535/2 PHYSICS Paper 2 2024



UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Uganda Certificate of Education

PHYSICS

Paper 2
Practical

New Lower Secondary Curriculum

SCORING GUIDE

535/2 - PHYSICS SAMPLE PAPER SCORING GUIDE

EXPECTED RESPONSES:

1. Aim: To determine the mass of the empty bottle provided in order to ascertain how much the student will earn.

2. Variable:

Distances from the pivot to the masses.

(Independent Vs dependent).

Controlled variables(depends on the type of the Expt).

3. Hypothesis:

The mass of the bottle provided is not between (10-20) g or is between (10-20) g.

4. List of Apparatus:

- Expected list.
- Wooden block / Retort stand.
- Knife Edge / Clamp.
- Metre rule.
- 2 pieces of thread /3 pieces of thread.
- Known mass.
- Empty bottle
- 5. The metre rule is balanced on a knife edge and the point of balance noted and recorded, G.

A known mass is hung/suspended from one end of the metre rule at a known distance x from the G.

The bottle whose mass is required is suspended from the other end of the metre rule and its position from G is adjusted until the metre rule balances again at x.

The distance y of the bottle from G is recorded.

The experiment is repeated for at least 2 more values of x to obtain corresponding values of y.

6. Possible sources of errors:

- Parallax errors.
- Working surface not smooth/flat /rough enough.
- Air resistance / wind.

7. Precautionary measures:

Correct use of instrument to avoid parallax errors.

Ensuring that working surface is flat enough.

Ensuring that the experiment is done in a conducive environment/controlled to minimise air resistance/ wind interference.

8. Presentation of Data:

Table

Line graph/bar graph

- axes labelled with quantities and units,
- suitable scales,
- plots occupying at least half the graph paper
- correct plots
- well-judged line of best fit.

Or Pie chart(depending on the experiment)

9. Accuracy of data:

Appropriate number of decimal places/Standard form.

10. Data Analysis and Interpretation:

(i) Plotting graph of \mathcal{X} versus \mathcal{Y} .

Slope,
$$S = \frac{M_b}{M}$$
, $M_b = SM$,

$$Mx = M_b y$$
.

$$\mathcal{X}$$
 versus \mathcal{Y} , Slope = $\frac{M_b}{M}$.

$$M_b = M \times \text{slope}$$
.

(ii) Using Averages; (Average of X) $M = (Average of y) M_b$

 M_b can be obtained.

12. Advice given:

$$(M_b \times 400 = \text{Amount})$$

The student will havekg of bottles and will earnamount of money.

3 END