

## MARKING SCHEME PHYSICS PAPER THREE

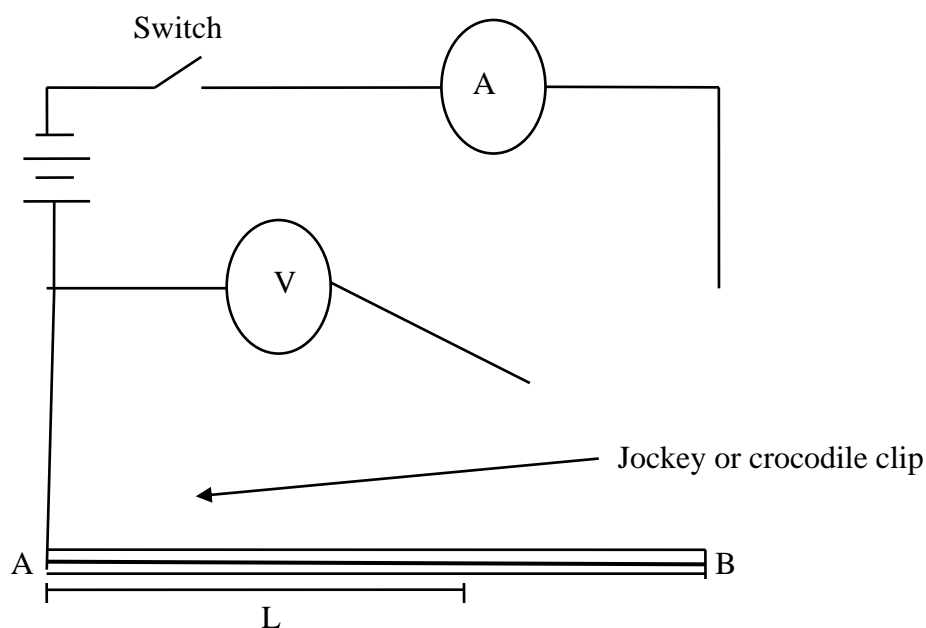
### QUESTION 1 PART A

1. You are provided with the following

- A micrometer screw gauge (to be shared)
- Nichrome wire mounted on a mm scale labeled AB
- A voltmeter (0-3v or 0-5v)
- Ammeter (0-1A)
- A switch
- A jockey/long wire with crocodile clip attached
- TWO new dry cells and cell holder
- 8 connecting wires with crocodile clips attached to one end

Proceed as follows

- a) Set up the circuit as shown below ensure that when the switch is open, both meters read zero, keep the switch open when readings are not being taken.



- b) Measure and record the diameter  $d$  of the nichrome wire AB using the micrometer screw gauge.

$$d = \underline{\quad 0.0035 \quad} \pm 0.3 \underline{\quad \quad \quad} m$$

*4sf a must* (1mk)

- c) Disconnect the jockey from wire AB and close the switch. Record the value  $E$  of the voltmeter reading.

$$E = \underline{\quad 3.0 \pm 0.2 \quad} v$$

*1dp a must* (1mk)

- d) Now, connect the jockey on AB at a distance  $L=10\text{cm}$ . Close the switch and record the voltmeter and ammeter readings,  $V$  and  $I$  respectively in table 1 below.

Table 1

L(cm)	10.0	20.0	30.0	40.0	50.0	90.0	
V(v)	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	$\pm 0.2$ (2mks)
I(A)	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	$\pm 0.2$ (2mks)
IV(watts)							3sf or exert all correct (1mk)

- i. Complete the table  
 ii. Plot a graph of IV (vertical axis) against L

*Axes both labelled with quantity and units or units* (1mk)  
*Scale simple and uniform* (1mk)  
*Plotting within one small square* (2mk)  
*L/C passing via atleast  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the plotted line or curve* (1mk)

- e) Using your graph, find the value  $L_0$  from your graph (the horizontal axis)

$L_0 = \text{FROM THE GRAPH } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}$  (1mk)

- f) Now, place the jockey on AB such that the length  $L$  is equal to the value of  $L=63\text{cm}$ . close the switch and record both the voltmeter reading,  $V$  and the ammeter reading,  $I$

$V = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 2.5 \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  Unit a must, 1dp (1mk)

$I = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 0.3 \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  Unit a must, 1dp (1mk)

- g) Work out the values  $r$  where  $r = \frac{E-V}{I}$

*Correct substitution* (1/2mk)  
*Evaluation* (1/2mk)  
*Answer*  
*Answer with units* (1mk)  
*Answer without units* (1/2mk)  
*Answer with wrong units* (0mk)

- h) Work out the value of  $e$  where  $e = \frac{\pi r d^2}{2.52}$

Correct substitution

(1mk)

Evaluation

(1mk)

Answer

Answer with units

(1mk)

Answer without units

(1/2mk)

Answer with wrong units

(0mk)

### Question 2

You are provided with the following apparatus

- two metre rules
- two stands and two clamps
- two bosses
- three pieces of thread
- a spring
- one mass of 100g
- a stopwatch

- i) Set the apparatus as shown in figure1 below.
- ii) Suspend one end of the metre rule with a thread at 5cm mark from the end.

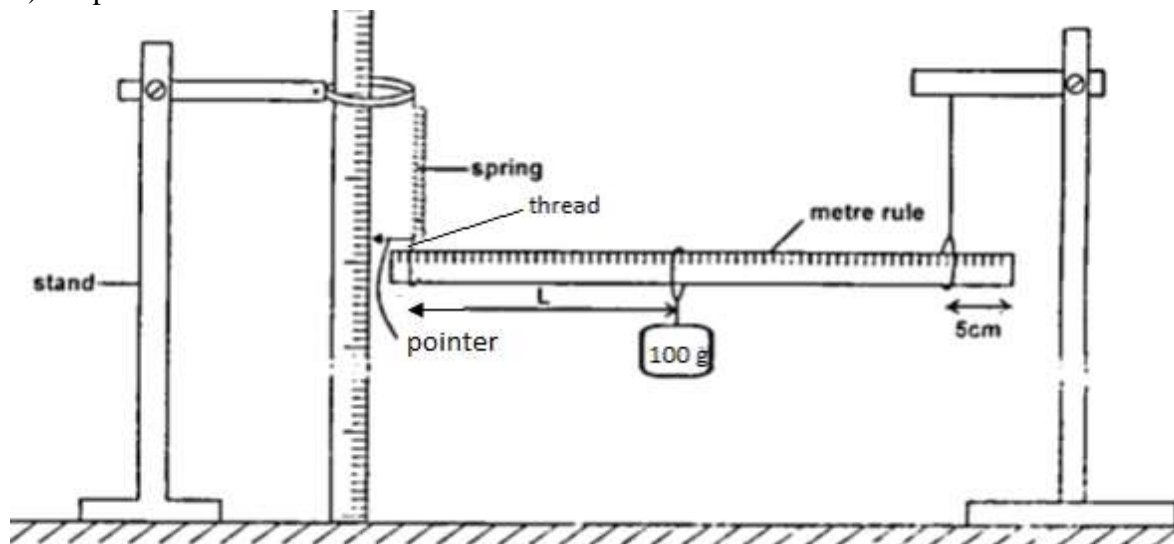


Figure 1

- iii) Suspend the other end with a spring also 5cm from the end so that the metre rule is horizontal.
- iv) Hold the other rule vertically on the bench so that it is near the end with a pointer as shown in the diagram above.
- v) Read the pointer position,  $L_0$  ...student value correct to 1dp..... cm (1 mk)

- vi) Hang on the horizontal metre rule, the 100g mass at a length,  $L = 10\text{cm}$  from the spring. Record the pointer position X, in the table below.
- vii) Displace the mass slightly downwards and release it to oscillate vertically. Take time for 20 oscillations and record in the table below,
- viii) Repeat the procedures above for other positions of L, and record the values in the table below

Length L (cm)	10	20	30	40	50	
Pointer position X						Students values correct to 1dp each ½ mk
Extension (m)						All correct evaluation to 1dp 1mk
Time of 20 oscill,t (s)	21.77	19.39	17.71	16.83	15.46	±2.00 each ½ mk correct to 2dps
Periodic time,T (s)						All correct evaluation to at least 3sf or exact 1mk
$T^2 (s^2)$						All correct evaluation to at least 3sf or exact 1mk

- ix) Plot a graph of extension, e (y – axis) against  $T^2$   
*axes labelled with units* (1mk)  
*scale simple and uniform* (1mk)  
*plotting* (2mk)  
*line to pass through atleast 3 correctly plotted points* (1mk)

x) Calculate the gradient of the graph.

- Change in y axis* (1/2mk)
- Change in x axis* (1/2mk)
- Evaluation* (1mk)
- Units* (1mk)
- Wrong units* (0mk)

ix) Given that  $e = \frac{RT^2}{4\pi^2}$  determine the value of R

*Relating slope*  $= \frac{R}{4\pi^2}$  (1mk)

*Correct substitution*  
*Evaluation*

*(1mk)*  
*(1mk)*