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# UGANDA TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS SCHEME

Uganda Certificate of Education

JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2024

PHYSICS

Paper 1

SCORING GRIDE

ITEM	RESPONSES(S)		SCO
	<b>SECTION A</b>		
<b>ONE</b>	Ultra- sound waves. ✓	$R = 01$	$R_1$
<b>(a)</b>	Practical use to man include:-	$\geq 3$	03
	- Measuring depth of water bodies. ✓	$= 2$ Any three	02
	- Used to create images of internal	$= 1$	01
	Organs and tissues for study. ✓	$= 0$	00
	- To monitor fetal growth and development. ✓	$R = 03$	$R_3$
	- Inspect materials and detect defects or flaws. ✓		
	- Used in purifications of large water bodies. ✓		
	- Detecting shoals of fish ✓		
	- Cleaning delicate equipments ✓		
	- Detecting rocks in water. ✓		
	- Food processing and Inspection ✓		
	- Material characterization e.g thickness and elasticity. ✓		
	- Measure flow rates in industries. ✓		
	- Beauty treatments e.g skin tightening. ✓		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dental cleaning ✓</li> <li>- Research and development e.g Animal behaviour and monitoring current of oceans. ✓</li> </ul>		
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintain a safe distance from ultra sound source. ✓</li> <li>- Shielding using high sound absorption / reflection properties. (acoustic foam) ✓</li> <li>- Place a physical barrier (wall) between source and area. ✓</li> <li>- Use sound absorbing materials. ✓</li> <li>- Reduce sound emissions. ✓</li> <li>- Practice frequency selection appropriate. ✓</li> <li>- Use personal protective equipment (PPE) ✓</li> <li>- Practice alternative technologies that avoids such waves. ✓</li> </ul>	$\geq 3$  $= 02$  $= 01$  $= 04$  Any four	03  02  01  R <sub>4</sub>
(c) (i)	Concave mirror since it has ability to magnify images unlike plane or convex mirror.	- Type of mirror. $= 04$ - reason	02 R <sub>1</sub> P <sub>3</sub>
(ii)	Magnification = $\frac{\text{image distance}}{\text{object distance}}$ ✓  $2 = \frac{60}{u}$ ✓ $\therefore u = 30\text{cm}$ from metal being cut ✓	- rotation - correct value + unit  $= 04$	02  C <sub>4</sub>
			10
ITEM 2. (a)	Scientific roles should support use of x – rays.	$\geq 2$	02

- Cancer treatment ✓
- Studying the structure of materials (crystals) ✓
- Security screening e.g Airports. ✓
- Dental imaging ✓
- Bone fracture view ✓
- Detecting faults in welded joints. ✓
- T.B diagnosis ✓
- Food preservation ✓

=01

01

= 0

00

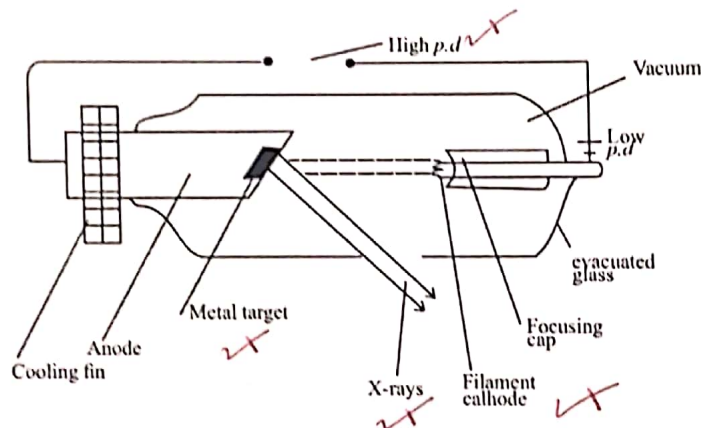
= 03

R<sub>3</sub>

R

Any three

(b)



Any four ports

02

each 1/2

= 02

D

Stk<sub>2</sub>

Dor

Mode of operation:

Low p.d heats cathode, electrons produced, with help of focusing cap they are directed to anode. High p.d across the cathode and the anode accelerates electrons that hit the tungsten target.

Set up = 04

01

operation

01 03

result. PP

01



	<p><i>most of the energy</i></p> <p>Much of the energy of electrons is changed to heat, fins absorb it and dissipate to surroundings. Rest of k.e of electrons is converted to x-rays for scientific use.</p>	<i>PPE</i>	
(c)	<p>Out of bounds signal of side effects due to x-rays like:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cause cancer cases ✓</li> <li>- Cause deep burn inside body ✓</li> <li>- Cause genetic mutations. ✓</li> <li>- Destroy body cells. ✓</li> <li>- Lead to loss of eye sights if exposed in excess. ✓</li> <li>- Cause skin loss ✓</li> <li>- Cause hair loss ✓</li> <li>- High radiation level cause bleeding ✓</li> </ul>	<p>Any two <i>three</i> response.</p> <p>≥ 2 02</p> <p>= 1 01</p> <p>= 0 = 03 00</p> <p><i>SE</i></p> <p><i>SE</i></p> <p><i>R03</i></p> <p><i>SE03</i></p>	
(d)	<p>Precautions include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lead shielding e.g lead aprons, gloves. ✓</li> <li>- Limit exposure time. ✓</li> <li>- Use right type soft or hard at need. ✓</li> <li>- Wear personal protective equipment (PPE) ✓</li> <li>- Pregnancy precautions (Avoid) ✓</li> <li>- Children safety (apply shields to young) ✓</li> <li>- Follow x-ray safely. ✓</li> </ul>	<p>Any two <i>four</i> response</p> <p>≥ 2 02</p> <p>= 01 01</p> <p>= 0 = 04 00</p> <p><i>R</i></p> <p><i>R04</i></p>	
			<i>16</i>
ITEM 3.	<p>- Eid adhwa is celebrated as sighting the moon's crescent.</p> <p>- This occurred on Monday not on Tuesday as it had been cause: <i>because</i></p>	Logical flow	03

	<p>- As the Earth rotates around its axis, the moon also moves around the earth.</p> <p>As result, rays from sun are blocked <sup>by</sup> the moon.</p> <p>- Being non-luminous, moon cannot be seen when on earth.</p> <p>- eventually as moon continues to move around earth, a section of moon (crescent) emerges out of earth's shadow, receives rays from sun thus visible.</p> <p>- Jupiter is far away from sun.</p> <p>- Jupiter is massive / big/ heavy.</p> <p>- Due to far distance of Jupiter from sun, locus requires more years to complete its revolution round sun (12 years).</p> <p>- Due to earth's nearness to sun, its locus is small so it requires less time to complete its revolution round sun (1 year).</p> <p>- Jupiters far distance from sun, sun thus spins at high speed thus short time to move round its axis (10hrs) while earth's near distance to sun, leads to strong attractive force thus spins at low speed thus long time (24 hrs) to move round its axis.</p> <p>- Earth is smaller / light/ less massive thus difference from Jupiter.</p> <p><b>On case of shooting star:-</b></p> <p>- Small in size and its above the atmosphere.</p> <p>- Cool and break off to enter earth's atmosphere.</p>	<p>= 05</p> <p>= 03</p> <p>= 03</p>	<p>PP<sub>05</sub></p> <p>PP<sub>03</sub></p> <p>PP<sub>03</sub></p>
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Lunar system (95 known moons)

5

Jupiter has a strong gravitational pull and a massive size allowing to capture and hold onto smaller objects like moons.

= 03

PP<sub>03</sub>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At high speed.</li> <li>Friction occurs as they fall, generates heat, temperature raises it to ignition point, resulting into a glow.</li> <li>As it falls from one level to another glow produces a bright light.</li> <li>It lasts for a few seconds to viewers sight since its falling.</li> <li>As it falls, it disappears from viewers sight.</li> </ul>	= 02	PP02
			0976
ITEM 4(a)	<p>Ways of accelerating process of making tea:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature of inside surface must be smooth/ polished / silvered.</li> <li>Temperature of heat source be high.</li> <li>Initial temperature of water be high.</li> <li>Water quality (impurities)</li> <li>Altitude be low.</li> <li>Increase pressure by covering on.</li> <li>Material of container (conductor)</li> <li>Uniform stirring</li> <li>Latent heat of vaporization be low.</li> </ul>	<p>Any five</p> <p>≥ 3</p> <p>= 2</p> <p>= 1</p> <p>= 0</p> <p>= 05</p>	<p>03</p> <p>02</p> <p>01</p> <p>00</p> <p>R05</p>
(b)	<p>Total quantity of heat =</p> <p>quantity of heat to raise <sup>temp</sup> + heat to causing boiling to B.p</p> <p><math>Q = MC\theta + MLV</math></p>	<p>≥ 3</p> <p>= 2</p> <p>= 1</p> <p>= 0</p>	<p>03</p> <p>02</p> <p>01</p> <p>00</p>

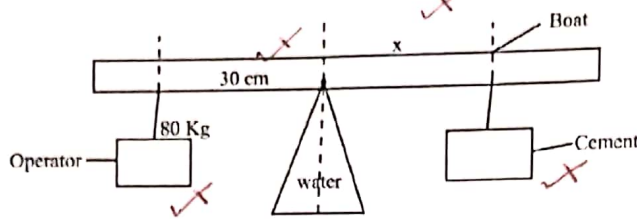


	$Q = \left[ \frac{4}{1000000} \times 1000 \times 4200 \times (100 - 15) \right] +$ $\left[ \frac{4}{1000000} \times 1000 \times 2260000 \right] \checkmark$ $= 1,428J + 9040J$ $= 9,041,428J (90414.28KJ)$ $= 10468J. \checkmark$	Formula substitution correct value + unit + conclusion $= 04$	$C_{04}$
(c)	Practical role of wooden handle is to help in transferring of metallic container. This because wood is bad- poor conductor of heat and this minimizers the burning effect to their user. <i>Conclusion</i>	$\geq 2$ $= 1$ $= 0$ $= 04$	02 01 00 $PP_{04}$
(d)	I recommend clay cup for use because:- - Of traditional beliefs as for centuries have been in use. $\times$ - Its more comfortable to hold since its poor conductor of heat. $\checkmark$ - They are flavor preservative since clay is non-reactive. $\checkmark$ - Clay-cup control temperature as clay is good at retaining heat well, thus tea remain warm for some time. $\checkmark$	$\geq 2$ $= 01$ $= 00$ $= 03$	02 01 00 $R_{01}$ $PP_{02}$
			10/16
ITEM 5 (a)			

⑥ Law of floatation / Archimedes principle  
Any one law stated

= 03

R03



At equilibrium.

Clock wise moments = Ant clockwise moments

$Mg \times h \text{ distance} = mg \times h \text{ distance from centre.}$

$$100 \times 50 \times 10 \times x = 80 \times 10 \times 30$$

$$50000x = 24000$$

$$x = \frac{24}{50} = 0.48 \text{ cm.}$$

$$= (0.0048 \text{ m})$$

≥ 3

= 2 = 02

= 1

= 0

- Formula

- Substitution

- Correct

value + unit

= 03

03

02

01

00

R03

R03

C03

(c) Let  $h$  = depth of boat before floating. Using law of floatation:-

Weight of fluid = weight of boat displaced

$Mg = mg$  (down word force)

$V \times \rho \times g = \text{mass of boat + cement.}$

C.A x depth x density x  $g =$

$$[80 + (100 \times 50)] 10$$

$$200 \times h \times 1000 \times 10 = 50800$$

$$2000000h = 50800$$

$$h = 0.0254 \text{ m}$$

$$2.54 \text{ cm}$$

≥ 3

= 2

= 1

- Formula

- Substitution

- Correct +

unit + conclusion

= 05

03

02

01

C05

(d) The boat is not safe because the departure time is associated with intensive heating from sun, this raises the temperature of water, decreasing the density of water and

≥ 2

= 1

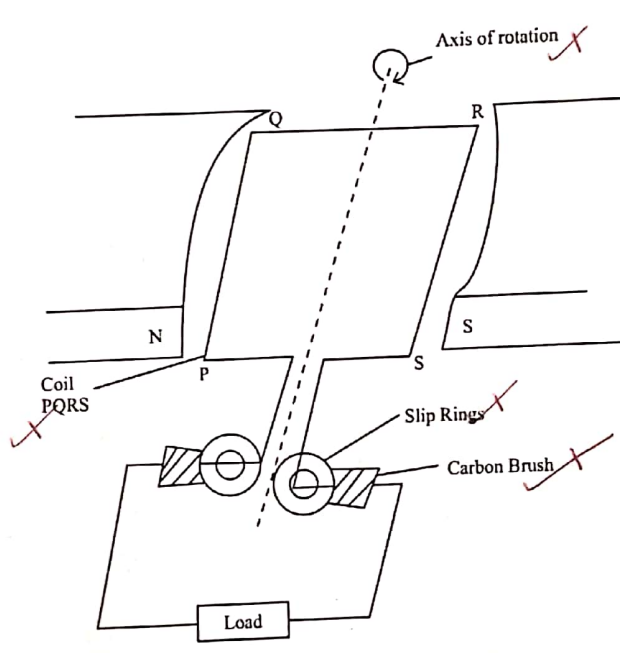
= 0

02

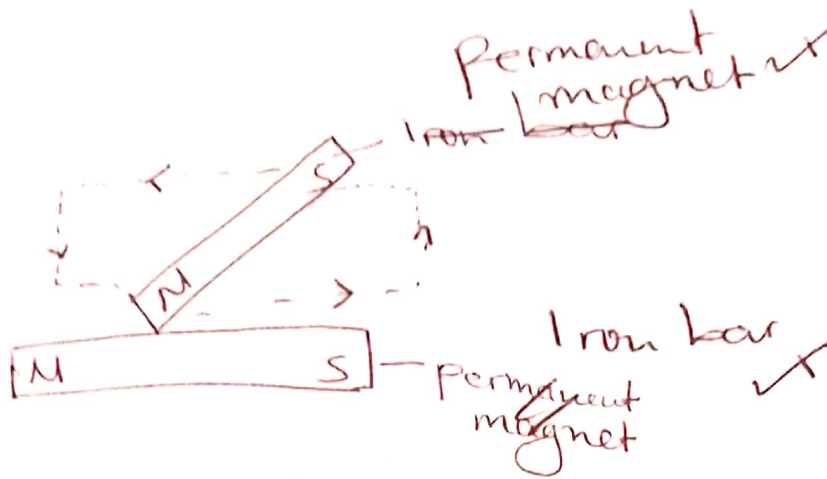
01

00



	as result the upthrust (supporting) force weakens creating high chances of the boat to sink leading to drowning.	- Option Yes/No - (Reason + effect) = 03	PP03 16
ITEM 6 (a)	p.e → K.e → electrical energy OR m.e → electrical energy	= 2 = 1 = 03	02 01 P03
(b)	 <p>Mode of production using above method:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When water drops fall on the water wheel, water wheel is driven.</li> </ul>	<p>Any four pots each <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> = 02</p> <p>Workable diagram</p> <p>Effect out put</p>	<p>01</p> <p>01</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rotation of wheel is transmitted to axis of rotation of generator coil.</li> <li>- Coil in process rotates in space between bar magnets thus crossing field lines, cause change in magnetic field.</li> <li>- Change in magnetic field produces an induced voltage.</li> <li>- Induced voltage generates an induced current as required.</li> </ul>	= 04	01 P04
(c)	<p>Current required (out put for iron) to operate iron , <math>I = \frac{\text{power}}{\text{p.d}} = \frac{60}{200} = 0.3\text{A}</math> ✓</p> <p>Current input = 10A ✓</p> <p>Hence current input is greater than current required by iron, thus its on effective method to operate the Iron.</p> <p>OR Total power = <math>I^2 R = 10^2 \times 120,000 = 1,200,000\text{W}</math></p> <p>Power out put = <math>I^2 R = 10^2 \times 3 = 300\text{W}</math> ✓</p>	<p>In-put value</p> <p>out-put value</p> <p>conclusion</p> <p>= 04</p>	01 01 01 C04
(d)	<p>Scientific ways include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase speed of rotation of coil. ✓</li> <li>- Increase on number of turns in coil. ✓</li> <li>- Increase on size of dam water ✓</li> <li>- Increase on size / strength of magnet. ✓</li> <li>- Improve on cooling system of to increase power out put ✓</li> </ul>	<p><math>\geq 2</math></p> <p><math>= 1</math></p> <p><math>= 0</math></p> <p>Any three responses</p> <p>03</p>	01 01 01 R03
			10 16
ITEM 7. (a)			



- Iron bar is made to rest on a hard surface. ✓
- A known pole of bar magnet is used to stroke iron bar from one end. ✓
- At end of each stroke, bar magnet is lifted high above the iron bar. ✓
- Above steps are repeated several times. ✓
- On test, iron bar is found magnetized. ✓
- Required poles are opposite to that of bar magnet resting above it at end of process. ✓

= 01

Do1

- Set up
- Effect
- Wet come

01

01

01

= 03

PP03

Iron bar magnet	Steel bar magnet
- Easy to magnetize.	- Difficult to demagnetize.
- Easy to demagnetize	- Difficult to demagnetize
- Retains magnetism for short period	- Retain magnetism for long period.
- Used to make temporary magnet.	- Used to make permanent magnet.

Any fine  
≥ 2

= 1

= 0

05

Experiment  
can also be used

02

01

00

Do5



	Has varying field	- Has constant field ✓		
(c)	- Increase on number of turns in coil ✓ - Increase on strength of magnets. ✓ - Increase on quantity of electricity used to run motor. ✓		$\geq 2$ Any three $= 1$ $= 0.03$	02 01 00 $R_B$
(d)	1 day = 24hrs 1 tonne = 1000kg of maize But 100kg = 10 KW 1000kg = $\frac{10}{100} \times 1000$ ✓ = 100KW needed to mill ✓  Hence: Cost = Total x total x unit cost ✓ Power time Cost = 100 x 24 x 700/- ✓ Cost = 1,680,000/- ✓		$= 0.4$  Formula Substitution Correct + unit value + conclusion	04 01 01 01 10 ✓ 16

R - Reliance (outline point)

PP - Process production

SE - Side effects

END