	M			•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••				
	END OF TERM II EXAMINATIONS SENIOR ONE PHYSICS TIME: 2 hours									
Attemp Write t Use the	t all quest he correct e space pr ra paper w	tions in t choice ovided	both sec in section for your a	tions. on A in the answer in	e grid be section	В	Σ.			
	1.		6.	11.	16.	21.				
	2.		7.	12.	17.	22.				
	3.		8.	13.	18.	23.				
	4.		9.	14.	19.	24.				
	5.		10.	15.	20.	25.		1		
takes p	takes place A. Only in liquids. B. Only in gasses C. In solids and liquids D. In liquids and							n gasses		
	A. Pure ice can melt at any temperature. B. Pure ice melts at 0°C . C. Pure ice melts at 100°C . D. None of the									
stone; water a	Mass and tone = 35	of the cm ³ .Wl	stone = $\frac{1}{2}$	25g, volui	ne of wa of the sto	ater = 25 one?	cm ³ , v	density of a volume of $\frac{25}{35}$ gcm ⁻³		
	Vhat does A. Pressure	a beam Mass	balance B.				re? Volum	e D.		

5.	A. B.	h of the follo Matter is an Matter cont In the solid	nything v tains ting	which occu y particles	pies s called	space d ator	and h		
direct	tions. D.	Matter can	be class	ified into a	solid	, liqu	id or a	a gasec	ous state.
6. melts	and	at 0°C is tale							
turns	into v		cess is k	mown as;					
Meltii		Doming	D. 0.			.	Буар	OI GUIOII	υ.
liquid	of ma	k of 2 m tall ass $\frac{00}{\times 2 \times 10} kgm^{-3}$	4(0000kg. Ca	lculat	te the	dens	ity of tl	
	A. 25 - kgm ⁻³		В.	2.5×2 ^{xg} '''	1	C. ²⁵	×2×10	kgm	D.
8.	A. C.	ich of the fo The molecu B. The m The molecu The inter-m	les are d nolecule: les move	closely pacts are loose at randor	ked. ly pac n dire	ked. ection	.s.	-	id?
	Th	h statement e force of at a solid is th	traction	between t	he mo	olecul		a liqui	d is the
most less tl	C. han th	a gas nat of a gas.	is almos	st negligibl	e			D.	a solid is
10. of a th		the instrum	ent that	is most su	itable	for n	neasu	ring th	e diameter
01 4 61	A.	Micrometre Vernier call		gauge.		В.	Tape D.	measu Metre	
11.	How A. B. C.	can you defi Physical ob Anything th Matter refe	jects on .at occup	earth. pies space				ow.	

	D.	Matter refe	rs to s	solids	that ar	re hea	avy.			
12.	Whic	h of the follo A. Densit	_	is not B.	a deri		uantit C.	_	D.	
Leng	th	71.	o y	Δ.	Volum	10	0.	Spood	Σ.	
13.	Whic A.	h of the follo Heat	wing B.	below Soun		atter	? C.	Air	D.	Light
14.	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	h of the follogaliquid has a gas has no a solid has a gas has a gand (iii) only	a defi defin defini	inite v nite vo nite vol te vol	olume olume a olume a ume aı	but rand nand sind sh	no a de lo defin hape. ape.	efinite shap nite shape.	e.	
15.	A. C.	particles in a Close togeth Far apart ar random.	ner ar	nd vib	rating.	B. (Close	together an		
16.	Whic A. B. C. D.	h of the follo Matter is ma Solid, liquid Solids and li Gas molecul	ade u l and (iquids	p of a gas ar s have	toms. re state defini	es of r	matter	`•		
17.	Whic A. Merc			ing fl Alcoh		the b	est co C.	onductor of Water	heat? D.	
18.	A sph A.	nerical ball hat $\frac{4\pi \times 27}{3 \times 10^6}$	as a r	adius B.	of 3cm $\frac{\pi \times 27}{4 \times 10}$	ı. Fin	d the v	$\frac{4 \times 10^6}{27 \times \pi}$	ıbic m D.	ıeters
$\frac{4\pi\times1}{2}$	$\frac{10^6 \times 3}{7}$									
19. Celsi	The dus sca	listance betw le in unmai vel is 5cm 115°C	rked r	nercu	ry-in- g	glass ixed j	therm point,	ometer is 2 then the ter	5cm. 1	If the
20. temp		ake a liquid - ce, we mu			ermom	eter :	sensiti	ive to a sma	ll cha	nge of

h1h	A.	a bulb with a thin glass wall						a stro	ng liq	uid in th	ıe
bulb. glass	B. a very narrow bore. wall.							a ster	n with	a thick	
21.	The b A. D.	boiling point of water in kelvin scale is $100~K$ B. $173~K$ C. $373~K$ $323~K$								K	
22.	When A. C.	it is d	nical thermo lisinfected rks better	meter	is ste	erilized B. D.	it bur				
23.	Which A. secon	ich of the following is not a fundamental quantity? grammes B. kilograms C. meters D. onds									
24.	A ma A. D.	n's bo 39 ^{°(} 38 ^{°(}		ture is B.	0		ert to	Celsiu C.	as. 36 ^{°(}	7	
25.	Which A. sodiu		of the follower	wing n B.	netals iron	s is a b	etter (C.		ctor. inium	D.	
				SE	CTIO	N B					
26.	(a)	(a) Define the term density as used in Physics and state its SI unit (2mks)							iits		
(b) the	_ *						f 40 g	. Calcula	ate		
(2mk	s)	(i)	gcm ⁻³								
(2mk	s)	(ii)	kgm ⁻³								

27. (a)	Differentiate between conduction and convection
(2mks)		

(b) Describe an experiment which can be performed to show that water is a poor $\,$ conductor of heat. (4mks)

28. (a) What is meant by the term 'fundamental quantity'? (1mk)

 $\begin{array}{cc} \text{(b)} & \text{Copy and complete the table below.} \\ \text{(5mks)} & \end{array}$

Basic Quantity	SI unit	Symbol
Mass		Kg
	second	S
Length		
Temperature	Kelvin	

(c) is 0.1 mm thickness of	The pages of a book are numbered from 1 to 200 and each lead thick. If the cover is 0.2 mm thick, what is the of the book? (3mks)
(d) cm³ mark Determine	The reading on a burette falls from the $21.0~\rm cm^3$ mark to $33.0~\rm after~100~drops$ of a liquid have been used. the volume of one drop. (3mks)
29. (a) (i) (1mk	Define; Temperature s)
(ii) (1mk	Thermometer x)
(b)	Draw a well labelled diagram of a clinical thermometer (3mks)
(i)	Why does a clinical thermometer have a constriction? (1mk)

- (ii) Why is the range of a clinical thermometer usually 35°C 42°C? (1mk)
- 30. (a)(i) What is meant by the term thermometric property. (1mks)
- (ii) With the aid of a labelled diagram, describe how a lower fixed point of an uncalibrated thermometer can be determined. (4mks)

(b) The distance between the fixed points on mercury in glass thermometer is 30cm. What is the temperature in degrees Celsius if the mercury thread is 12cm below the steam point? (4mks)

END.