

SCHOOL BASED FORM 4 EXAM JULY-AUGUST 2017

PHYSICS PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. Time = $2 \times 60 + 26 + 0.78$ ✓
= 146.78.75s ✓

2. $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
 $250 = 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times t^2$
 $t = \sqrt{50}$ ✓
 $d = v \times t$ ✓
= $450 \times \sqrt{50}$ ✓
= 3181.98m ✓

3. Lowering the temperature ✓

4. The height, h reduces ✓
Pressure reduces ✓

5. Momentum before collision = Momentum after collision

$$M_1u_1 + m_2u_2 = M_2v_2 + m_2v_2$$

$$3 \times 4 + 0 = 1.5 \times 3.2 + 3v_2$$

$$v_2 = \frac{12 - 4.8}{3} = \frac{7.2}{3}$$

$$v_2 = 2.4 \text{ m/s} \checkmark$$

6. Impulse = $Ft = mv - mu$

$$960 \times 0.1 = 0.6v - 0 \checkmark$$

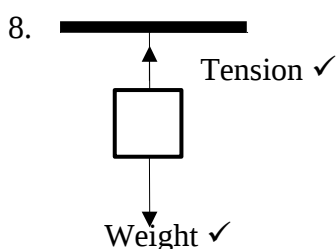
$$v = \frac{96}{0.6} = 160 \text{ m/s} \checkmark$$

7. $R.d = \frac{\text{Weight in air}}{\text{Upthrust in water}} \checkmark$

$$2.4 = \frac{200}{\text{Upthrust}}$$

$$\text{Upthrust} = \frac{200}{2.4}$$

$$= 83.33 \text{ N} \checkmark$$



9. $W = \frac{\square}{t}$
 $W = 2\pi f$
 $W = \frac{2\pi \times 90}{60} \checkmark$

$$= 3\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$= 9.426 \text{ rad/s} \checkmark$$

10. $n = \frac{M.A}{V.R} \times 100$

$$75 = \frac{M.a}{4} \times 100$$

$$M.A = \frac{75 \times 4}{100}$$

$$M.A = 3 \checkmark$$

11. $Pt = mc\Delta\theta$

$$50 \times t = 0.2 \times 4200 \times (100 - 20) \checkmark$$

$$t = \frac{0.2 \times 4200 \times 80}{50}$$

$$t = 1344 \text{ s} \checkmark$$

12. $\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$

$$\frac{4}{20+273} = \frac{V_2}{273+90} \checkmark$$

$$V_2 = \frac{4 \times 363}{293}$$

$$V_2 = 4.955 \text{ L} \checkmark$$

13. The friction is reduced ✓

SECTION (55 mks)

14. (a) Cross-section area of the conductor ✓

Conductivity increases with increase in area of cross-section. ✓

(b) (i) E – Ammeter ✓

F – Voltmeter ✓

(ii) Stopwatch ✓

(c) $VIt = mc\theta$ ✓

$$24 \times 2 \times 300 = 1.02 \times c \times (41-25)$$

$$c = \frac{24 \times 2 \times 300}{1.02 \times 16} \checkmark$$

$$c = 882.35 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \checkmark$$

(d) Heat lost by hot water = heat gained by cold water ✓

$$m_h c \Delta\theta_h = m_c c \Delta\theta_c \checkmark$$

$$mc(T - 20) = 3mc(20 - 10)$$

$$T - 20 = 3 \times 10 \checkmark$$

$$T = 30 + 20 = 50^\circ \text{C}$$

15. (a) Place the meat and 0.5kg mass together

and 1.5kg mass on the other side.

$$(b) m_w = 80 \times 1 = 80g$$

$$M_x = 0.8 \times 120 = 96g$$

$$\text{Total mass} = 176g$$

$$\rho_{\text{mix}} = \frac{\text{Total mass}}{\text{Total volume}} \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{176}{200} = 0.88g/cm^3 \checkmark$$

(c) (i) Mercury is much denser than water.

Therefore the column supported by the atmospheric pressure is much shorter $\checkmark$

$$(ii) p = \rho hg$$

$$= 1030 \times 60 \times 10 \checkmark$$

$$= 6.18 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2 \checkmark$$

(d) (i) The layer is one molecule thick $\checkmark$

$$(ii) \text{size} = \frac{\text{Volume of a drop}}{\text{Area of patch}}$$

$$\text{Size} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3}}{40}$$

$$= 0.5 \times 10^{-4} \checkmark$$

$$= 5.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm} \checkmark$$

16. (a) A floating object displaces its own weight of the fluid in which it floats. $\checkmark$

(b) (i) $w = \text{weight of liquid displaced}$

$$w = \rho vg \checkmark$$

$$= 1100 \times 3 \times 10^{-4} \times 9 \times 10^{-2} \times 10 \checkmark$$

$$= 297 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= 0.297 \text{ N} \checkmark$$

$$(ii) w = \rho vg$$

$$w = \rho Ahg$$

$$0.297 = 800 \times 3 \times 10^{-4} \times h \times 10 \checkmark$$

$$h = \frac{0.297}{800 \times 3 \times 10^{-4} \times 10}$$

$$h = 0.12375 \text{ m}$$

$$= 12.375 \text{ cm}$$

$$(c) (i) w = \rho vg \checkmark$$

$$w = 0.7 \times 1600 \times 10 \checkmark$$

$$= 11200 \text{ N}$$

$$(ii) 11200 \times 400 \times 10$$

$$= 15200 \text{ N} \checkmark$$

$$(iii) w = \rho vg$$

$$= 1.3 \times 1600 \times 10 \checkmark$$

$$= 20800 \text{ N} \checkmark$$

$$(iv) \text{Tension} = 20800 - 15200$$

$$= 5600 \text{ N} \checkmark$$

17. (a) Standard temperature and pressure taken as 0°C and 76cmHg (one atmosphere) $\checkmark$

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

$$\frac{300 \times 2}{273 + 30} = \frac{2.3 \times 250}{T_2} \checkmark$$

$$T_2 = 17.375^\circ\text{C}$$

(c) (i) The rate of change of angular displacement with time $\checkmark$

$$(I) w = 2\pi f$$

$$= 2\pi \times 4 \checkmark$$

$$= 8\pi \text{ rad/s} \checkmark \text{ or } 25.14 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$(II) V = wr$$

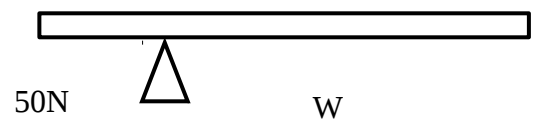
$$V = 8\pi \times 1.5 \checkmark$$

$$= 37.704 \text{ m/s} \checkmark$$

18. (a) (i) Sum of clockwise moments is equal to sum of anticlockwise moments. $\checkmark$

- The forces acting on the system in all directions are equal. $\checkmark$

$$(ii) 10 \text{ cm}$$



Clockwise moment = Anticlockwise moment

$$15 \times w = 50 \times 10 \checkmark$$

$$w = \frac{50 \times 10}{15} = 33.33 \text{ N} \checkmark$$

$$(b) (i) \rho = \frac{mgh}{t} \checkmark$$

$$\rho = \frac{60 \times 10 \times 50 \times 0.30}{150} \checkmark$$

$$= 60 \text{ W} \checkmark$$

$$(ii) 14 - F = ma$$

$$14 - F = 2 \times 6 \checkmark$$

$$F = 14 - 12 = 2 \text{ N} \checkmark$$

$$(c) V.R = \frac{R}{r} = \frac{12}{4} = 3 \checkmark$$