

535/3  
PHYSICS  
PRACTICAL  
Paper 3  
Oct./Nov. 2020  
2¼ hours



UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Uganda Certificate of Education

PHYSICS  
(PRACTICAL)

Paper 3

2 hours 15 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

*Answer question 1 and **one** other question. Any additional question(s) answered will **not** be marked.*

*You will **not** be allowed to start working with the apparatus for the **first quarter** of an hour.*

*For each question candidates will be required to select apparatus from the equipment provided.*

*Marks are given mainly for a clear record of the observation 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. Where possible, candidates should put their observations and calculations in a suitable table drawn in advance.*

*All your work must be in **blue** or **black** ink. Any work done in pencil will **not** be marked.*

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

*Graph paper is provided.*

*Mathematical tables and silent non-programmable calculators may be used.*

1. In this experiment, you will determine the constant,  $E$ , of the metre rule provided. (30 marks)

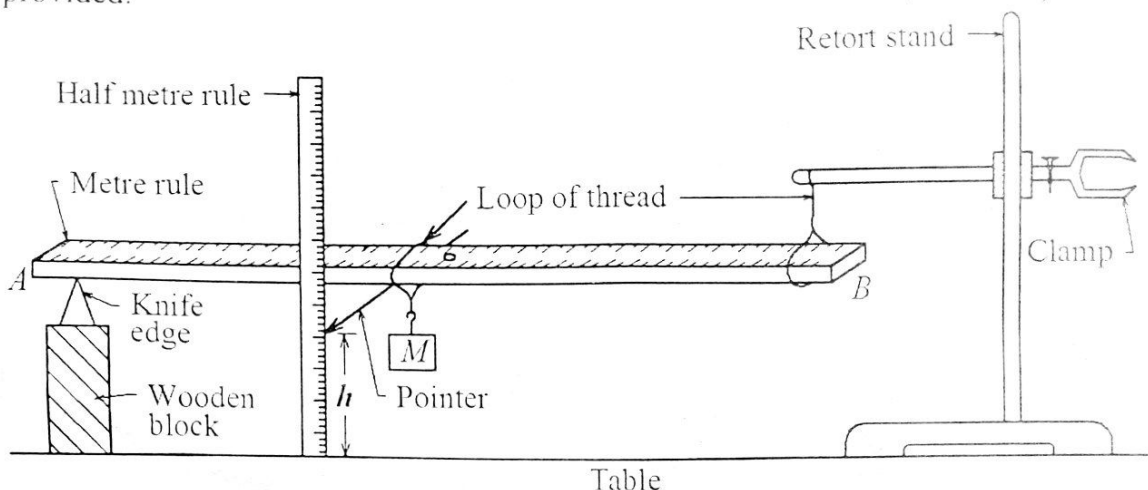


Fig. 1

- Attach a pointer underneath the 50 cm mark of the metre rule  $AB$  using a piece of sellotape.
- Place a wooden block on the table such that it rests on its smallest cross-sectional area.
- Place a knife edge on top of the wooden block.
- Tie a loop of thread at the 50 cm mark of the metre rule.
- Tie a loop of thread at the 99.0 cm mark of the metre rule.
- Place the 1.0 cm mark of the metre rule on the knife edge.
- Suspend the loop of thread at the 99.0 cm mark of the metre rule from the retort clamp.
- Adjust the set up so that the metre rule is horizontal as shown in figure 1.
- Measure and record the height,  $h_o$  of the pointer from the table surface.
- ✓ Suspend a mass,  $M = 100$  g from the loop of thread at the 50 cm mark.
- Measure and record the new height,  $h$ , of the pointer.
- ✓ Determine the depression,  $d = (h_o - h)$ .
- ✗ Repeat procedure (j) to (l) for  $M = 200, 300, 400, 500$  and  $600$  g.
- Record your results in a suitable table.
- Plot a graph of,  $d$ , against  $M$ .
- Find the slope,  $S$ , of the graph.
- Calculate the constant,  $E$ , from the expression:

$$E = \frac{7.5 \times 10^7}{S}$$

DISMANTLE THE SET UP OF THE APPARATUS

2. In this experiment, you will determine the constant,  $\mu$ , of the glass block provided. (30 marks)

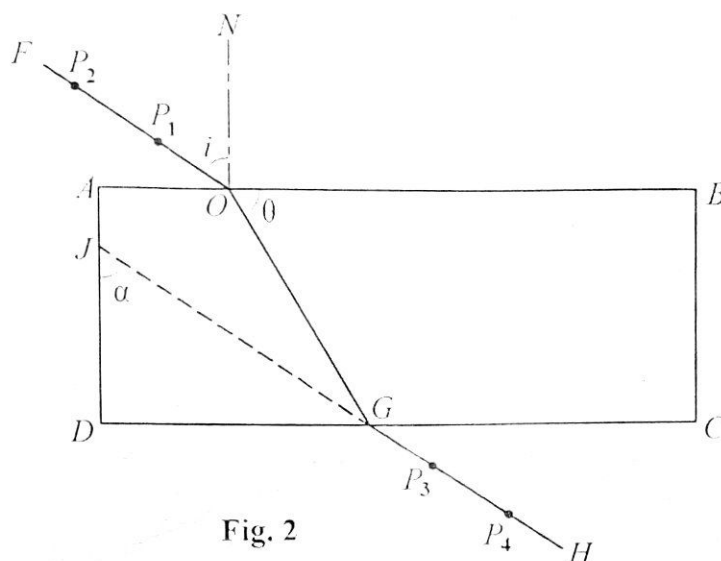


Fig. 2

- Fix a plain sheet of paper on the soft board.
- Place the glass block on the plain sheet of paper and trace its outline  $ABCD$ .
- Remove the glass block from its outline.
- Draw a normal  $ON$  on the line  $AB$  at  $O$ , such that  $AO = 2$  cm as shown in figure 2.
- ✓ Draw a line  $OF$ , such that the angle  $i = 35^\circ$ .
- Replace the glass block on its outline.
- Fix pins  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  along  $OF$ .
- While viewing from  $DC$ , fix pins  $P_3$  and  $P_4$ , such that they appear in line with images of  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ .
- Remove the glass block.
- Draw a line through  $P_3$  and  $P_4$  to meet  $DC$  at  $G$ .
- Join  $O$  to  $G$ .
- Extend  $HG$  to meet  $AD$  at  $J$ .
- ✓ Measure and record angles  $\theta$  and  $\alpha$ .
- Repeat procedure (c) to (m) for  $i = 40^\circ, 45^\circ, 50^\circ, 55^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$ .
- Record your results in a suitable table including values of  $\cos \theta$  and  $\sin \alpha$ .
- Plot a graph of  $\cos \theta$  (along the vertical axis) against  $\sin \alpha$  (along the horizontal axis).

- (q) Determine the slope,  $S$ , of your graph.  
 (r) Find the constant,  $\mu$ , from the expression:

$$S = \frac{1}{\mu}.$$

### HAND IN YOUR TRACINGS TOGETHER WITH YOUR ANSWER SHEETS

3. In this experiment, you will determine the constant,  $\beta$ , of bare wire labelled  $W$ .  
 (30 marks)

- (a) Record the value of the standard resistor  $R$ , provided.  
 (b) Connect the circuit shown in figure 3.

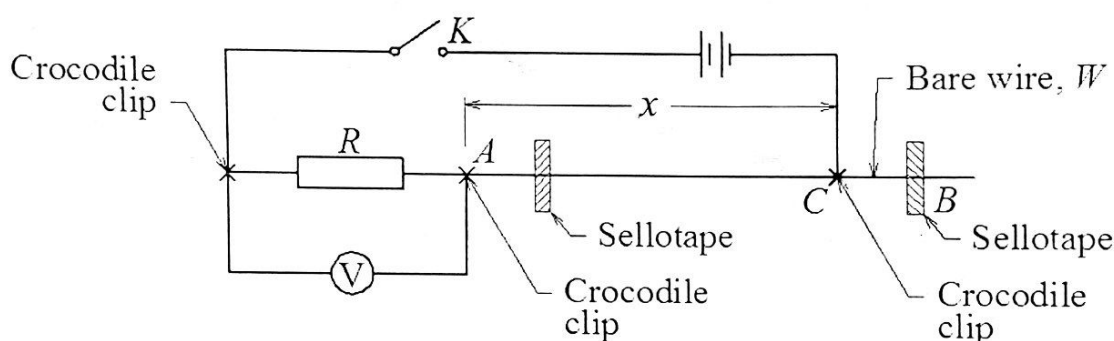


Fig. 3

- (c) Adjust the length  $AC$  of the bare wire to  $x = 0.200$  m.  
 (d) Close switch  $K$ .  
 (e) Read and record the voltmeter reading,  $V$ .  
 (f) Open switch  $K$ .  
 (g) Repeat procedure (c) to (f) for values of  $x = 0.300, 0.400, 0.500, 0.600$  and  $0.700$  m.  
 (h) Record your results in a suitable table including values of  $\frac{x}{R}$  and  $\frac{1}{V}$ .  
 (i) Plot a graph of  $\frac{1}{V}$  (along the vertical axis) against  $\frac{x}{R}$  (along the horizontal axis).  
 (j) Find the slope,  $S$ , of the graph.  
 (k) Calculate the constant,  $\beta$ , of the wire,  $W$ , from the expression:

$$\beta = 3 S.$$