

NAME ..... DATE .....

INDEX NO. .... CANDIDATE'S SIGNATURE .....

232/3

### PRE-MOCK

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

**PHYSICS  
PAPER 3  
PRACTICAL  
TIME: 2 ½ HOURS**

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name and index number in the spaces provided
- Answer **ALL** the questions in the spaces provided in the question paper.
- You are supposed to spend the first 15 minutes of the 2 ½ hours allowed for this paper reading the whole paper carefully before commencing your work.
- Marks are given for clear record of observations actually made, their suitability, accuracy and the use made of them.
- Candidates are advised to record their observations as soon as they are made.
- Non- programmable silent electronic calculators and KNEC mathematical table may be used.

#### FOR EXAMINERS USE ONLY

Question 1	b (ii)	c (i)	c (ii)	c (iii)	c (iv)	d (i)	d (ii)
Maximum score	5	5	2	1	1	2	2
Candidate's score							

Question 2	a	b	c (i)	c (ii)	c (iii)	f (i)	f (ii)		
Maximum score	1	8	5	2	2	2	2		
Candidate's score								Grand total	

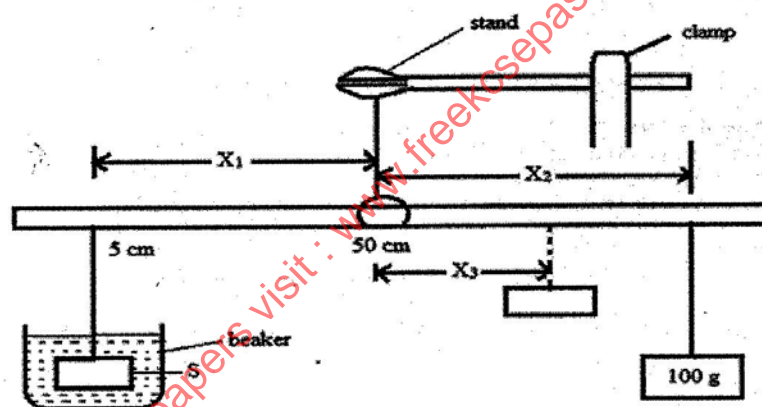
*This paper consists of 6 printed pages.  
Candidates should check to ensure that all pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing*



1. You are provided with:

- Mass S
- One 100g mass
- Metre rule
- Cotton thread (3 –pieces each about 30cm long)
- Retort stand and clamp
- 250cm<sup>3</sup> glass beaker
- 200cm<sup>3</sup> of water

- (a) (i) Make loops of thread on mass S and the 100 g mass  
 (ii) Suspend the metre rule on the clamp from the 50cm mark  
 (iii) Hang mass S from the mark. Balance the metre rule using the 100g mass (see fig. 1 below)



- (iv) Measure the distance  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  from the 50cm mark  
 (v) Repeat the procedures for the values of  $X_1$  indicated in the table below:

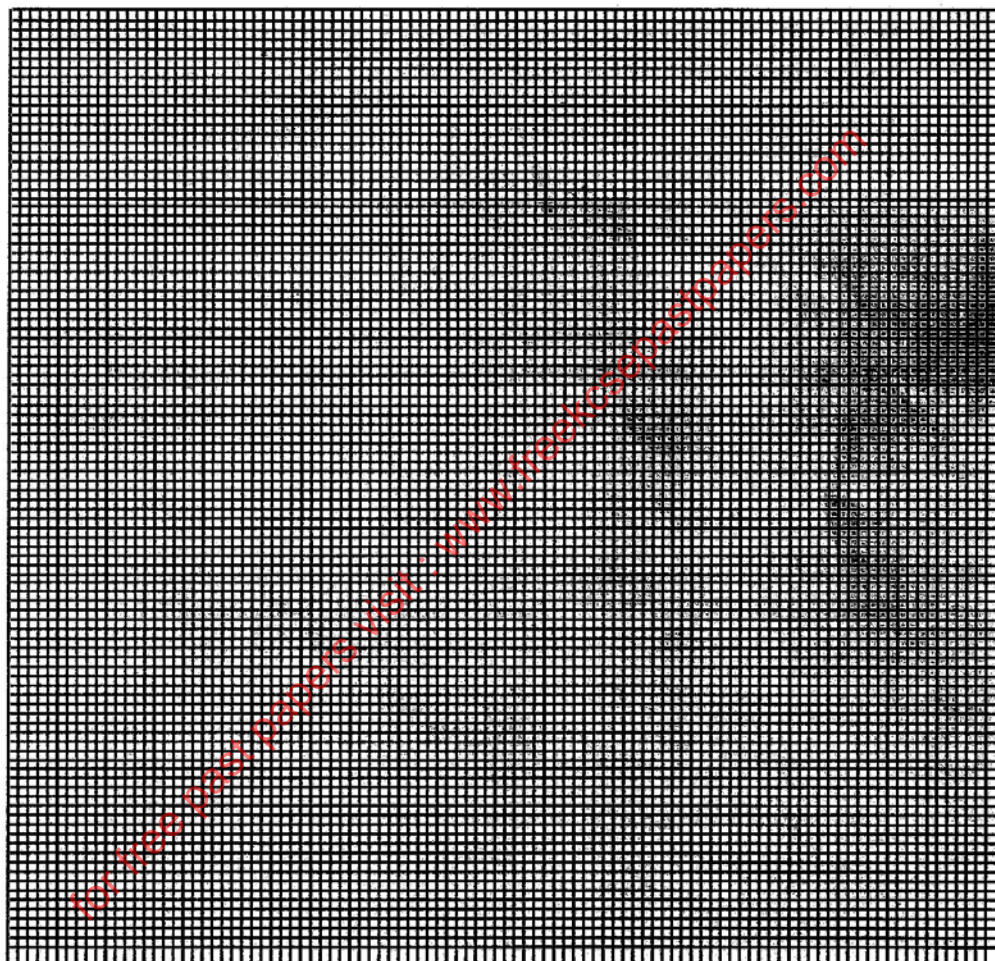
$X_1$ (cm)	$X_2$ (cm)	$X_3$ (cm)	$X_2 - X_3$ (cm)
45			
40			
35			
30			
25			
20			



(b) (i) Repeat steps (a) (iii) to (a) (iv) above, but this time, keep mass S totally immersed in water. Record distance  $X_3$  required to balance the 100g mass in the table above.

(ii) Complete the table for the values of  $(X_2 - X_3)$  (5mks)

(c) (i) Plot a graph of  $X_2$  (Vertical axis) against  $(X_2 - X_3)$  on the grid provided (5mks)





ii) Determine the slope of your graph

(2mks)

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.....  
.....

iii) What physical property does the slope, represent?

(1mk)

.....

iv) Given that the density of water is  $1000\text{kg/m}^3$ , determine the density of mass, S

(1mk)

.....  
.....

(d) (i) Using the apparatus you were given, determine the mass of your metre rule

(2mks)

.....  
.....  
.....

(ii) Draw a diagram of the set-up of the apparatus you have used to work out (d) (i) above

(2mks)

.....  
.....  
.....

2. Part A



You are provided with the following: -

- Ammeter
- A voltmeter
- A straight wire XY mounted on a millimeter scale
- Two jockeys
- 7 connecting wires
- A micrometer screw gauge (to be shared)
- A cell holder for two dry cells
- Two dry cells
- A switch

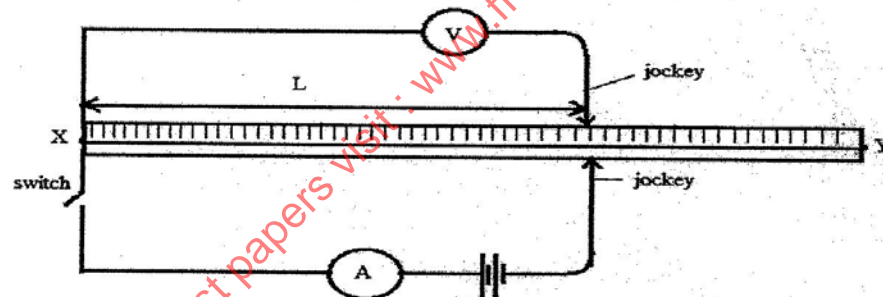
Proceed as follows:

(a) Using the micrometer screw gauge, determine the diameter 'd' of the wire XY

d = \_\_\_\_\_ mm

(1mk)

Set-up the apparatus as shown below:-



b) With both jockeys set at  $L = 10\text{cm}$  from X, measure current  $I$  through the wire and voltage  $V$  across it.

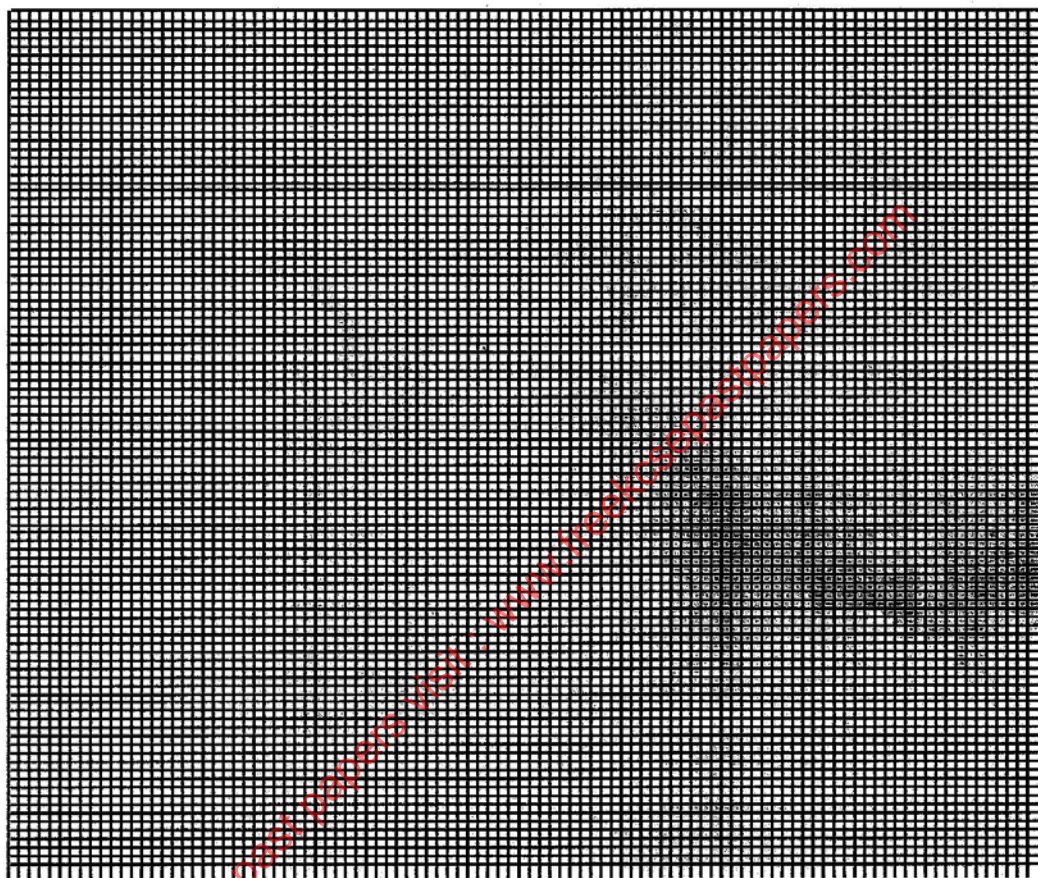
Repeat this procedure for the other values of  $L$  and record in the table below:

(8mks)

Length (cm)	10	30	40	50	70	80	100
Length (m)							
Current $I(\text{A})$							
Voltage $V(\text{V})$							
$R = \frac{V}{I}(\Omega)$							



- c) (i) Using the values in the table above, plot a graph of  $I(A)$  against  $R(\Omega)$  on the grid provided (5mks)



- (ii) Determine the gradient of the graph at  $R = 10\Omega$  (2mks)

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- (iii) Given that  $-I = \frac{\pi d^2 R}{4KL}$  where  $L = 60 \text{ cm}$ , find the value of  $K$  (2mks)



ii) To

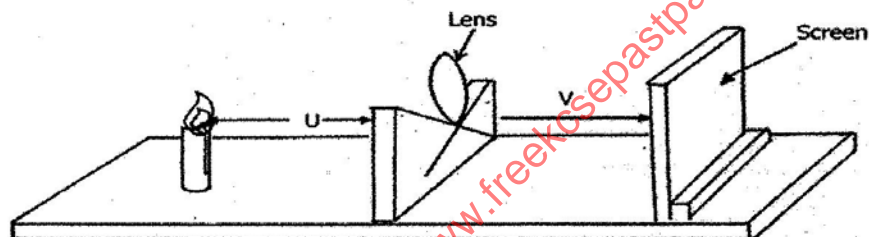
### Part B

You are provided with the following apparatus

- A lens
- A lens holder
- A candle
- A white screen
- A metre rule

### Procedure

- d) Set up the apparatus as shown in the figure 3 below:



- e) Starting with  $u = 30\text{cm}$  adjust the position of the screen to obtain a sharp image of the candle. record value of  $V$  in the table shown below:  
 f) (i) Repeat the procedure above for  $u = 20\text{cm}$  and complete table below:

Table 3

$u$ cm	$v$ cm	$M = \frac{v}{u}$
20		
30		

(2mk)

- (ii) Given that the focal length of the lens satisfies the equation,  $f = \frac{v}{1+m}$  determine the average value of the focal length

(2mks)