

**THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**  
**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

**232/1**

**Paper I**

**PHYSICS – (Theory)**

**Dec. 2022 – 2 hours**



**Name .....** **Index Number .....**

**Candidate's Signature .....** **Date .....**

**Instructions to candidates**

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- (a) Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.
- (b) Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided above.
- (c) This paper consists of **two** sections; **A** and **B**.
- (d) Answer **all** the questions in sections **A** and **B** in the spaces provided.
- (e) **All** working **must** be clearly shown in the spaces provided in this booklet.
- (f) Non-programmable silent electronic calculators may be used.
- (g) **This paper consists of 12 printed pages.**
- (h) **Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.**
- (i) **Candidates should answer the questions in English.**

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**For Examiner's Use Only**

<b>Section</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Maximum Score</b>	<b>Candidate's Score</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>1–13</b>	<b>25</b>	
<b>B</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	
	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	
	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	
	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	
	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>Total Score</b>		<b>80</b>	



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**SECTION A (25 marks)**

*Answer all the questions in this section in the spaces provided.*

1. (a) State what is meant by "Area". (1 mark)

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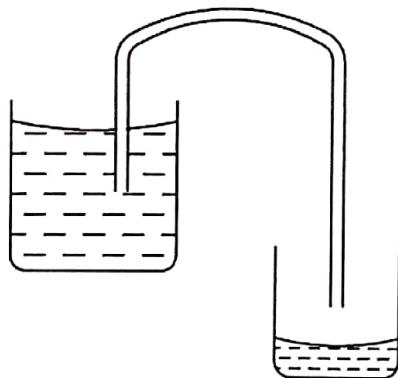
- (b) State the SI unit of area. (1 mark)

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2. Explain why water in a glass tube forms a concave meniscus. (2 marks)

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3. Figure 1 shows how water is drawn from a large tank into a low lying container using a rubber tube.



**Figure 1**

- Explain how the process takes place. (2 marks)

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4. State how a piece of paper can be used to demonstrate that matter is made of tiny particles.  
(1 mark)

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5. Figure 2 shows Six's maximum and minimum thermometer.

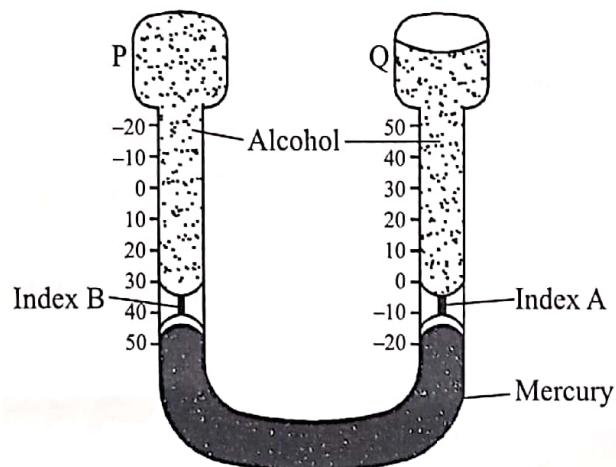


Figure 2

- Explain how increase in temperature causes index A to move upwards. (2 marks)

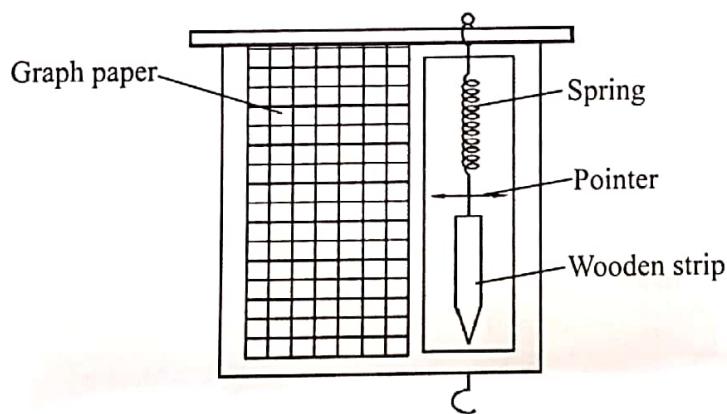
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6. State the difference between heat and temperature. (2 marks)

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7. State two factors that affect the stability of a cylindrical container. (2 marks)
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8. Figure 3 shows a set up in which a spring with a pointer is attached to a wooden strip that has a hanging hook. A graph paper is fixed along the strip to be used to calibrate the spring.



**Figure 3**

A mass of 100 g is provided. Explain how the spring balance can be calibrated. (3 marks)

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9. Water enters a pipe at a velocity  $V_1$  at a point where the cross-sectional area is  $A_1$ . It leaves the pipe at a velocity  $V_2$  at a point where the cross-sectional area is  $A_2$ . Show that  $A_1V_1 = A_2V_2$ . (3 marks)
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10. Sketch the displacement – time graph for a body moving with decreasing velocity. (1 mark)

11. Figure 4 shows a graph of force against time when a tennis ball is hit.

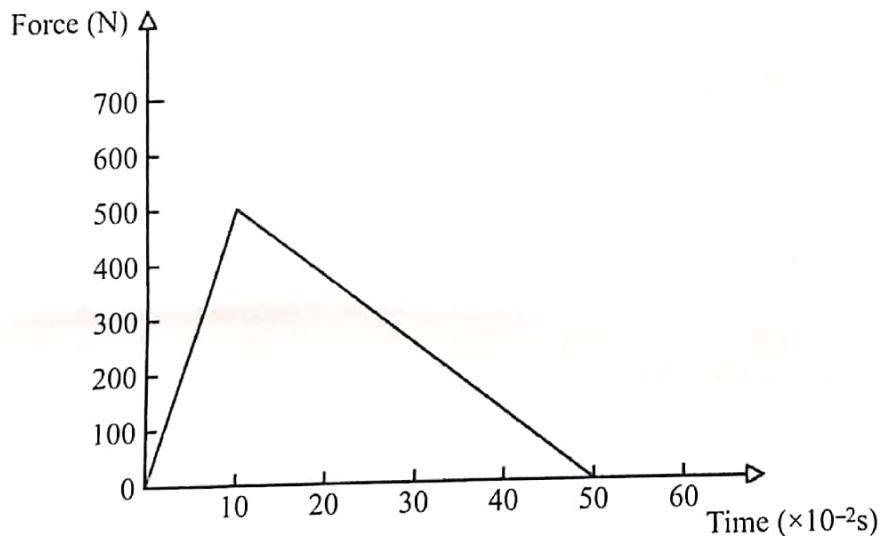


Figure 4

Determine the mass of the tennis ball whose velocity is  $60 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . (Assume the ball is stationary before it is hit). (3 marks)

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12. State the energy transformations that take place as a pendulum bob swings. (1 mark)
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13. When determining the specific latent heat of fusion of ice by electrical method, other than mass, voltage and current, state **one** other measurement that should be taken. (1 mark)
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### SECTION B (55 marks)

*Answer all the questions in this section in the spaces provided.*

14. (a) State Boyle's law. (1 mark)
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- (b) **Figure 5 (a)** shows a column of air of length 6 cm trapped by a mercury thread in a tube.  
**Figure 5 (b)** shows the same tube in a horizontal position.

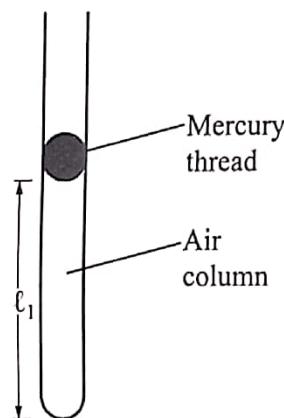


Figure 5 (a)

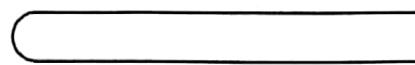


Figure 5 (b)

(i) Draw the mercury thread in **Figure 5 (b)**. (2 marks)

(ii) Explain why the thread appears as in 14(b)(i). (2 marks)

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(c) (i) State what is meant by “*absolute zero temperature*”. (1 mark)

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(ii) A balloon contains hydrogen gas at a temperature of  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a pressure of 6 mmHg. Determine the pressure in the balloon when the temperature is raised to  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$ . (3 marks)

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15. (a) State two ways in which the centripetal force acting on a body of mass M can be reduced. (2 marks)

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- (b) A stone of mass 0.5 kg tied to a string is whirled in a vertical plane along a circular path of radius 2 m and that its frequency is 2 cycles per second.  
( $\pi = 3.142$ )

(i) Determine the:

- I. velocity of the stone (3 marks)

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- II. tension in the string when the stone is at the top most part of the circular path (3 marks)

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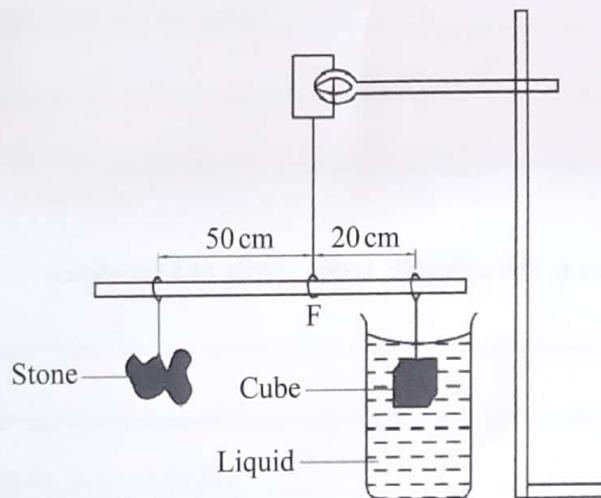
- (ii) State with a reason how the tension in the string changes as the stone gets to the bottom of the circular path. (2 marks)

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16. (a) Figure 6 shows a cube of mass 2 kg and sides 5 cm fully immersed in a liquid of density  $0.8 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . The cube is balanced by a stone of mass M.



**Figure 6**

Given that the gravitational field strength, g, is  $10 \text{ N m}^{-2}$ , determine the:

- (i) upthrust acting on the cube (3 marks)

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- (ii) apparent weight of the cube (3 marks)

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- (iii) weight of the stone (3 marks)

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- (b) A block of mass 500 g floats in water. Determine the volume of the block under the water. (density of water is  $1 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ). (3 marks)

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17. (a) State **two** factors that affect the boiling point of a substance. (2 marks)

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- (b) A well lagged calorimeter contains a liquid of mass 200 g at a temperature of 10 °C. An electric heater rated 80 W is used to heat the liquid. Figure 7 shows a graph of temperature against time for the liquid.



Figure 7

From the graph, determine the:

- (i) boiling point of the liquid (1 mark)

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- (ii) quantity of heat given out by the heater between time  $t = 1$  minute and time  $t = 4.5$  minutes (3 marks)

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- (c) Based on (b)(ii), determine the:

- (i) temperature change between the time  $t = 1$  minute and time  $t = 4.5$  minutes (1 mark)

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- (ii) specific heat capacity of the liquid (3 marks)

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- (d) 2g of vapour was collected from the liquid between times  $t = 5.4$  minutes and  $t = 6.3$  minutes. Determine the specific latent heat of vaporisation of the liquid. (3 marks)

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18. (a) A weighing balance placed on the floor of a lift is used to measure the weight of a body of mass 80kg. Determine the reading on the balance when the lift moves upwards:  
(acceleration due to gravity  $g$  is  $10\text{ms}^{-2}$ )

(i) with uniform velocity (3 marks)

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(ii) with an acceleration of  $3\text{ ms}^{-2}$  (3 marks)

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- (b) Explain why a person standing on a boat is likely to fall into the water when attempting to jump to the shore. (3 marks)

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- (c) A box is moved 30m along a surface whose frictional force is 1000N with uniform velocity. Determine the work done against friction. (2 marks)

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