**NAME…………………………………………………….ADM…………CLASS………….**

**MWAKICAN JOINT EXAM TEAM (MJET)**

**FORM 3– 2017 TERM 2**

**232/1**

**PHYSICS**

**PAPER 1**

**TIME: 2 HRS**

**INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES:**

1. Write your name and Admission number in the spaces provided.
2. Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.
3. Mathematical tables and electronic calculators may be used.
4. All workings must be clearly shown where necessary.

**FOR EXAMINERS USE ONLY:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SECTION** | **QUESTIONS** | **MAXIMUM SCORE** | **CANDIDATES SCORE** |
| A | 1 – 12 | 25 |  |
|  | 13 | 12 |  |
| B | 14 | 6 |  |
|  | 15 | 11 |  |
|  | 16 | 10 |  |
|  | 17 | 9 |  |
|  | 18 | 7 |  |
| **TOTAL** | **80** |  |

**SECTION A:25MKS – *Answer all the questions in this section***

1. Figure 1 shows a measuring cylinder containing some water



Determine the reading on the measuring cylinder, after three drops of water each of volume 0.6cm3 are added. (2 marks)

1. Figure below shows parts A, B and C of a glass tube.



 State with a reason the part of the tube in which the pressure will be lowest when air is blown through

 the tube from A towards C. (2 marks)

1. A uniform rod of length 4m and mass 4 kg is pivoted at 3.6m mark. The rod is held horizontally with a vertical rope at 4m mark as shown below

**3.6m**

**4m**

**rope**

**T**



 Calculate tension **T** in the rope (Take g=10N/kg) (3mks)

1. State one factor that determines the height to which water rises in a capillary tube in a given place. (1mark)
2. The figure below shows two aluminum metal rods A and B of equal length held over a Bunsen flame.

 

If it is observed that the wax in rod B melts faster. Give a reason for this observation. (2mks)

1. Draw a vernier callipers whose reading is 0.06cm. (1mk)
2. The figure below shows a block of ice placed inside a beaker.



 State and explain the effect on stability of a beaker when the ice has melted. (2mks)

1. A student pulls a block of wood of mass 4kg along a horizontal surface by applying a constant force of 15N. Calculate the co- efficient of friction between the surface and the block. (3mks)

1. Two identical blocks of mass $m kg$ each travel towards each other on a frictionless air track at speeds of 60cm/s and 40cm /s. They stick together on impact.

40cm/s

60cm/s

 What is the common velocity of the masses after impact? (3 mks)

1. In a vacuum flask the walls enclosing the vacuum are silvered on the inside. State the reason for this. (1mk)
2. Explain why brakes fail in a hydraulic braking system when air gets into the system. (2mks)
3. The forces acting on a trolley are as shown below.

 

Find the acceleration of the trolley. (3 mks)

**SECTION B: 55Mks- *Answer all the questions in this section***

1. In an experiment to estimate the size of an oil molecule, an oil drop of diameter 0.05cm spreads over water to form a circular patch whose diameter is 15cm.

 (a) Explain why the oil spreads over water. (1mk)

 (b) Determine:

 (i) Volume of the drop. (3mks)

 (ii) Area of the patch (3mks)

 (iii) Size of the oil molecule (3mks)

 (c) State two assumption made in b (iii) above (2mks)

1. Brownian motion of smoke particles can be studied by using the apparatus shown below. To observe the motion, some smoke is closed in the smoke cell and then observed through the Microscope.

 

 (a) Explain the role of the smoke particles, lens and microscope in the experiment.

 (i) Smoke particles. (1 mk)

 (ii) Lens (1 mk)

 (iii) Microscope (lmk)

 (b) State and explain the nature of the observed motion of the smoke particles. (2rnks)

 (c) State what will be observed about the motion of the smoke particles if the temperature surrounding the smoke cell is raised slightly. (1 mk)

1. (a) The figure **below** shows an inclined plane, a trolley of mass 30kg is pulled up a slope by a force of

 100N, parallel to the slope. The trolley moves so that the centre of mass C travels from points A to B.

•

A

C

100N

B

10m

15º

Determine

1. Mechanical advantage of the trolley (2 mks)

 (ii) The work done by the force in moving the trolley from **A** to **B**. (2 mks)

(iii) The work done against gravity (2 mks)

(iv) The work done in overcoming the frictional force. (1mk)

 (iv) The efficiency of the system. (3 mks)

 (b) The figure shows a simple pendulum of mass 400g oscillating between Y and Z.

Support

Thin cord

Pendulum bob

y

x

z

Ground

 State the type of energy the body possesses at

 (i) Position y ( ½ Mark)

 (ii) Position x ( ½ Mark)

1. (a) Differentiate between distance and displacement (1 mk)

 (b) The figure below shows dots which were made by a ticker tape-timer attached to a trolley. The trolley was

 moving in the direction shown.



 If the frequency used was 50 Hz, distance A$B=12cm and BC=7.2cm,$ determine

i) The velocities between AB and BC (2marks)

ii) the acceleration of the trolley. (2marks)

(b) An object is released to fall vertically from height of 100m. At the same time another object is projected vertically upward with velocity of 40m/s.

 (i) Calculate the time taken before the objects meet (3 marks)

 (ii) At what height do the objects meet? (2marks)



1. 13.(c) The figure below shows parts A and B of a glass tube

**B**

**A**

(i) State the part of the tube in which the pressure will be lowest when air is blown through the

 tube to from **A** to **B** (1mk)

(ii) Compare the velocity of air at **A** and at **B** (2mks)

(iii) What is the relationship between the velocity of the air and its pressure at any point along

 the tube AB? (2mks)

(d) Water flows a horizontal pipe of cross-section area 35cm2 and constriction of cross section

 area 5cm2. If the speed of water at the constriction is 2m/s, calculate

 (i) Rate of flow (2 mks)

 (ii) The speed in the wide section (2mks)

1. (a) State Hooke’s law (1mk)

(b) The graph provided is of force (y-axis) against extension.



(i) From the graph determine the work done in stretching spring by 3cm (3mks)

(ii) Use the graph to determine the spring constant. Give your answer in SI units (3 mks)