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**KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL**  
**REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016**  
**TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS**

**MANG’U HIGH SCHOOL**

**232/1**

**PHYSICS**

**PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SCHOOLS NET KENYA**

Osiligi House, Opposite KCB, Ground Floor

Off Magadi Road, Ongata Rongai | Tel: 0711 88 22 27

E-mail: [infosnkenya@gmail.com](mailto:infosnkenya@gmail.com) | Website: [www.schoolsnetkenya.com](http://www.schoolsnetkenya.com)

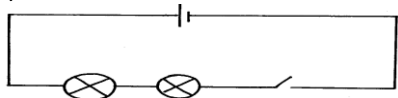
# MANG'U HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

## Paper 2

### MARKING SCHEME

1. When a magnet is strongly heated, the dipoles have an increased vibration that causes them to get disaligned leading to demagnetization.

2. a)



Cells in series

Bulbs in series

- b) Bulbs can not be put off independently.  
Increased resistance leads to low current (less brightness)  
Some bulbs would be very bright other dim.

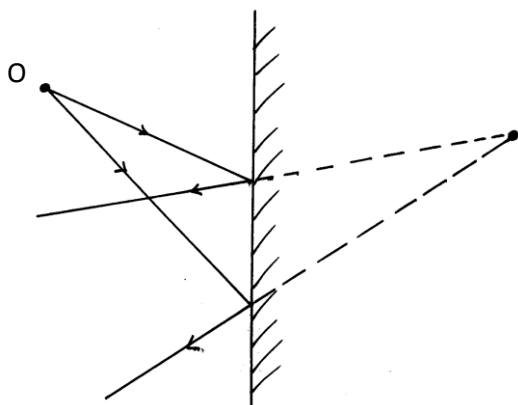
3. Pressure;  $P = V1$

$$1 = \frac{P}{V} = \frac{3000}{240}$$

$$= 12.5 \text{ A}$$

4. Local action occurs when zinc metal is eaten away by the acid.  
It is minimized by amalgamation

5.



- Two rays
- Virtual rays

6. Total p.d = 8v (same p.d across equal resistors)  
Effective resistance  $R_e = 20 \Omega$

$$I = \frac{V}{R_e} = \frac{8}{20} = 0.4$$

7. - Short sightness (myopia)  
- Use diverging lenses

8.  $\gamma = \frac{v}{f}$

$$= \frac{3.0 \times 10^8}{100}$$

$$= 3.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

9.  $\frac{1}{1.47}$

$$= 0.68$$

10. - Number of turns  
- Amount of current  
- Shape of the core  
- Length of the coil

11.

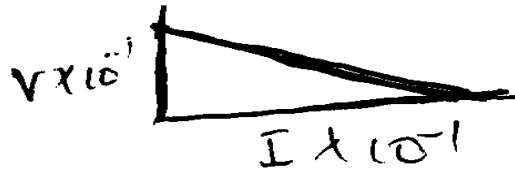
$$R = \frac{eL}{A}$$

$$= \frac{2M \times 10^{-6} \Omega m}{1 \times 10^{-8} m^2}$$

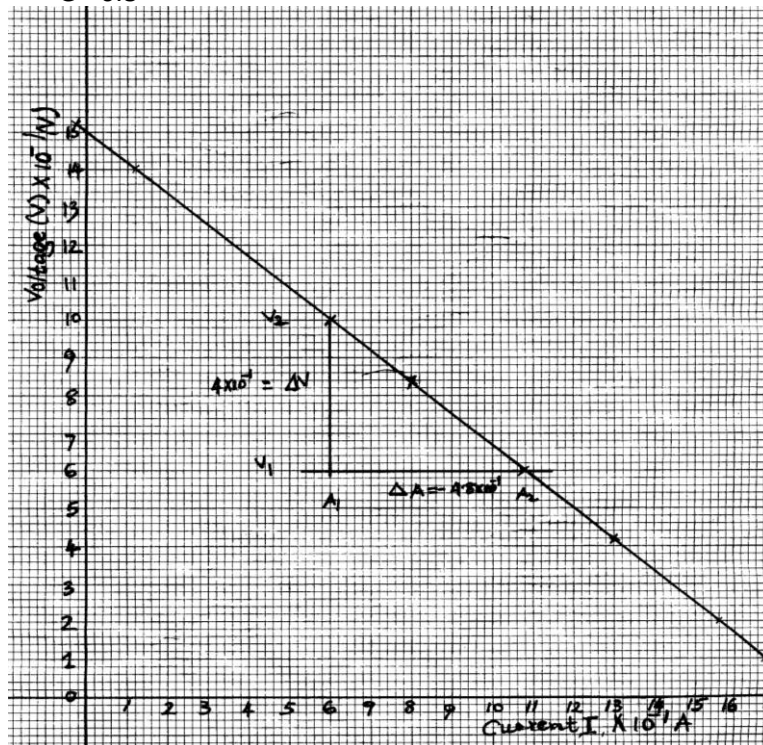
$$= 2 \times 10^2 \Omega$$

12.

- a) Temperature  
Length of conductor  
Cross sectional area of the conductor
- b) i) Intercept on axis=1.5V, this is obtained by extra polating the straight line until the pt. touches the y-axis.



- ii) For any correctly picked joints from the graph  
 $G = -0.8$



- c)  $10 + 2 = 12 \Omega$   
 $25 + 5 = 30 \Omega$   
The two pairs are in parallel

$$R = \frac{\text{product}}{\text{sum}}$$

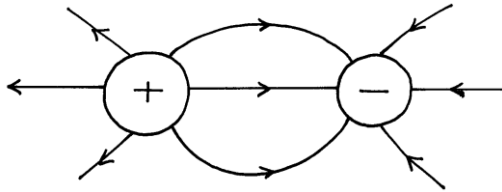
$$= \frac{12 \times 30}{12 + 30}$$

$$= 8.57 \Omega$$

13

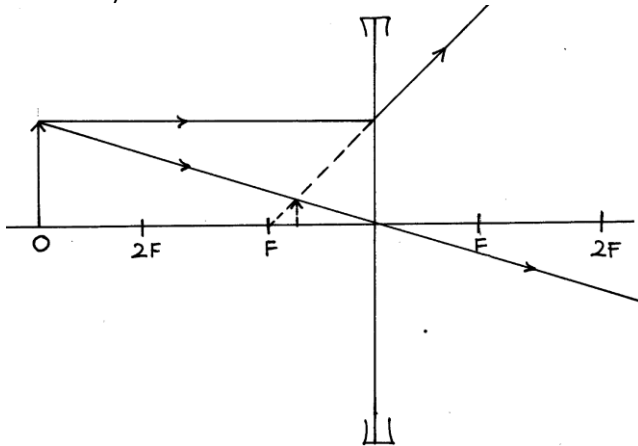
- a) This is due to an electric wind set up by the high concentration of charges at the sharp point. Air is ionized and likes repel.
- b)
- Test for the sign of charge
  - Test for the quantity of charge on a body
  - Testing insulation property of a body
  - Tests presence to charge

c



- d) Trees act as sharp points and provide a trail of water vapour that provides a conducive path for electric discharge during lighting.
- e) i) Divergence increases capacitance decreases in area of overlap.  
 ii) Paraffin wax acts as a dielectric this increases the capacitance, hence  $V$  decreases and therefore falls.

14. a)



Virtual image

Image distance = 7.25cm

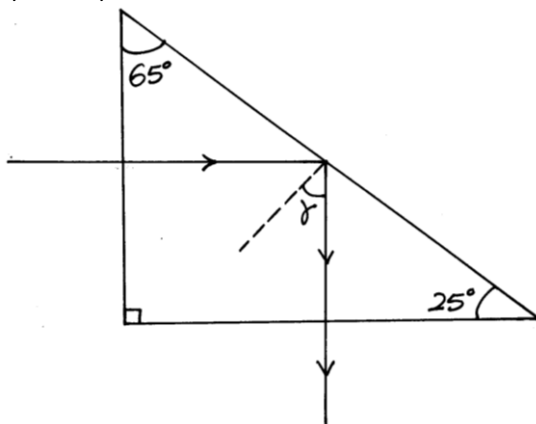
Any two correct rays

Nature of image

-Diminished

-Fract

b) i)



ii)

$$\sin C = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{\sin C}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin 42^\circ}$$

$$= 1.492$$

$$= 1.494$$

$$= 1.5$$

- c)  $f = -15\text{cm}$   
 $v = -8\text{cm}$   
 $u = ?$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{v}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{15} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{15}$$

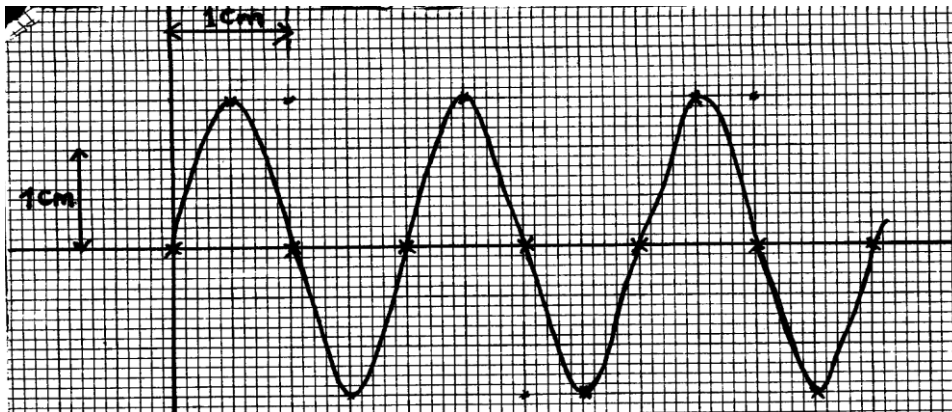
$$= \frac{15 - 8}{120}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{7}{120}$$

$$u = \frac{120}{7}$$

$$= 17.14 \text{ cm}$$

15.



- a) Peak voltage = sensitivity x No. of divisions  
 $= 10 \times 1.5$   
 $= 15 \text{ V}$

- b)  
 $2 \times 0.2 \text{ m/cm}$   
 $= 0.4 \text{ ms}$   
 $T = 0.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$= \frac{1}{0.4 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 10^4}{4}$$

$$= 2500 \text{ Hz}$$

- c) - Has infinite resistance  
 - Measure with d.c and a.c voltages  
 - Not affected by inertia  
 - Can measure large voltages
- d) - Conductivity electrons to the ground

16. a) - Shielding beam from external electric fields  
 - Accelerating electrons towards the screen.  
 P- filament/ cathode  
 Q- metal target.  
 b) i) No effect  
 ii) Wavelength increase  
 c)

$$E = hf, E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{20}{100}hf_0$$

$$v^2 = \frac{2hf_0}{5m}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2hf_0}{5m_2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{5 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2.914 \times 10^{-2}} \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 1.707 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m/s}$$

d) i) P = IV  
 = 50000 X 2.0 x 10<sup>-2</sup>  
 = 1000w

ii)

$$n = \frac{I}{e}$$

$$= \frac{2.0 \times 10^{-3}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}}$$

$$= 1.25 \times 10^{17} e$$

iii)

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = eV$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2eV}{m_e}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 50000 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{9.1 \times 10^{-31}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1.8 \times 10^{-16}}$$

$$= 1.33 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$