535/3

**PHYSICS** 

Paper 3

**Jul/Aug 2013** 

2 ½ hours

### **MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2012**

### **Uganda Certificate of Education**

### **PHYSICS**

### Paper 3

### 2 hours 15 minutes

#### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

Answer question 1 and one other question. You will not be allowed to start working with the apparatus for the first quarter of an hour.

Marks are given mainly for a clear record of the observations actually made, for their suitability and accuracy and for the use made of them.

Candidates are reminded to record their observations as soon as they are made. Whenever possible, candidates should put their observations in a suitable table drawn in advance.

An account of the method of carrying out the experiment is not required.

Graph papers are provided.

Silent non-programmable calculators may be used.

## 1. In this experiment you will determine the density of the material of the masses provided.

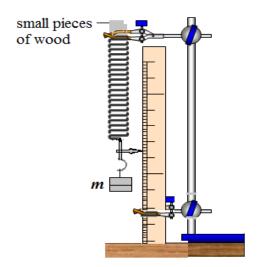


Fig.1

- (a) Clamp the metre rule and the spring on a retort stand as shown figure 1.
- (b) Read and record the initial position of the pointer,  $p_0$ .
- (c) Suspend a mass m = 100 g on the free end of the spring.
- (d) Read and record the pointer position,  $p_1$ .
- (e) Calculate the extension  $e_1$  in the spring from  $e_1 = p_1 p_o$ .
- (f) Carefully immerse the mass m in water in a beaker until it is completely covered with water.
- (g) Read and record the pointer position  $p_2$ .
- (h) Calculate the extension  $e_2$  in the spring from  $e_2 = p_2 p_o$ .
- (i) Repeat procedures (c) to (h) for values of m = 200, 300, 400 and 500 g.
- (j) Tabulate your results including values of  $(e_1 e_2)$ .
- (k) Plot a graph of  $e_1$  against  $(e_1 e_2)$ .
- (1) Determine the slope s of the graph.
- (m) Calculate the density of the material of the masses from  $s = 0.001\rho$ .

2 Turn Over

2. In this experiment, you will determine the refractive index, n, of the material of the glass block provided.

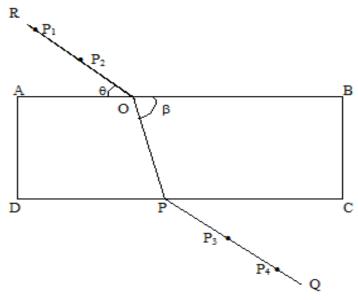


Fig. 2

- (a) Fix the plain sheet of paper on a soft board using drawing pins.
- (b) Place the glass block on the sheet of paper so that it rests on its broader face and trace its outline ABCD.
- (c) Remove the glass block.
- (d) At point, O about 2 cm from A, draw a line RO at an angle  $\theta = 80^{\circ}$  to AB.
- (e) Fix pins P<sub>1</sub> and P<sub>2</sub> along RO and then replace the glass block onto its outline.
- (f) Looking through side DC, fix pins  $P_3$  and  $P_4$  such that they appear to be in a straight line with images of  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  seen in the glass block.
- (g) Remove the pins and the glass block and draw a line through P<sub>3</sub> and P<sub>4</sub> to meet DC at P.
- (h) Join P to O.
- (i) Measure angleβ.
- (j) Repeat procedures (d) to (i) for  $\theta = 70$ , 60, 50, 40 and  $30^{\circ}$

**Turn Over** 

- (k) Record your results in a suitable table including values of  $\cos\theta$  and  $\cos\beta$
- (1) Plot a graph of  $\cos\theta$  against  $\cos\beta$
- (m) Find slope n, of the graph.

3. In this experiment you will determine the internal resistance, r, of the dry cell provided.

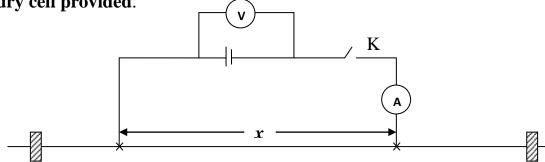


Fig. 3

- (a) Fix the bare wire marked w on the table using cellotape.
- (b) Connect the rest of the circuit as shown in figure 2.
- (c) Measure a length x, equal to 30.0 cm.
- (d) Close switch, K.
- (e) Read and record the voltmeter reading, V and the ammeter reading, I.
- (f) Open switch, K.
- (g) Repeat procedures (c) to (f) for x = 40.0, 50.0, 60.0, 70.0 and 80.0 cm.
- (h) Record all your results in a suitable table.
- (i) Plot a graph of V against I.
- (j) Find the slope, S, of your graph.
- (k) Calculate, r, from

$$r = -S$$
.

# The End REQUIREMENTS

### Question 1

- ➤ 1 metre rule
- Five 100 g masses made of the same material
- > 1 stand and two clamps
- > 1 spring with a pointer
- ➤ 1 piece of thread about 20 cm long
- ➤ 1 beaker of water to accommodate all the masses when fully immersed

### Question 2

- ➤ 4 optical pins
- > 2 drawing of office pins
- ➤ 1 rectangular glass block
- ➤ 1 plain sheet of paper
- ➤ 1 soft board
- ➤ 1 complete mathematical set

### Question 3

- $\triangleright$  1 voltmeter (0 3V)
- $\triangleright$  1 ammeter (0 1 A)
- ➤ 1 Fresh dry cell
- ➤ Constantan wire SWG-28 mounted on a metre rule and labeled ,W (about 1 m of the wire fixed on top of a table)
- ➤ About 6 pieces of connecting wires
- ➤ 1 switch