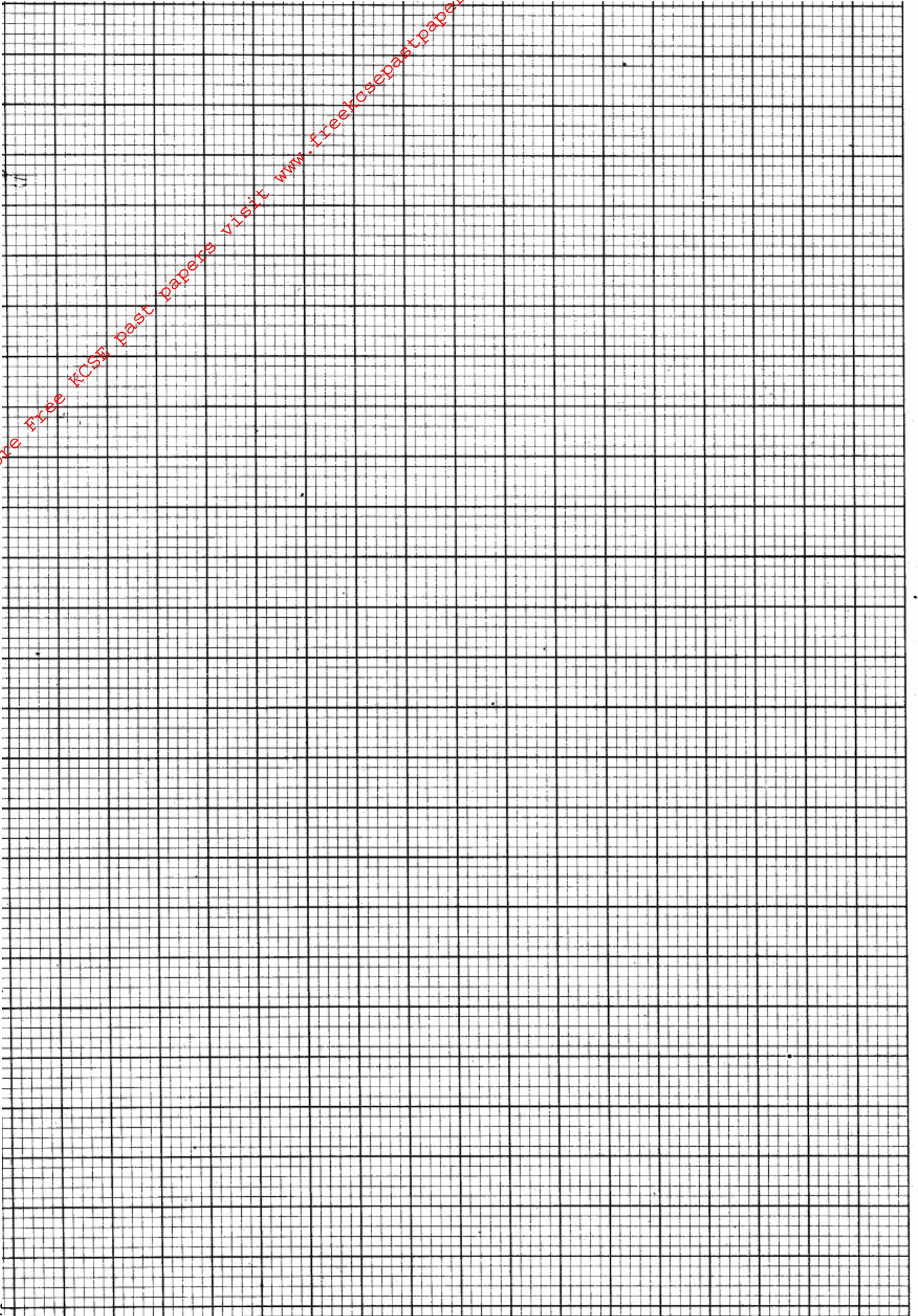
E

.....
.....

r

.....
.....

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Part II

You are provided with the following:

- A voltmeter
- Two dry cells and a cell holder
- A switch
- A resistor labeled R (4Ω)
- A wire mounted on a mm scale and labeled G
- A micrometer screw gauge (to be shared)
- Six connecting wires with six crocodile clips

Proceed as follows:

a) Record the length L_0 of the wire labeled G.

$L_0 = \dots\dots\dots$ (1mk)

Use the micrometer screw gauge provided to measure the diameter of the wire labeled G at two different points and determine the average diameter, d.

The diameter $d_1 = \dots\dots\dots$ mm, $d_2 = \dots\dots\dots$ mm (1mk)

The average diameter $d = \dots\dots\dots$ mm (1mk)

Determine the radius r of the wire in meters.

Radius $r = \dots\dots\dots$ m

b) Set up the apparatus as shown in the circuit diagram in figure 3

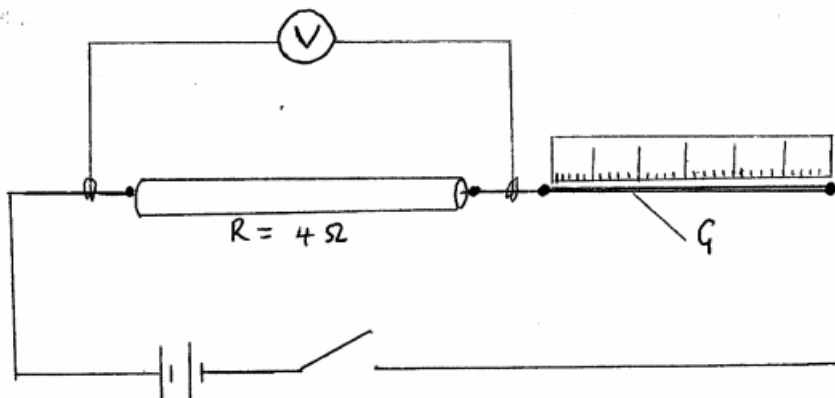


Fig 3.

i) Use the voltmeter provided to measure the p.d, V_R across R and the p.d, V_G across G when the switch is closed.

$V_R = \dots\dots\dots$ Volts (1mk)

$V_G = \dots\dots\dots$ volts

Open the switch.

ii) Use the value of R provided and the value of V_R in b(i) above. Calculate the current I flowing through R when the switch was closed.

$I = \dots\dots\dots$ Amperes (1mk)

iii) Determine the constant H given that

$$H = \frac{100V_G}{I \times L_0}$$

$H = \dots\dots\dots \Omega M^{-1}$ (1mk)

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