## 4.5 PHYSICS (232)

### 4.5.1 Physics Paper 1 (232/1)

**SECTION A**

**1.**

$$L = \frac{18.6 + 18.5 + 18.6 + 18.5}{4} \qquad \surd(1)$$

$$L = \frac{74.2}{4} = 18.55$$

students should record 18.6 cm $\surd(1)$

**2.** 3.46 mm read from photograph. $\surd(1)$

**3.** Weight = Mass x gravity

**OR** (kilograms is the unit of measuring the mass and does not depict the force of gravity)

**4.** (a) BC = Constant $\surd(1)$

(b) CD - decreasing $\surd(1)$

**5.**

$\frac{F}{A} = p$ $\surd(1)$

F = 5 × 24 $\surd(1)$

F = 120 N

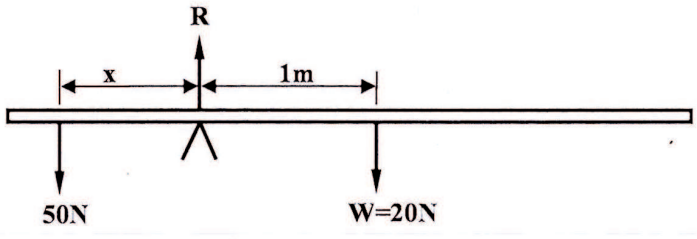
**6.** Volume of drop = Volume of patch $\surd(1)$

Ad = V $\surd(1)$

$d = \frac{V}{A}$

**7.** Flask painted black absorbs more heat;
causing more expansion of air above S than above T; $\surd(1)$
hence S is pushed downwards and T upwards; $\surd(1)$

**8.**



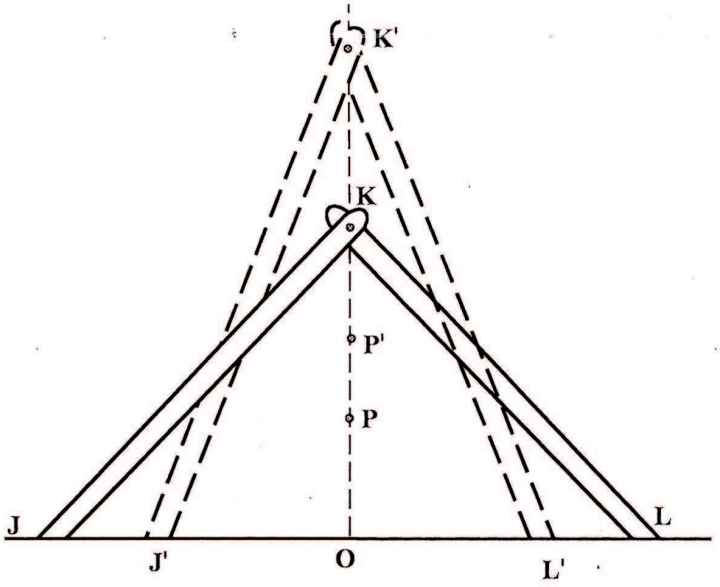

✓ (1)

50 x = 20 × 1 √(1)

x = $\frac{20}{50}$

= 0.4 m √(1)

**9.**




-raised K to K' ✓ (1)

-P also raised to P' ✓ (1)

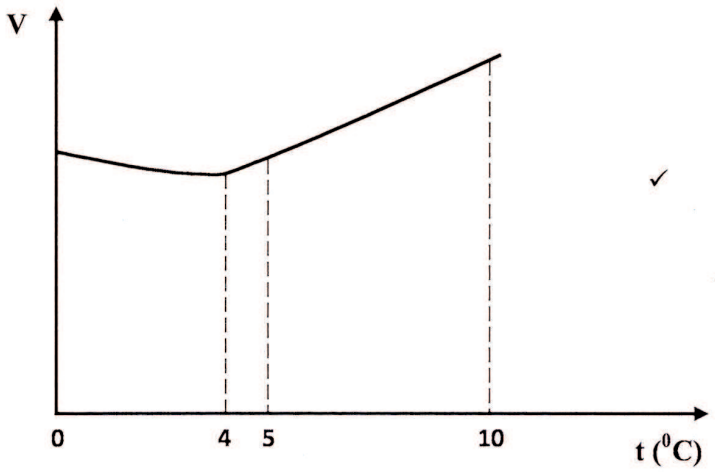
**10.** Extension = 4 mm + 4 mm √(1)

= 8 mm √(1)

**11.** $A_1V_1 = A_2V_2$ √(1)

$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{A_1}{A_2}$ √(1)

**12.**




✓ (1)

**13.** (a) BC - Solid changes to liquid √(1)

(b) DE - Liquid changes to vapour √(1)

**14.** - Collisions / bombardment of particles with air molecules which are in random motion. √(1)

## SECTION B

**15.** (a) (i) Displacement = Area under graph

= 20 × 8 m

= 160 m

(3 marks)

(ii) After point B,

$$a = \frac{0 - 20}{4} \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

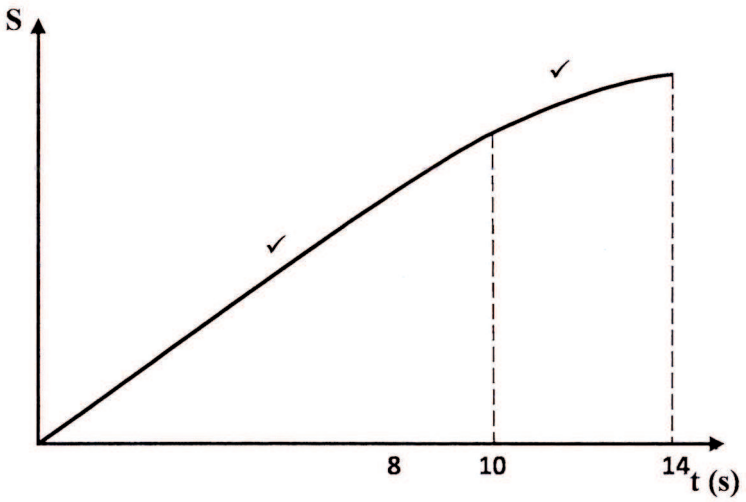
$= -5 \text{ ms}^{-2}$

(iii) F = ma = 2 × -5 N

= -10 N

(3 marks)

(b)




(2)

**16.** (a) (i) Force = 4 N √(1)

(ii) Since velocity is constant. (uniform speed) √(1)

Resultant force is zero = Force downwards is equal to force upwards

= 4N √(1)

(b) (i) M. A = $\frac{load}{Effort} = \frac{20}{4}$ √(1)
√(1)

= 5 √(1)

(ii) V. R = $\frac{Effort\ distance}{Load\ distance}$ ; √(1)

= $\frac{40}{5}$ ; √(1)

= 8 ;

(iii) Efficiency = $\frac{M.A}{V.R}$ x 100% √(1)

= $\frac{5}{8} \times 100$ √(1)

= 62.5% √(1)

**17.** (a) $l_1$ = 142, $T_1$ = 290 K, $T_2$ = 298 K, $l_2$ = ?

$\frac{l_1}{T_1} = \frac{l_2}{T_2}$ or $\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$ √(1)

$l_2 = 142 \times \frac{298}{290}$ √(1)

= 145.9 mm √(1)

(b) In the hot sun the temperature of the
air increases; therefore the speed of the air √(1)
molecules increases hence the rate of
collisions between the molecules and √(1)
tyre increases; The rate of change of momentum (pressure) √(1)
of the molecules also increases.

(c) (i) Heat lost = Heat gained

$mLv + M\,\Delta\theta C_{steam} = M\,\Delta\theta C_{water}$ √(1)

$0.01\,Lv + 0.01 \times 30 \times 4200 = 0.1 \times 4200 \times 50$ √(1)

$0.01\,Lv = 21000 - 1260$ √(1)

$Lv = \frac{19740}{0.01}$

$= 1.974 \times 10^6\ J\,Kg^{-1}K^{-1}$ √(1)

(ii) - All the heat lost by the steam is not absorbed by the water alone.

- Reading the thermometer at wrong meniscus resulting in wrong temperatures.

**18.** (a) Friction between road and tyre. √(1)

(b) Increases the centripetal force acting on the bus. √(1)

(c) (i) - Weight √(1)
- Tension √(1)

(ii) (I) f = 2 revolutions / sec

$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{1}{f}$ √(1)

$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = 2$ √(1)

$\omega = 2 \times 2\pi$

$= 4\,\pi$ rad $S^{-1} = 12.56$

$\simeq 13$ rad $S^{-1}$ √(1)

(II) $T + mg = mr\omega^2$ √(1)

$T = mr\omega^2 - mg$

$= 0.2 \times 0.4\ (16\pi^2) - 0.2 \times 10$ √(1)

$= 10.63$

$= 10.6N$ √(1)

**19.** (a) (i) (I) Volume of water displaced = $2 \times 5$ √(1)

= $10\ cm^3$ √(1)

(II) Mass = Volume × density √(1)

= $10 \times 1$

= 0.01 kg √(1)

∴weight = $0.01 \times 10$ √(1)

= 0.1 N √(1)

(ii) Combined weight = upthrust

= 0.1 N √(1)

(iii) Weight of liquid displaced = 0.1N

Mass of liquid displaced = 0.01 kg = 10 g √(1)

Volume of liquid displaced = $\frac{mass}{density}$ = $\frac{10}{0.8}$

= $12.5\ cm^3$ √(1)

∴ Length submerged = $2l$ = 12.5

(C.S A × $l$ = volume)

$0.8l = 10$ √(1)

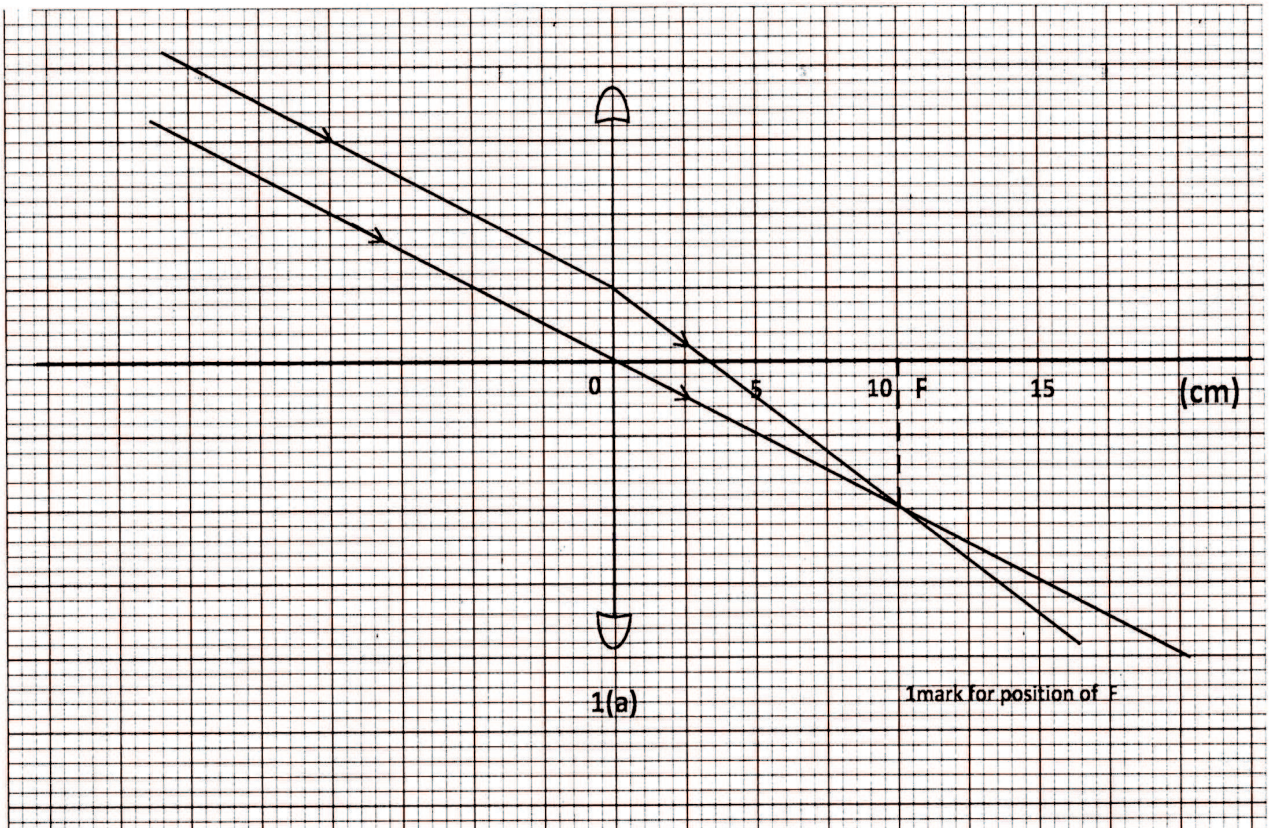
$l = \frac{10}{0.8}$

= 6.25 cm √(1)

(b) Use a narrower test tube. √(1)

### 4.5.2 Physics Paper 2 (232/2)

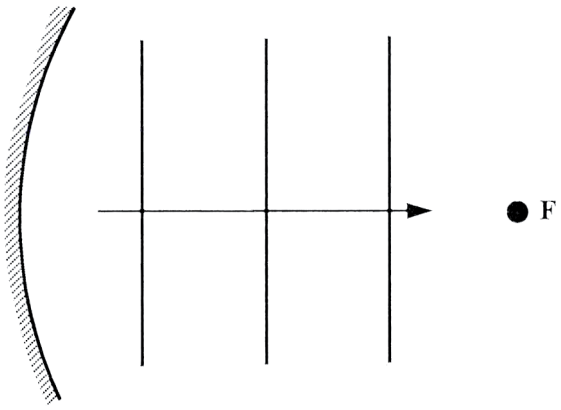
1. (a)




(b) Focal length = 10 cm. √1

2. The capacitance increases. (1 mark)

3.



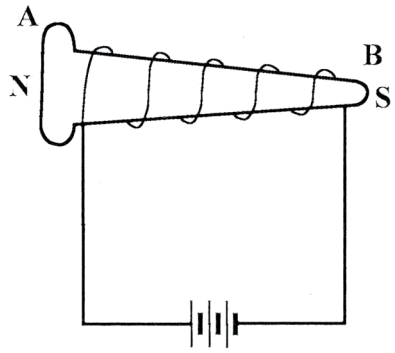

Approximately equally spaced lines √ 1

4. (a) $V = f\lambda$ √ 1

$\lambda = \frac{3.0 \times 10^8}{4 \times 10^6}$ √ 1

75 m√ 1

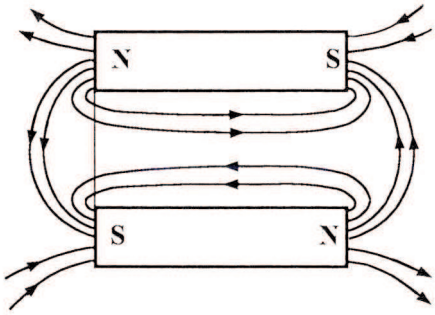
5.




✓ -correct winding (1)

6. (a) Electrons arbsorb enough energy and are ejected√ leaving the electroscope positively charged √ the leaf is repelled by the stem. √

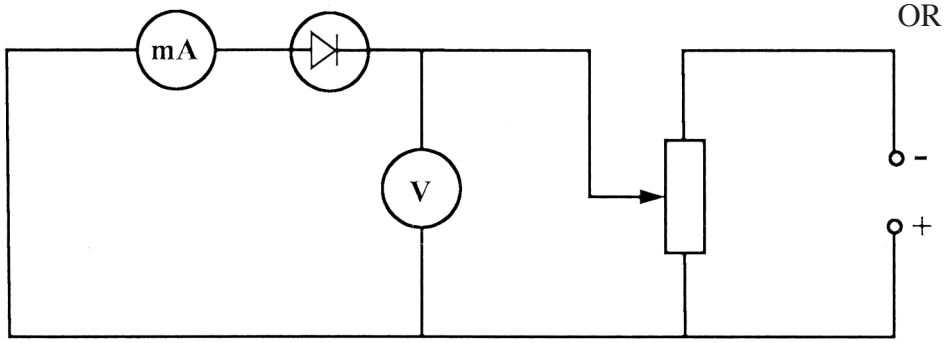
7.




Correct polarity on each magnet

8.

OR equivalent




1 mark for correct bias
1 mark for both ammeter and voltmeter
1 mark for means of varying the p.d. across the diode.

9. $^{226}_{88}Ra \longrightarrow {}^{4}_{2}He + {}^{x}_{y}Q$

(a) $4 + x = 226$
$x = 222\sqrt{}$ 1

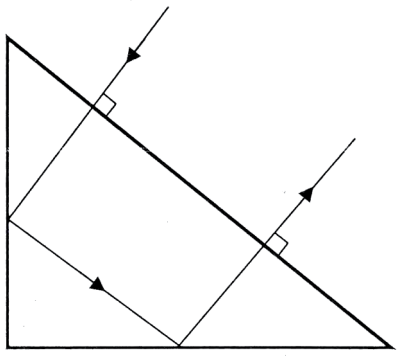
(b) $2 + y = 88$
$y = 86\sqrt{}$ 1

10. - estimate the quantity of charge √1
- test for insulating properties √1
- test for the sign of charge √1
- test for presence of charge √1

(any two correct)

11. It stops the fast moving electrons √ whose kinetic energy is converted to heat.

12.



1 mark for ray incident on hypotenuse

1 mark for showing two internal reflections

13. $Q = 1t$
$n = \frac{Q}{e}$
} 1 mark for either formula

$= \frac{2.0 \times 10^{-4} \times 1}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}}$ 1 mark for substitution

$= 1.25 \times 10^{15}$ electrons 1 mark for answer

## SECTION B

14. (a) (i) I D - soft iron armature √ 1

II E - contacts √ 1

(ii) I. Soft iron core is magnetised √ and 1
attracts the armature √ the hammer hits 1
the gong.

II. Contact is broken √ when armature is 1
attracted by the core. The core then loses magnetism. √ 1
The armature loses magnetism and √ springs back making
contact again and the process is repeated.

(b) (i) $I = \frac{P}{V}$ √ 1

$= \frac{60}{240}$ √ 1

$= 0.25A$ √ 1

(ii) $R = \frac{V}{I}$ √ 1

$R = \frac{240 \times 240}{60}$ √ OR $\frac{240}{0.25}$ 1

$R = 960\,\Omega$ √ 1

15. (a) (i) resistance in the coils. √ 1

(ii) use of thicker copper wires. √ 1

(b) (i) $\frac{N_p}{N_s} = \frac{V_p}{V_s}$ √ 1

$= \frac{240}{12}$ √ 1

$= \frac{20}{1}$ √ 1

(ii) Power input $= V_p I_p$ √ 1

$= 240 \times 0.36$ √ 1

$= 86.4W$ √ 1

(iii) Power output = 80W √ 1

(iv) Efficiency $\frac{power\ output}{power\ input}$ √ 1

$= \frac{80}{86.4}$

$= 92.59\%$ √ 1

16. (a) (i) (I) $I_1 = \frac{V}{R_1}$ √ 1

(II) $I_2 = \frac{V}{R_2}$ √ 1

(III) $I_T = I_1 + I_2$

$I_T = \frac{V}{R_1} + \frac{V}{R_2}$ √ 1

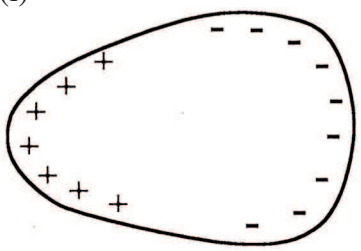
(iii) $I_T = \frac{V}{R_T}$ √ 1

$\frac{V}{R_T} = \frac{V}{R_1} + \frac{V}{R_2}$ √ 1

divide through by V

$\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$, hence $R_T = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$

(b) (i)



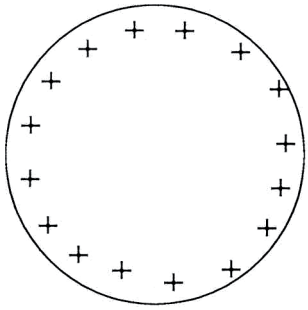
✓ - concentration of positive charges at sharp end — 1

✓ +ve & -ve charges in correct position — 1

(ii) (I) The conductor loses the negative charges to earth. √ 1

(II) The conductor acquires a net √ positive charge/which redistributes itself.

(iii)



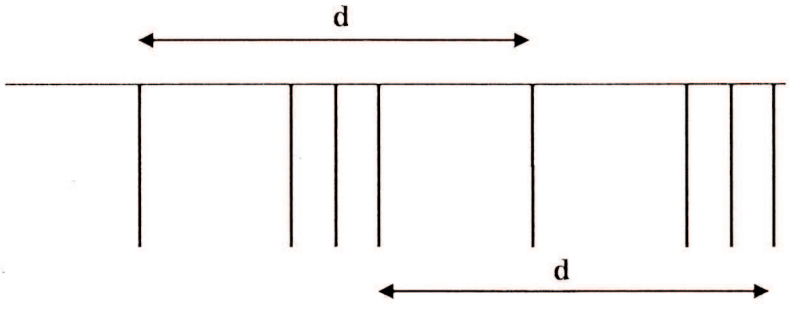
✓ +ve charges uniformly distributed — 1

17. (a) (i) (I) sound is soft when the waves arrive out of phase; √ 1
such waves undergo destructive interference. 1

(ii) same sound - loud. √ 1

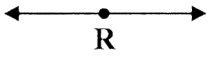
Along PQ the waves undergo 1
constructive intereference as they arrive in phase. √ 1

(b) (i)




✓ -any correct d — 1

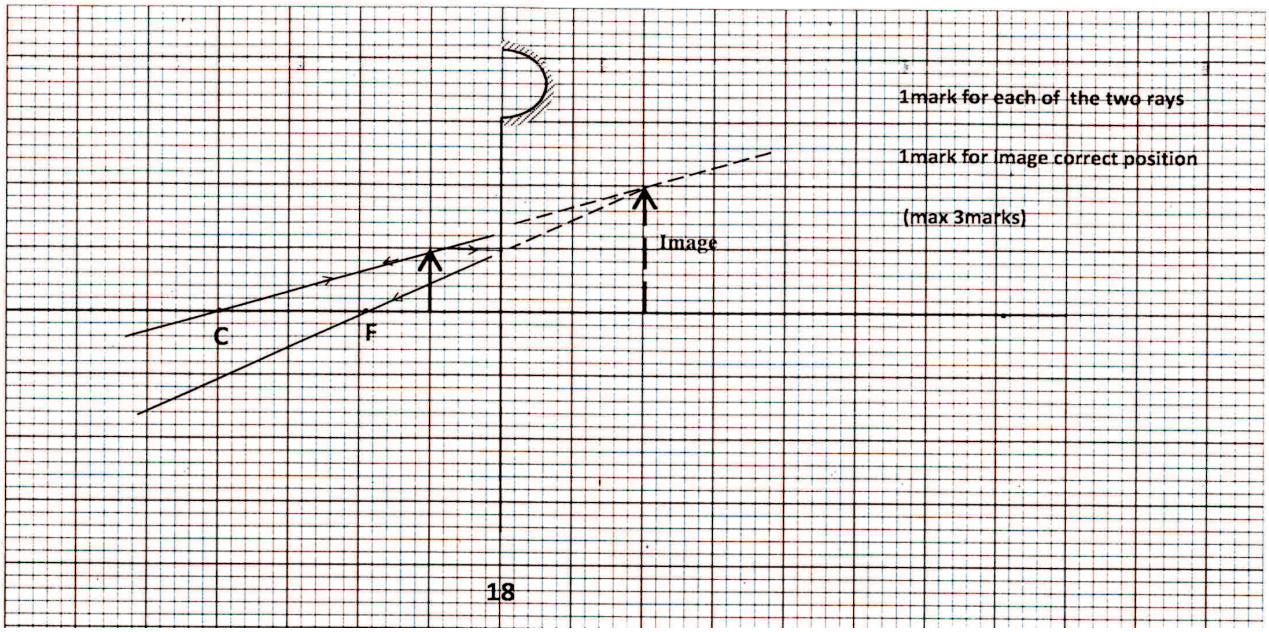
(ii)




√ 1

(iii) As the longitudinal waves pass √ molecule R moves along to either side. 1
For a crest, R moves away from source.

18.



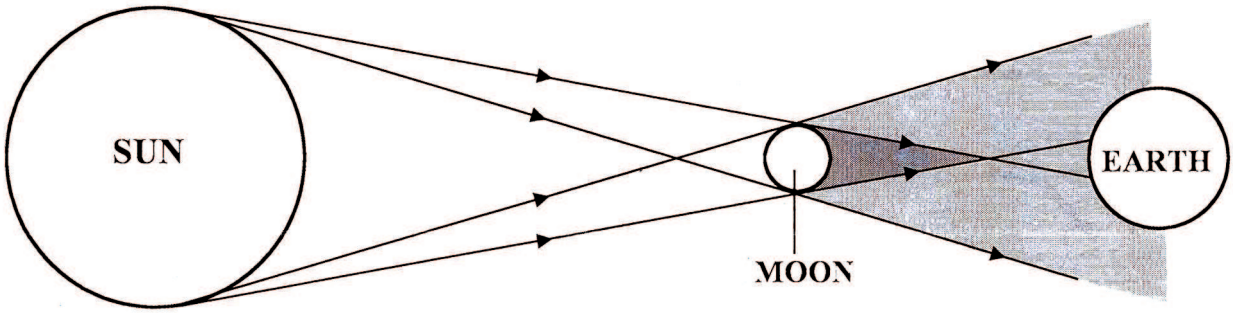

(ii) (I) image distance = 20 cm ± 2 cm √ 1

(II) magnification $= \frac{Image\ dis\tan ce}{Object\ dis\tan ce}$ √ 1

$= \frac{20}{10}$ √ 1

$= 2 \pm 0.2$ √ 1

(iii) Infinity. √ 1




- Outer pair of rays √
- Inner pair of rays √
- proper labelling of umbra and penumbra √

### 4.5.3 Physics Paper 3 (232/3)

**QUESTION ONE PART A**

(a) (i) D = 0.38 mm ± 0.02 (1 mark)

(ii) d = 0.28 mm ± 0.05 (1 mark)

(b) $C_1 = \frac{D}{d} = \frac{0.38}{0.28} = 1.357$

(1 mark)

(c) $l_1$ = 38.5 cm (1 mark)

$l_2$ = 61.5 cm (1 mark)

$(l_1 < l_2)$

$\frac{R_p}{9} = \frac{38.5}{61.5}$

$\therefore R_p = 5.63\Omega$

(2 marks)

$C_2 = \sqrt{\frac{9}{5.63}}$

= 1.264 (2 marks)

(ii) $C_1$ and $C_2$ are nearly equal (to the nearest whole number).

(1 mark)

**QUESTION ONE PART B**

V = 3.1 volts ± 0.1

$I_0 = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{3.1}{4.7 \times 10^3}$ $A$

= 0.659 mA

(3 marks)

$I_1$ = 0.63 mA

For $\frac{I_1}{2}$

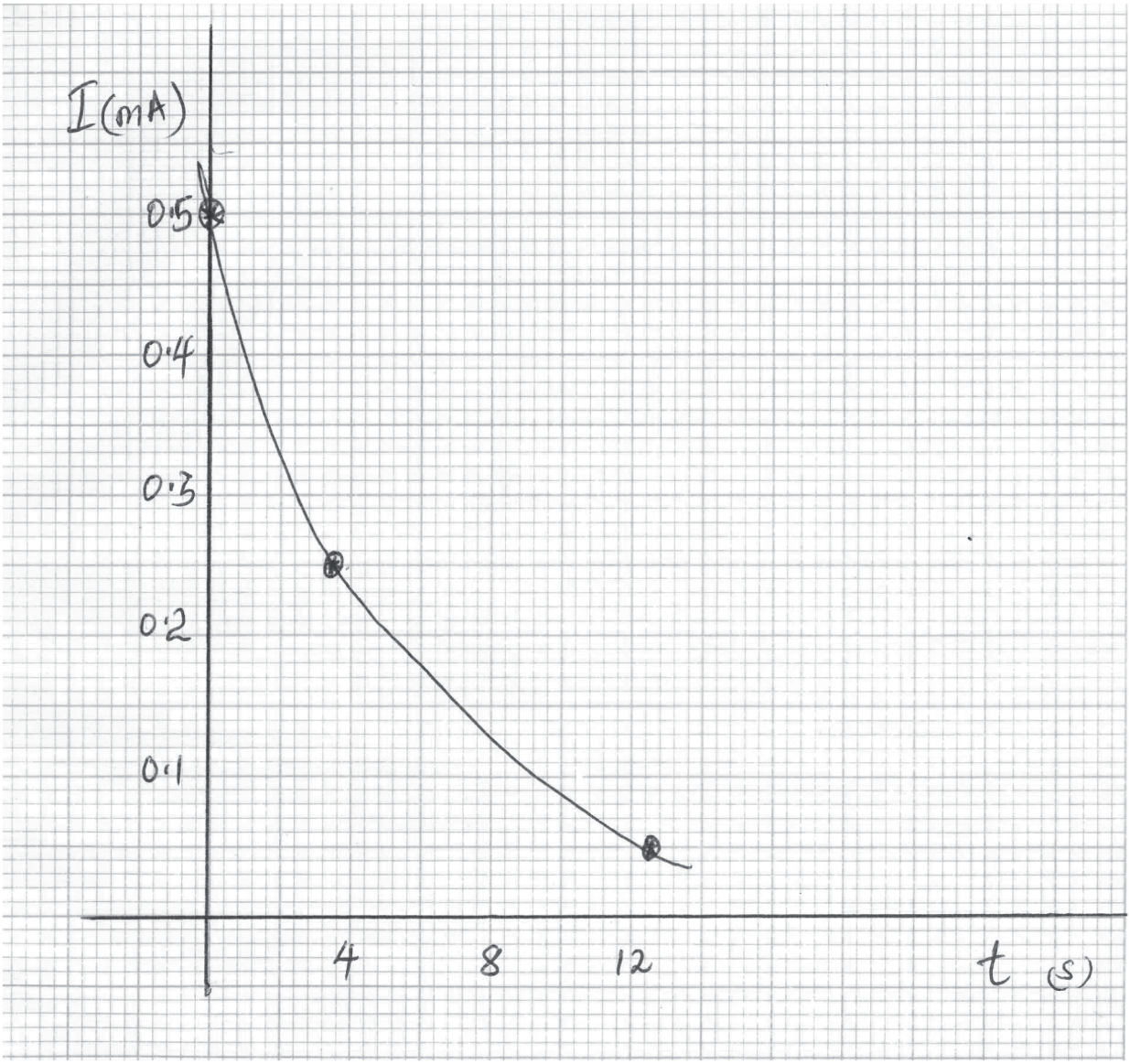
$t_1$ = 3.9 s

(1 mark)

For $\frac{I_1}{10}$

$t_2$ = 13.5 s

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | 0.5 | 0.25 | 0.05 |
| **t** | 0 | 3.6 | 12.5 |




(3 marks)

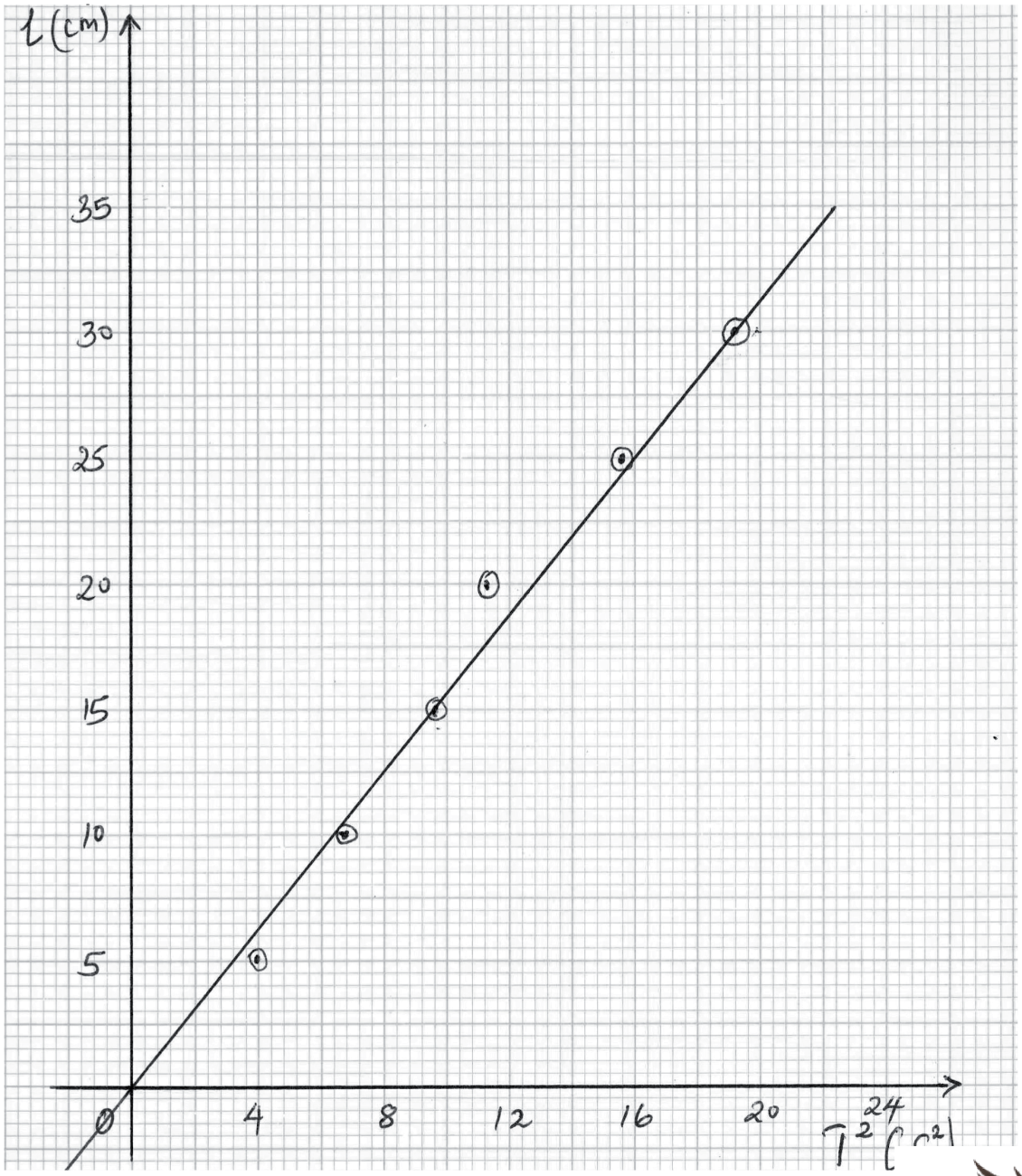
**QUESTION TWO**

(d)

| $l$ (cm) | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| t (s) | 20.1 | 26.3 | 31.2 | 33.0 | 39.6 | 43.4 |
| T (s) | 2.01 | 2.63 | 3.12 | 3.3 | 3.96 | 4.34 |
| $T^2$ ($S^2$) | 4.04 | 6.92 | 9.73 | 10.89 | 15.68 | 19.84 |

(6 marks)

(e) Graph. (5 marks)



(f) Gradient = $\frac{20}{16}\ cm/s^2$

= $\frac{0.20}{16}\ cm/s^2$

= 0.015625 $ms^{-2}$

(3 marks)

(g) $l_N$ = 20 cm = 0.2 m

(i) $t_N$ = 52.0

(ii) $T_N$ = 5.2

(iii) $T_N^2$ = 27.04

(1 mark)

H = $\frac{0.2}{27.04}$ = 0.007396 (1 mark)

(iv) $\frac{H}{S} = \frac{0.007396}{0.015625}$

= 0.4737

(2 marks)