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232/2  
PHYSICS  
Paper 2  
(Theory)  
Oct./Nov. 2014  
2 hours

Candidate's Signature .....

Date .....



THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL  
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education  
PHYSICS  
Paper 2  
(Theory)  
2 hours

Instructions to candidates

- (a) Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.
- (b) Sign and write the date of the examination in the spaces provided.
- (c) This paper consists of **TWO** sections: **A** and **B**.
- (d) Answer **all** the questions in sections **A** and **B** in the spaces provided.
- (e) **All** working **must** be clearly shown.
- (f) Silent non programmable electronic calculators may be used.
- (g) This paper consists of **15** printed pages.
- (h) Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.
- (i) Candidates should answer the questions in English.

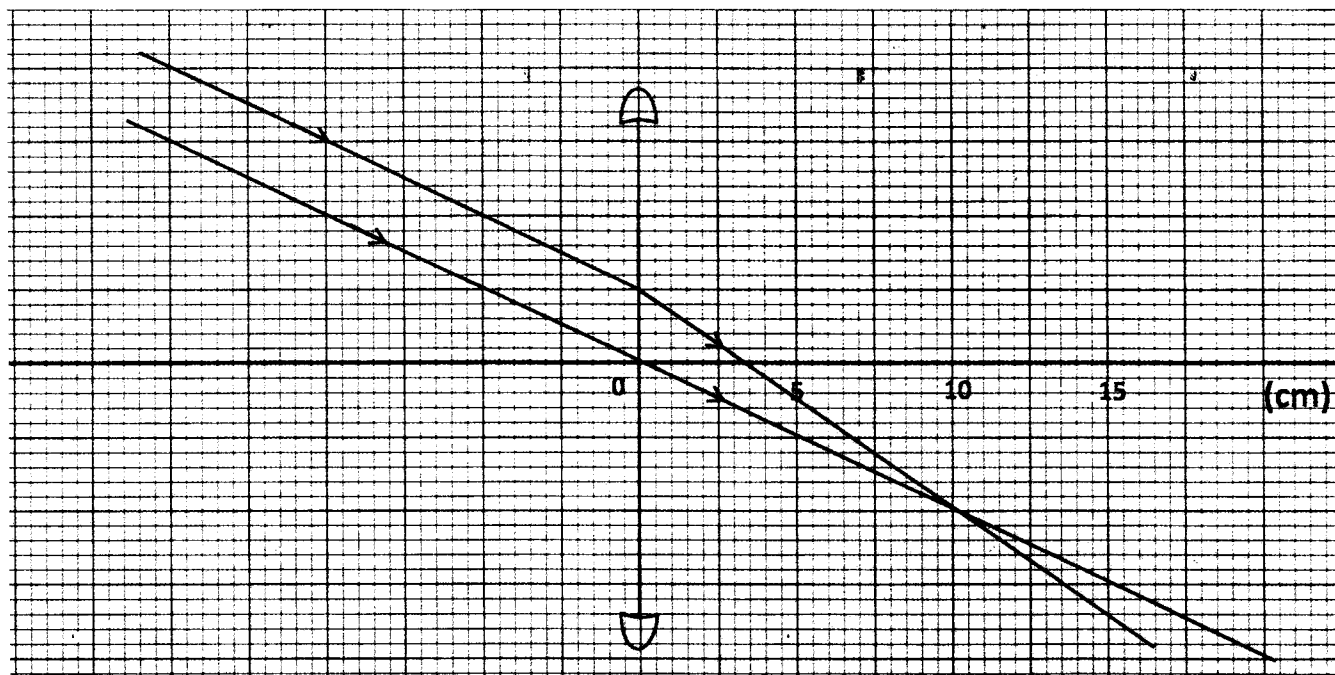
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Section	Question	Maximum Score	Candidate's Score
A	1 - 13	25	
B	14	13	
	15	11	
	16	11	
	17	09	
	18	11	
Total		80	

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

Answer *all* the questions in this section in the spaces provided.

**1** **Figure 1** shows two parallel rays from a distant object passing through a convex lens:



**Figure 1**

- (a) Indicate on the diagram, the position of the principal focus of the lens. (1 mark)
- (b) Determine the focal length of the lens. (1 mark)

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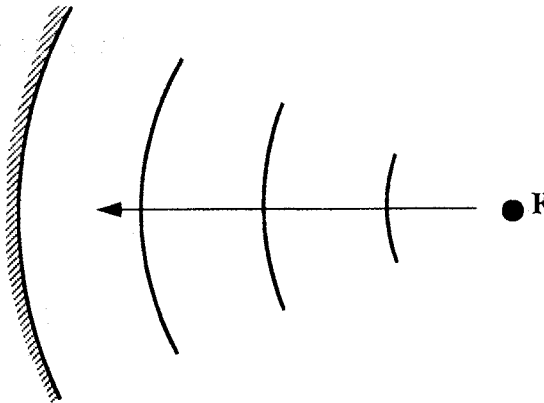
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**2** State the effect of decreasing the distance between the plates of a parallel plate capacitor on the capacitance. (1 mark)

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- 3 **Figure 2** shows circular waves originating from the principal focus F of a concave mirror and moving towards the mirror.



**Figure 2**

Complete the diagram to show the reflected waves. (1 mark)

- 4 The frequency of an electromagnetic wave is  $4.0 \times 10^6$  Hz. Determine its wavelength. (take speed of light as  $3.0 \times 10^8$  ms<sup>-1</sup>). (3 marks)

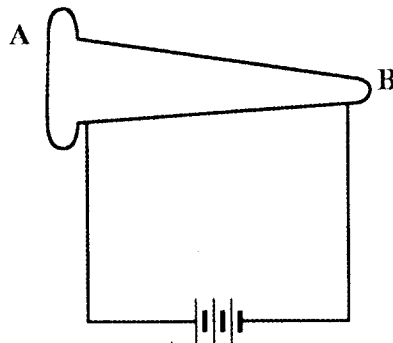
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- 5 **Figure 3** shows a nail on which a wire is to be wound to make an electromagnet.



**Figure 3**

By drawing, show how the wire should be wound around the nail so that end A becomes a north pole and end B a south pole. (1 mark)

- 6 It is observed that when the cap of an uncharged electroscope is irradiated with light of high frequency, the leaf of the electroscope rises. Explain this observation. (3 marks)

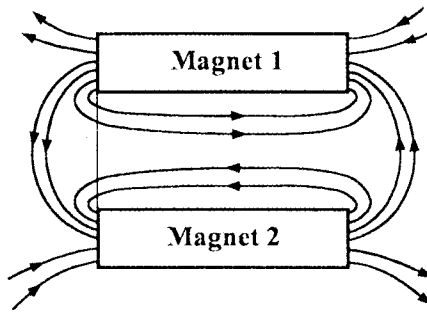
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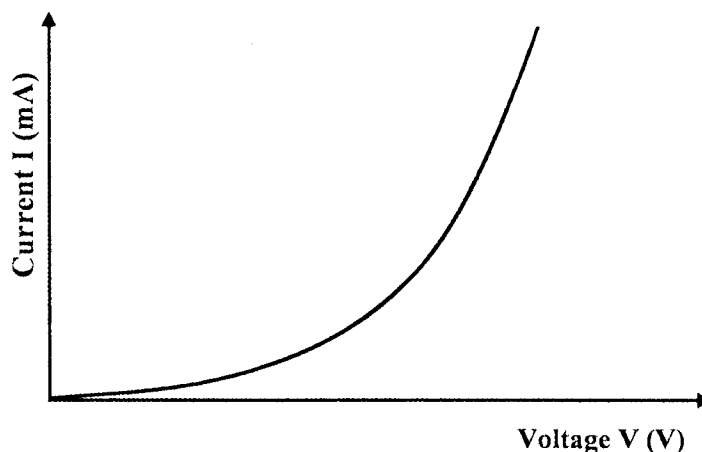
- 7 **Figure 4** shows the magnetic field pattern around two bar magnets placed side by side.



**Figure 4**

Indicate on the diagram the poles of each magnet. (1 mark)

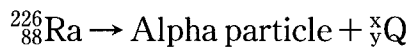
8 **Figure 5** shows a graph of current against voltage for a semiconductor diode.



**Figure 5**

In the space provided, draw a circuit diagram that may be used to obtain values needed to draw the graph in **figure 5**. (3 marks)

9 Radium undergoes radioactive decay by emitting an alpha particle to form a daughter nuclide Q as in the reaction:



Determine the values of:

(a) x ..... (1 mark)

(b) y ..... (1 mark)

10 State **two** uses of a charged gold leaf electroscope. (2 marks)

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11 The anode of an x-ray tube becomes hot when the tube is in use. State the reason for this. (1 mark)

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12 Draw a ray diagram to show how a ray of light may be totally internally reflected two times in an isosceles right - angled glass prism. (*Assume that the critical angle of glass is  $42^\circ$* ) (2 marks)

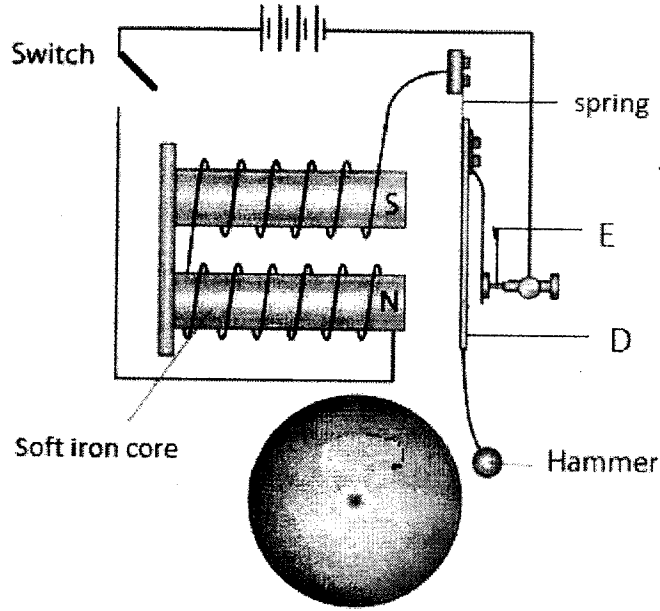
13 The current of electrons hitting the screen of a cathode ray oscilloscope is  $2.0 \times 10^{-4}$  A . Determine the number of electrons that strike the screen each second. (*take charge of an electron as  $1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  C*). (3 marks)

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**SECTION B (55 marks)**

Answer *all* the questions in this section in the spaces provided.

14 (a) **Figure 6** shows a simple electric bell circuit.



**Figure 6**

(i) Name the parts labelled:

- (I) **D** ..... (1 mark)
- (II) **E** ..... (1 mark)

(ii) When the switch is closed, the hammer hits the gong repeatedly. Explain why:

(I) the hammer hits the gong. (2 marks)

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(II) the hammer hits the gong repeatedly. (3 marks)

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(b) An electric bulb is rated 60 W, 240 V. Determine:

(i) the current that flows through it when it is connected to a 240 V supply. (3 marks)

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(ii) the resistance of the bulb. (3 marks)

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15 (a) One of the causes of energy loss in a transformer is heating in the coils when current flows. State:

(i) the reason why the current causes heating. (1 mark)

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(ii) how the heating can be minimized. (1 mark)

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(b) The input voltage of a transformer is 240 V and its output is 12 V. When an 80 W bulb is connected across the secondary coil, the current in the primary coil is 0.36 A. Determine:

(i) the ratio  $\frac{N_P}{N_S}$  of the transformer, (where  $N_P$  is the number of turns in the primary coil and  $N_S$  is the number of turns in the secondary coil) (3 marks)

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(ii) the power input of the transformer. (3 marks)

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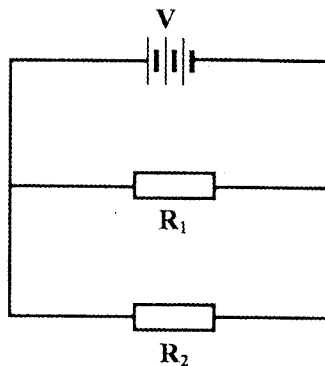
(iii) the power output of the transformer. (1 mark)

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(iv) the efficiency of the transformer. (2 marks)

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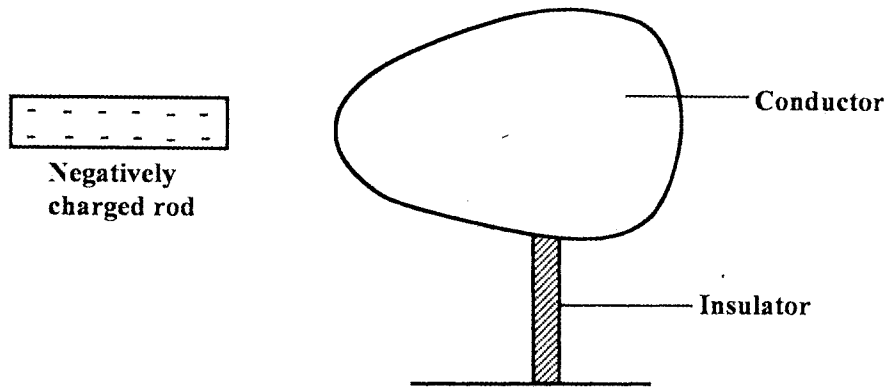
- 16 (a) **Figure 7** shows resistors  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  connected in parallel. Their ends are connected to a battery of potential difference  $V$  volts.



**Figure 7**

- (i) In terms of  $V$ ,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , write an expression for:
- (I) current  $I_1$  through  $R_1$ . (1 mark)
- .....
- (II) current  $I_2$  through  $R_2$ ; (1 mark)
- .....
- (III) total current  $I$  in the circuit. (1 mark)
- .....
- (ii) Show that the total resistance  $R_T$  is given by  $R_T = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$ . (3 marks)
- .....
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- (b) **Figure 8** shows a negatively charged rod placed near an uncharged conductor resting on an insulating support.



**Figure 8**

- (i) Show the charge distribution on the conductor. (2 marks)

- (ii) State the effect:

- (I) of momentarily touching the conductor with a finger while the charged rod is still near the conductor. (1 mark)

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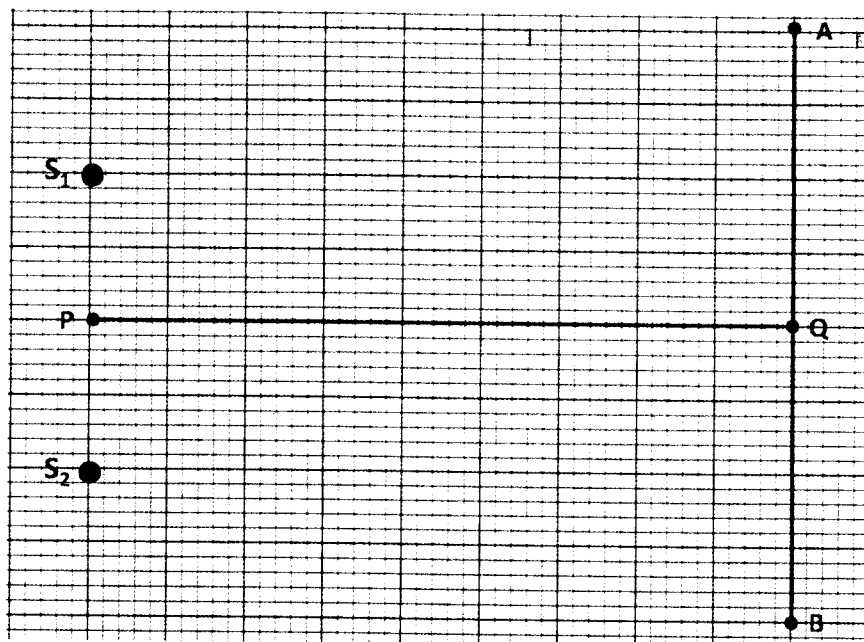
- (II) on the charge distribution of withdrawing the negatively charged rod after momentarily touching the conductor. (1 mark)

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- (iii) In the space provided, sketch a diagram to show how the charge in ii (II) would have been distributed if the conductor was a sphere.

(1 mark)

- 17 (a) **Figure 9** shows two speakers  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  which produce sound of the same frequency. They are placed equidistant from a line  $AB$  and a line  $PQ$ . ( $PQ$  is perpendicular to line  $AB$ ).



**Figure 9**

- (i) A student walking from A to B hears alternating loud and soft sounds. Explain why at some point the sound heard is soft. (2 marks)

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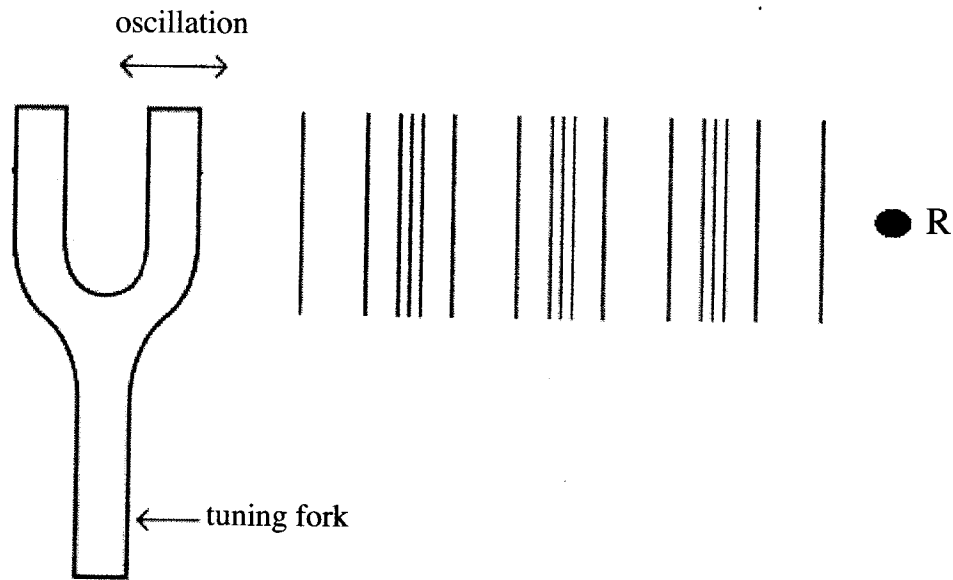
- (ii) The student now walks along line PQ. State with reason the nature of the sound the student hears. (3 marks)

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- (b) **Figure 10** shows sound waves in air produced by a vibrating tuning fork. R is an air molecule on the path of the waves.



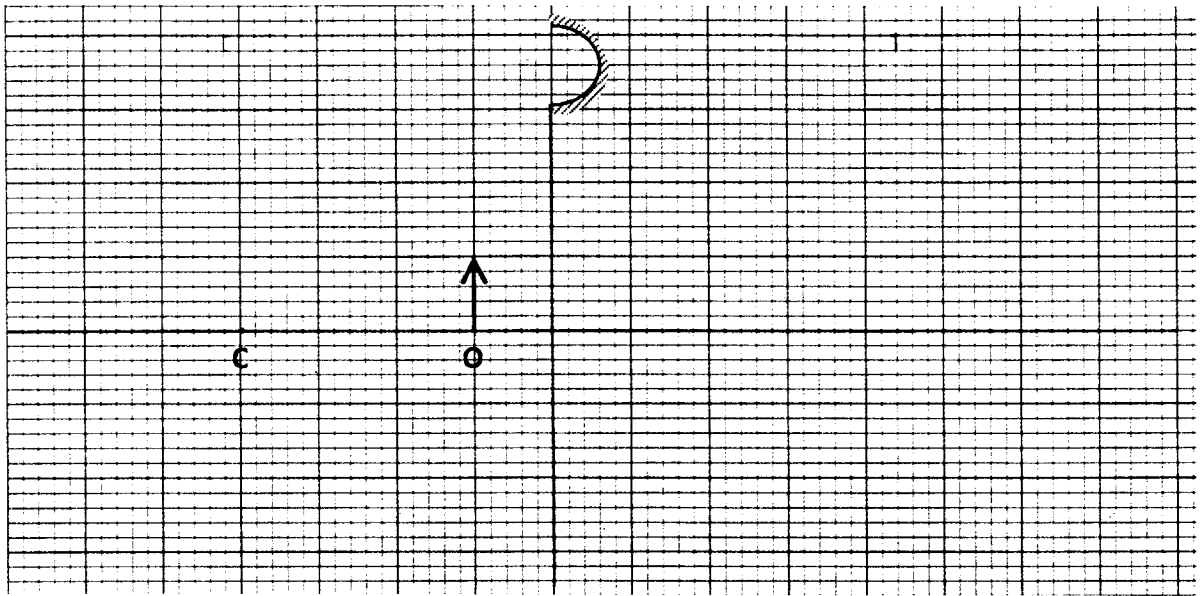
**Figure 10**

- (i) Using a line, indicate on the diagram a distance  $d$  equal to one wavelength of the wave. (1 mark)
- (ii) In the space provided, show with an arrow the direction of motion of the air molecule R as the waves pass. (1 mark)

(iii) Explain the reason for the answer in (ii). (2 marks)

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18 **Figure 11** shows an object placed 10 cm in front of a concave mirror whose radius of curvature is 40 cm.



**Figure 11**

(a) (i) On the same figure, draw a ray diagram to show the position of the image formed. (3 marks)

(ii) Use the ray diagram to determine:

(I) the image distance. (1 mark)

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(II) the magnification. (3 marks)

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(iii) State where the position of the image would be if the object had been placed at the principal focus. (1 mark)

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(b) Draw a ray diagram to show the formation of a partially dark shadow and a totally dark shadow during the eclipse of the sun. (3 marks)

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*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education, 2014*

*Physics*

*Paper 2*