

NAME.....INDEX NO.....

STUDENT'S SIGNATURE.....DATE.....

232/1

PHYSICS

FORM IV

PAPER I

TIME: 2 HOURS

MOKASA II PRE-MOCKS 2019

TERM II FORM FOUR-2019

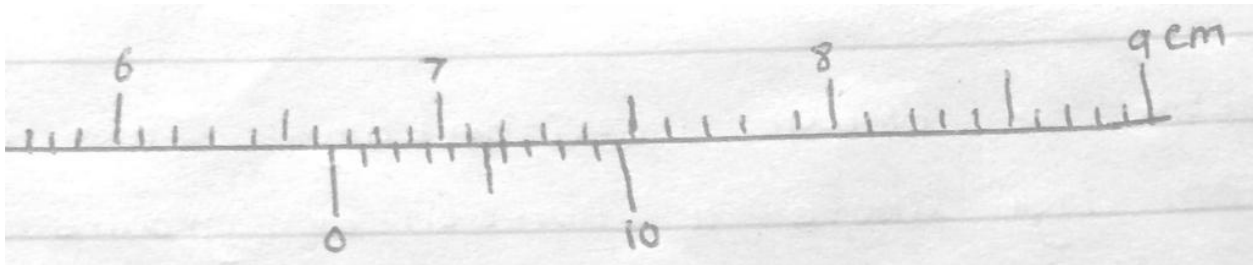
INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

- ❖ Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above
- ❖ Sign and write the date of the examination in the spaces provided
- ❖ Attempt **ALL** questions in sections A and B.
- ❖ All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.
- ❖ All working must be clearly shown
- ❖ Non programmable silent electronic calculators and KNEC mathematics table may be used except where stated otherwise

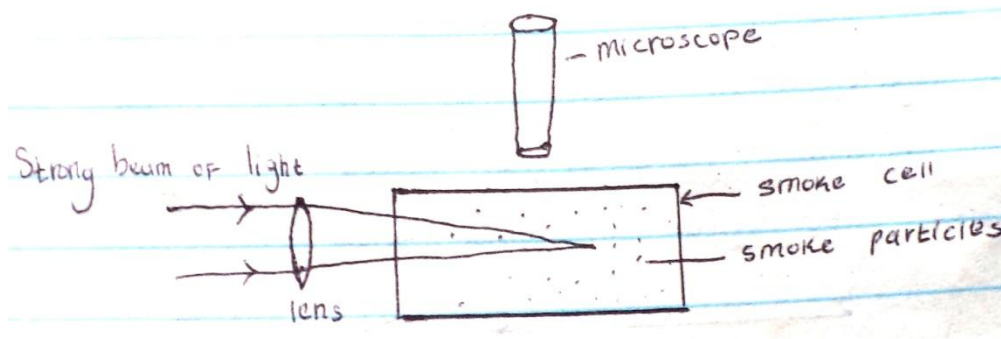
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Section	Maximum Score	Candidates' Score
A	45	
B	55	
	100	

1. What is the reading of the vernier callipers shown in the diagram below if it has a positive error of 0.02cm? (3mks)

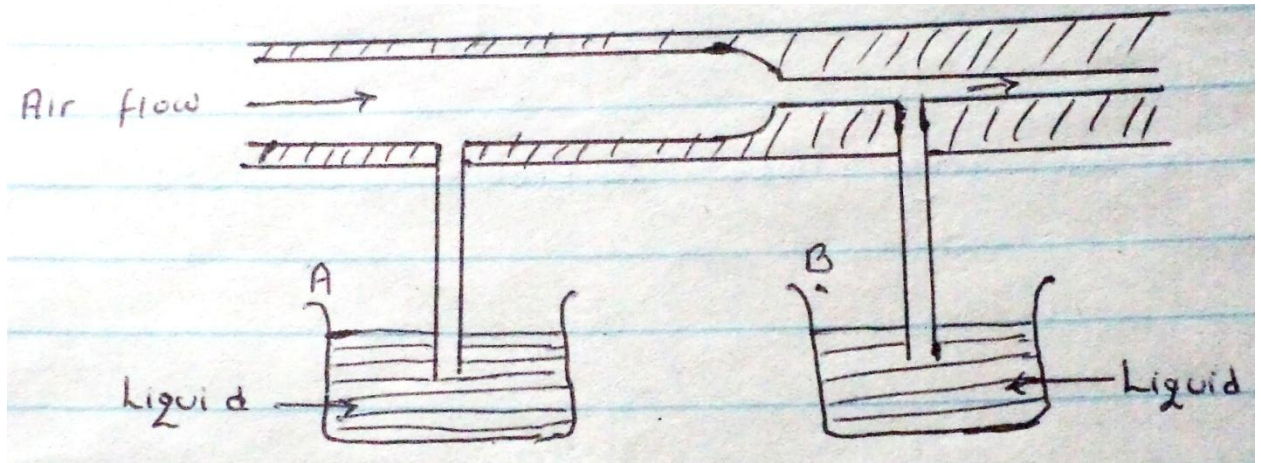


2. The figure below shows apparatus used to observe behavior of smoke particles in a smoke cell.



- a) State a reason why smoke particles are used in the experiment. (1mk)
- b) State the observation made. (1mk)
- c) What would happen if temperature was lowered? (1mk)

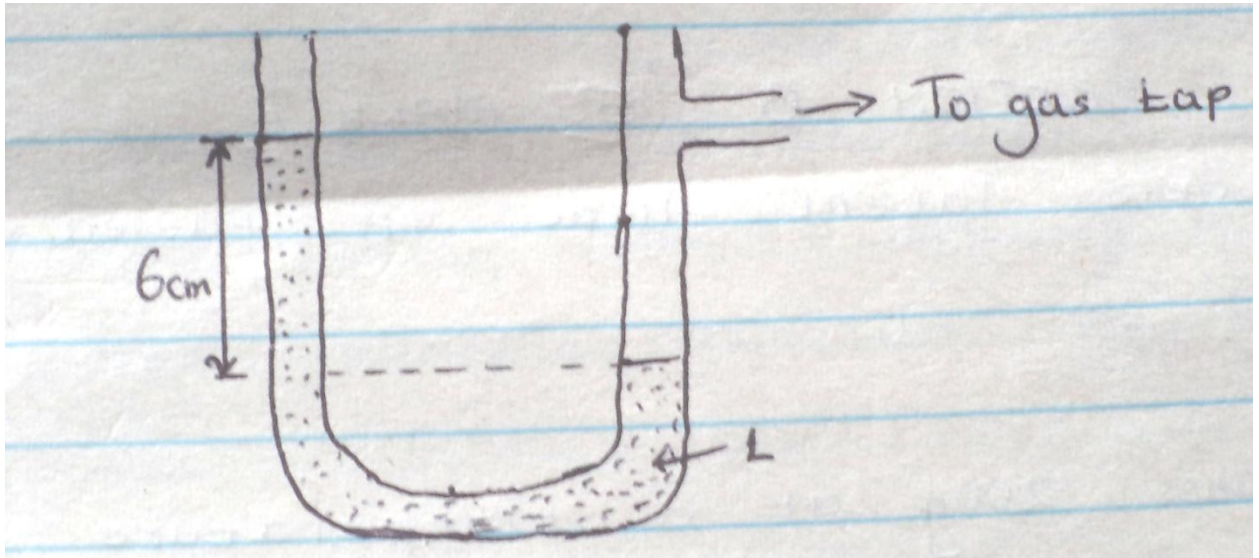
3. Explain why fish can survive under water when the surface is already frozen. (1mk)
4. State one way on which the stability of a can be increased. (1mk)
5. A stone is thrown horizontally from a building that is 50m high above a horizontal ground. The stone hits the ground at a point, which is 65m from the foot of the building. Calculate the initial horizontal velocity of the stone. ($g=10\text{ms}^{-2}$) (3mks)
6. The figure below shows air flowing through a pipe of non-uniform cross-sectional area. Two pipes A and B are dipped into liquids as shown below.



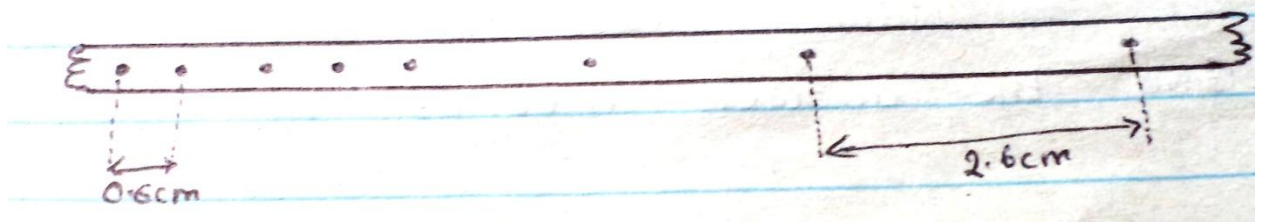
- a. Indicate the levels of the liquids in pipe A and B. (1mk)
- b. Explain your answer in (a) above. (1mk)
7. When a mercury thermometer is used to measure the temperature of hot water, it is observed that the mercury level first drops before beginning to rise. Explain (2mks)

8. Figure below shows a u-tube manometer containing a liquid L. One end connected to a gas tap.

Given that the atmosphere pressure is $1.0 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$, determine the pressure of the gas (density of liquid L is 900 kg/m^3 , $g = 10 \text{ N/kg}$) (2mks)



9. The figure below represents part of a tape pulled through a ticker-timer by trolley moving down an inclined plane. If the frequency of the ticker-timer is 50 Hz , calculate the acceleration of the trolley. (3mks)



10. Explain why a glass container with thick glass walls is more likely to crack than one with a thin wall when a very hot liquid is poured into it. (2mks)
11. Find the amount of work in stretching a spring constant 25N/m when its length is increased from 0.1m to 0.2m . (3mks)

SECTION B (55MARKS)

12. A) Define specific latent heat of fusion of a substance. (1mk)

b) Water of mass 200g at a temperature of 60°C is put in a well lagged copper calorimeter of mass of 80g . A piece of ice at 0°C and mass 20g is placed in the calorimeter and the mixture stirred gently until all the ice melts. The final temperatures, T of the mixture are then measured. Determine:

- i) The heat absorbed by melting ice at 0°C . (2mk)

ii) The heat absorbed by melted ice (water) to rise to temperature. T (Give the answer in terms of T (2mks)

iii) The heat lost by warm water and the calorimeter. (2mks) (Give the answer in terms of T)

iii) The heat lost by the calorimeter (2mks) (Give the in terms of T)

IV) The final temperature T of the mixture. (Specific latent heat of fusion of ice = $334,000 \text{ Jkg}^{-1}$, specific heat of water = 4200 Jkg^{-1} , specific heat capacity of copper = $900 \text{ Jkg}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$) (3mks)

13. A ball bearing x is dropped vertically downwards from the edge of the table and it takes 0.5s to hit the floor below. Another ball bearing Y leaves the edge of the table horizontally with a velocity of 5ms^{-1} find :

a) The horizontal distance travelled by Y before hitting the floor. (2mks)

b) The vertical distance of the table top above the floor level. (2mks)

c) A bullet mass of 22g travelling horizontal with a velocity of 300ms^{-1} strikes a block of wood of mass 1978g which rests on a rough horizontal surface. After impact the bullet and the block move together and come to rest when the block has travelled a distance of 5M. Calculate :

i) The velocity of bullet and wood after impact. (2mk)

ii) The force of friction between wood and surface. (2mks)

(d) A car starts from rest and accelerates uniformly at 2m/s^2 for 5 seconds before accelerating again at 2.5 m/s^2 for 2 more seconds. The car is then brought to rest in another 2 seconds.

i) Sketch a velocity time graph for this motion. (2mks)

ii) From the graph, calculate the total distance travelled. (2mks)

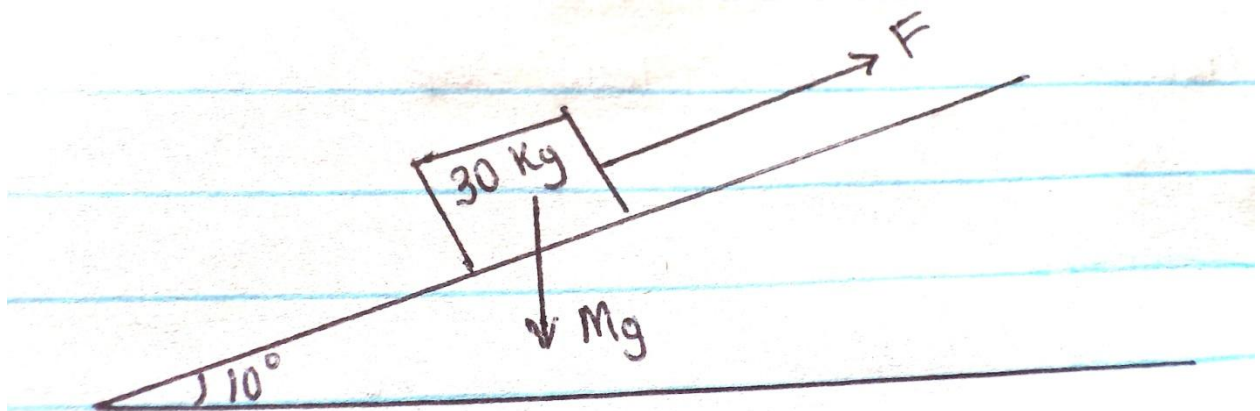
14. A) State two important factors to be considered when selecting the banking angles of a road.

b) A ball of mass 2kg is whirled at the end of a string in a horizontal circular path at a speed of 5m/s^{-1} . If the string is 2.0m long find,

i) Angular velocity of the stone? (3mks)

ii. The tension of the string.

15. The figure below shows a block of mass 30.0kg being pulled up a slope by a force F at a constant speed. The friction force on the block is 200 N .



A) I) on the same figure above name and indicate the other forces acting on the block. (2mks)

II) Determine the force acting on the block down the slopes. (2mks)

iii) Determine the value of F (2mks)

B. On reaching the top of the slopes. The block is left to run freely down the slopes.

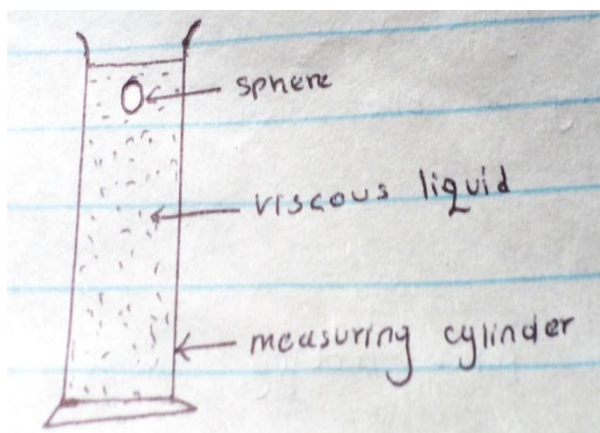
i) Which of the force previously acting on the block would then act in the opposite direction? (1mk)

II) Determine the acceleration of the block down the slope. (2mks)

III) What is the effect of increasing the angle of the slopes on your answer in (ii) above? (1mk)

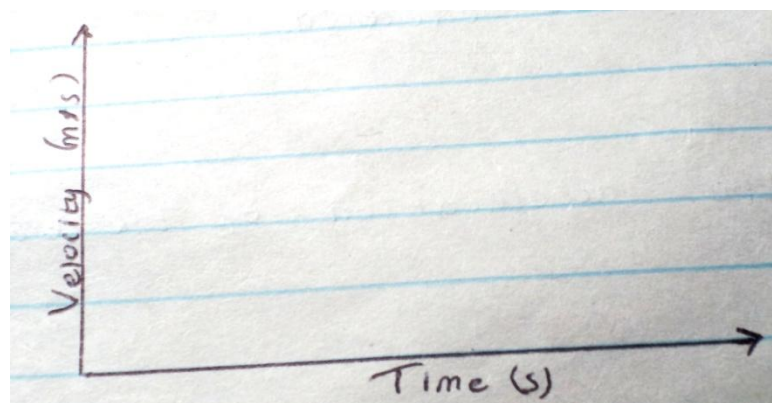
16. A) i) State Newton's second law of motion. (1mk)

ii) The figure below shows a sphere moving in a viscous liquid in a tall measuring cylinder.



Show on the diagram the force acting on the sphere. (3mks)

- iii) Sketch on the Cartesian plane below a graph of the variation of velocity with time until the ball attains terminal velocity.



b) i. State Boyle's law. (1mk)

ii. What is the absolute zero temperature? (1mk)

iii). A bicycle pump with the exit hole closed contains 80cm of air at 760 mmHg pressure and a temperature of 10°C. When the air was compressed to 38cm under a pressure of 1700mmHg pressure, its temperature rises. Calculate the rise in temperature. (2mks)

MOKASA II PRE-MOCKS 2019

TERM II FORM FOUR PHYSICS PI MARKING SCHEME

1. Main scale reading=6.7

V scale reading=0.6

$$6.7+0.6=6.76$$

Correct reading =6.76-0.02

$$=6.74\text{cm}$$

2. A. Smoke particles are lighter than air particles and big enough to be seen.

B. The smoke particles are observed to be in continuous random motion.

C. The rate of continuous motion reduces due to decrease in k.e.

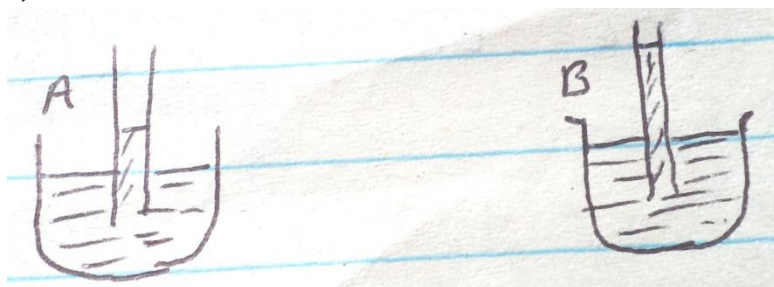
3. Water at 4°C is denser; it is also poor conductor of heat.

4. - Increase base area

- Lower C.O.G

5. $H=1/2gt^2$

6. a)



b. The liquid level is high in pipe B than in pipe A because is low deu to the high speed of the air.

7. The bulb gets heated first and expands creating more volume.

-The mercury then gets heated and expands.

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \text{ Gas pressure} &= p_a + h\rho g \\
 &= 1.0 \times 10^5 + (900 \times 10 \times 0.06) \\
 &= 10,000 + 540 \\
 &= \underline{100,540 \text{ pa}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. \text{ } T &= 1/50 = 0.02 \text{ sec} \\
 U &= \frac{0.06}{0.02} = 30 \text{ cm/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \frac{2.6}{0.02} = 130 \text{ cm/s}$$

$$A = \frac{v-u}{t} = \frac{130-30}{7 \times 0.02}$$

$$= \frac{100}{0.14}$$

$$= \underline{714.29 \text{ cm/s}^2}$$

10. For a thick glass, the inner wall expands more than the outer wall because glass is a poor conductor, while in a thinner one, the expansion is uniform.

$$\begin{aligned}
 11. W &= \frac{1}{2} k e^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 25 \times (0.1)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 25 \times 0.01 \\
 &= \underline{0.125 \text{ J}}
 \end{aligned}$$

SECTION B

12. A) Specific latent heat of fusion a substance required to melt completely one kilogram of a substance to liquid without change in temperature.

B i) $Q = ML$

$$= 0.02 \times 334,000 \text{ J}$$

$$= \underline{6680 \text{ J}}$$

ii) $Q = Mcd\theta$

$$= 0.02 \times 4200 (t-0)$$

$$= \underline{84T \text{ J}}$$

iii) Heat lost by warm water

$$= mc\Delta\theta$$

$$= \underline{0.2 \times 4200 (60-T)}$$

Heat lost by colollmeter

$$= mc\Delta\theta$$

$$= \underline{0.08 \times 900 (60-T)}$$

iv. Heat gained=Heat lost

$$6680 + 84T = 0.2 \times 4200 (60 - T) + 0.08 \times 900 (60 - T)$$

$$6680 + 84T = 50,400 + 4320 - 72T$$

$$996T = 48040$$

$$T = \underline{\underline{48.2^{\circ}\text{C}}}$$

13. $R = ut = 5 \times 0.5$

$$= \underline{\underline{2.5\text{ms}^{-1}}}$$

b. $S = ut + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$

$$u = 0$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times (0.5)^2$$

$$= 5 \times 0.25$$

$$= \underline{\underline{1.25\text{m}}}$$

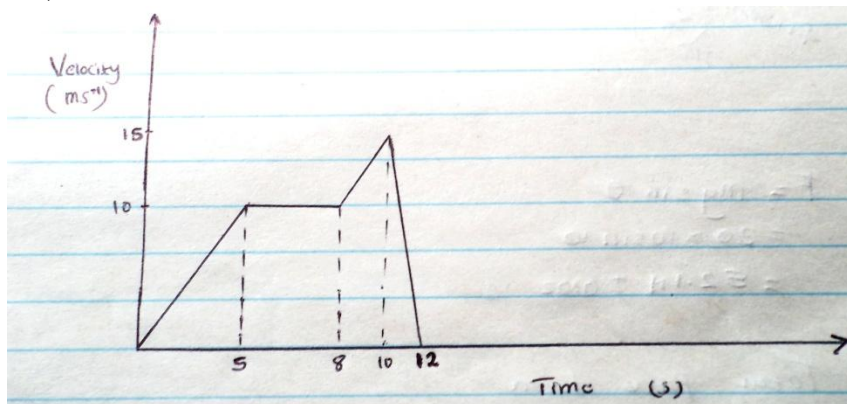
c. i) $m_1u_1 + m_2u_2 = (m_1 + m_2)v$

$$(0.022 \times 300) = (0.022 + 1.978)v$$

$$6.6 = 2.2v$$

$$V = \underline{\underline{3.3\text{ms}^{-1}}}$$

D i)



ii) $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 10 = 25$

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

$$(15 + 10) \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 50$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 15 = 15$$

$$25 + 30 + 50 + 15 = \underline{\underline{120\text{m}}}$$

14. A) Radius of the curve.

Critical speed.

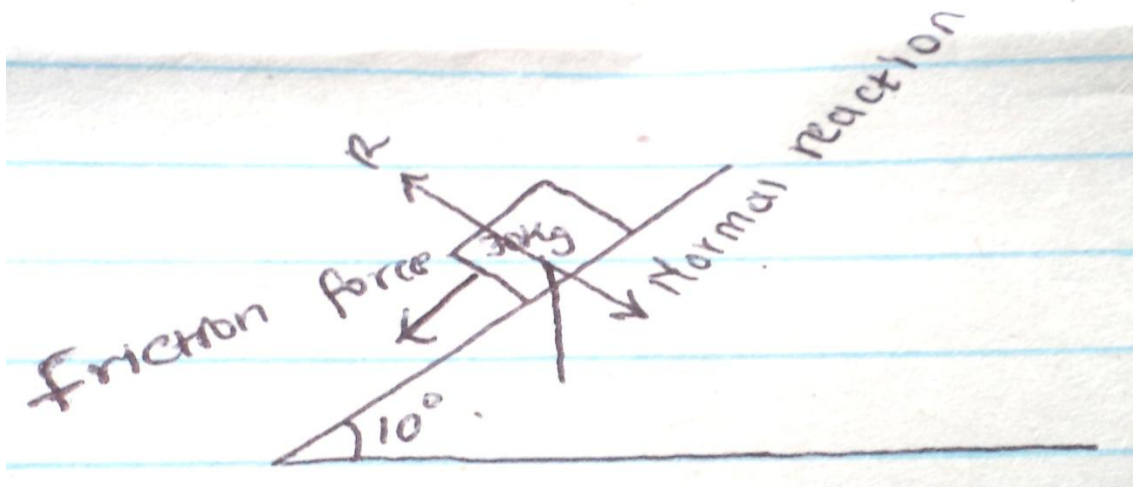
B) I. $W = v/r$

$$= 5/2$$

$$= \underline{2.5 \text{ rad s}^{-1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{II) } T &= F_c = \frac{mv^2}{r} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 5^2}{2} \\ &= \underline{0.625} = \underline{0.3125 \text{ N}} \\ &= \underline{0.3125 \text{ N}} \end{aligned}$$

15. (a) (i)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii) } F &= mg \sin \theta \\ &= 30 \times 10 \sin 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \underline{52.1 \text{ N} \pm 0.02} \\ \text{iii) } F &= \text{Total force down} \\ &= mg \sin \theta + \text{friction force} \\ &= 52.1 \text{ N} + 20.0 \text{ N} \\ &= \underline{72.1 \text{ N}} \end{aligned}$$

(b) (i) Friction force

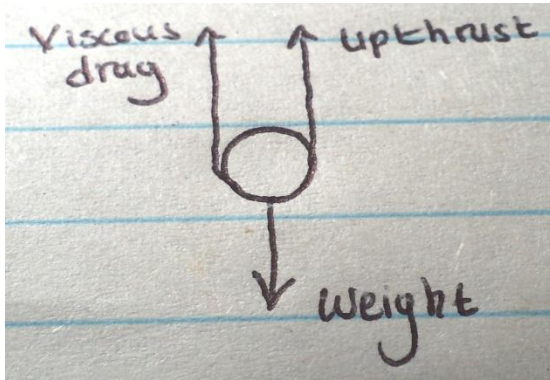
$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) Net force down} &= mg \sin \theta - \text{friction force} \\ &= 52.1 - 20 \\ &= \underline{32.1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{But } F &= ma \\ A &= f/m = \frac{32.1}{30} = \underline{1.07 \text{ ms}^{-2}} \end{aligned}$$

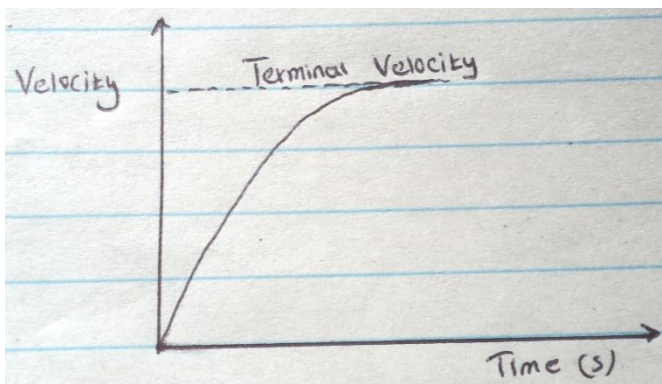
(iii) Acceleration downwards increases with increase in angle

16. (a)(i) The rate of change of momentum of the body is directly proportional to the applied force and takes place in the direction of force.

(ii)



(iii)



(b) (i) For a fixed mass of a gas pressure is inversely proportional to the volume at constant temperature.

(ii) Temperature at which the gas molecules have zero internal energy.

$$(iii) \frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

$$\frac{760 \times 80}{283} = \frac{1700 \times 38}{T_2}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1700 \times 38 \times 283}{760 \times 80}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{300.68}}$$

$$\text{Temp rise} = 300.68 - 283 = 17.69\text{k}$$

$$\underline{\underline{17.69\text{k}}}$$