**Mark schemes**

Q1.

(a) K

1

(b) Decreases

1

(c) use a metre rule / 30 cm ruler to measure across 10 (projected) waves

accept any practical number of waves number for 10

1

and then divide by 10

1

(d) 1.2 cm = 0.012 m

1

18.5 × 0.012 = 0.22(2) (m / s)

1

allow 0.22(2) with no working shown for 2 marks

typical walking speed = 1.5m / s

accept any value e.g. in the range 0.7 to 2.0 m / s

1

so the water waves are slower (than a typical walking speed)

this cannot score on its own

1

[8]

Q2.

(a) in a longitudinal wave the oscillations / vibrations are parallel to the direction of energy transfer.

accept wave travel for energy transfer throughout

1

in a transverse wave the oscillations / vibrations are perpendicular to the direction of energy transfer.

1

(b) accept any sensible suggestion eg a vibrating drum skin does not move the air away to create a vacuum (around the drum)

1

(c) Level 3 (5–6 marks):

A detailed explanation linking variations in current to the pressure variations of a sound wave, with a logical sequence.

Level 2 (3–4 marks):

A number of relevant points made, but not precisely. A link between the loudspeaker and

a sound wave is made.

Level 1 (1–2 marks):

Some relevant points but fragmented with no logical structure.

0 marks:

No relevant content.

Indicative content

the current in the electrical circuit is varying

the current passes through the coil

the coil experiences a force (inwards or outwards)

reversing the current reverses the force

the size of the current affects the size of the force

the varying current causes the coil to vibrate

the (vibrating) coil causes the cone to vibrate

the vibrating cone causes the air molecules to move

the movement of the air molecules produces the pressure variations in the air needed for

a sound wave

the air molecules bunch together forming compressions and spread apart forming rarefactions

6

[9]

Q3.

(a) frequency

1

(b) echo(es)

1

(c) 340 (m/s)

allow 1 mark for correct substitution ie 25 000 × 0.0136 provided no subsequent step

or

allow 1 mark for a correct calculation showing an incorrect value from conversion to hertz × 0.0136

an answer of 0.34 gains 1 mark

2

(d) (a wave where the) oscillations are parallel to the direction of energy transfer

both marking points may appear as labels on a diagram

accept vibrations for oscillations

accept in same direction as for parallel to

allow direction of wave (motion) for direction of energy transfer

allow 1 mark for a correct calculation showing an incorrect value from conversion to hertz × 0.0136

1

causing (areas of) compression and rarefaction

accept correct description in terms of particles

mechanical wave is insufficient

needs a medium to travel through is insufficient

1

[6]

Q4.

(a) X marked in the centre of the sign

Check position by eye

1

(b) concentrated

1

(c) 0.5 (s)

allow 1 mark for correct

substitution, ie

provided no subsequent step

2

(d) make the cables longer

accept pendulum / sign for cables

1

[5]

Q5.

(a) 20 000 Hz

1

(b) 400 (m)

allow 1 mark for correct

substitution ie 1600 × 0.25

provided no subsequent steps shown

an answer of 200 (m) gains 1 mark

2

(c) twice

1

(d) From pulse 1 to pulse 3 the distance (to the sea floor) decreased

accept the sea got shallower

or

the submarine went deeper for the distance decreased

1

then (after pulse 3) the distance (to the sea floor) increased

accept the sea got deeper

or

the submarine rose for the distance increased

An answer of the distance decreased then increased gains 1 mark

1

[6]

Q6.

(a) ultrasound is not ionising

allow ultrasound does not harm the (unborn) baby

1

but X-rays are ionising

1

so X-rays increase the health risk to the (unborn) baby

accept specific examples of health risks, eg cancer, stunted growth, impaired brain function etc

X-rays are dangerous is insufficient

1

(b) ultrasound/waves are partially reflected

(when they meet a boundary) (between two different media / substances / tissues)

must be clear that not all of the wave is reflected

1

the time taken is measured (and is used to determine distances)

1

(c) 1600 (m/s)

800 (m/s) gains 2 marks

160 000 (m/s) gains 2 marks

0.0016 (m/s) gains 2 marks

allow 2 marks for

or

80 000 (m/s) gains 1 mark

0.0008 (m/s) gains 1 mark

allow 1 mark for

or

allow 1 mark for evidence of doubling the distance or halving the time

3

(d) (i) they are absorbed by bone

allow stopped for absorbed

X-rays are reflected negates this mark

1

they are transmitted by soft tissue

allow pass through for transmitted

allow flesh / muscle / fat

accept less (optically) dense material for soft tissue

1

(the transmitted) X-rays are detected

1

(ii) short

accept small

1

[12]

Q7.

(a) high frequency sound (waves)

1

with a frequency above limit of human hearing

or with a frequency greater than 20 000 Hz

above limit of human hearing

or greater than 20 000 Hz gains maximum 1 mark

1

(b) 5(.0) × 10-4 (m)

or

0.0005 (m)

1500 = 3 × 106 λ gains 2 marks

answer of 500 gains 2 marks

1500 = 3.0 λ gains 1 mark

3

(c) it will run off the surface of the skin

or

water is not a gel

accept water would evaporate

1

(d) The width of the coupling agent

1

The width of the water

1

(e) (i) A

1

(ii) E

1

(f) (i) K

reflection from skin

maximum 5 marks if no mention of reflection

1

very little reflection, so small peak

1

L

reflection from front of kidney

1

large amount of reflection, so large peak

1

M

reflection from back of kidney

1

smaller peak due to absorption of ultrasound in kidney

or

smaller peak as further from source

or

front of the kidney already reflected a lot, so there is now less to be reflected

reflection from a boundary gains 1 mark if no other mark given

1

(ii) 0.06 (m)

or

6(.0) × 10-2

0.12 (m) gains 2 marks

distance = 1500 × 8 × 10-5 × 0.5 gains 2 marks

distance = 1500 × 8 × 10-5 gains 1 mark

3

[19]

Q8.

(a) (i) microwave

1

(ii) refraction

1

(b) (i) wave M continues as a straight line to the ionosphere and shown reflected

accept reflection at or within the ionosphere

1

correctly reflected wave shown as a straight line reaching the top of the receiver

if more than 2 rays shown 1 mark maximum

ignore arrows

1

(ii) normal drawn at point where their M meets the ionosphere

1

(c) any two from:

• transverse

• same speed (through air)

accept speed of light or 3 × 108 m / s

• can be reflected

• can be refracted

• can be diffracted

• can be absorbed

• transfer energy

• can travel through a vacuum

an answer travel at the same speed though a vacuum scores 2 marks

• can be polarised

• show interference.

travel in straight lines is insufficient

2

[7]

Q9.

(a) 1.25

accept 1.3 for 2 marks

allow 1 mark for correct substitution

ie

provided no subsequent step shown

2

(b) (i) increasing the length (of the pendulum) decreases the number of oscillations / swings made (in 20 seconds)

accept increasing the length (of the pendulum) increases the time (of 1 oscillation / swing)

accept increasing the length (of the pendulum) decreases the speed / frequency (of 1 oscillation / swing)

answers must refer to the effect of increasing / decreasing length

ignore references to time being proportional to length

1

changing the mass (of the pendulum bob) does not change the number of oscillations / swings made (in 20 seconds)

accept changing the mass does not change the time / speed / frequency / results

accept weight for mass

1

(ii) any two suitable improvements:

• measure (the number of swings) over a wider range of (pendulum) lengths

• measure (the number of swings) over a wider range of (bob) masses

• measure the number of swings made over a greater period of time

• repeat each measurement & calculate mean / average (number of oscillations in 20 seconds)

accept repeat measurements & discard anomalous measurements

repeat measurements is insufficient

• measure (the total number of swings &) the fraction of swings made

• start the swings at the same height.

use a computer / datalogger to make measurement (of number of oscillations) is insufficient

measuring time period is insufficient

using a stop clock with greater resolution is insufficient

2

[6]

Q10.

(a) pitch

1

loudness

1

(b) (i) as length (of prongs) decreases frequency / pitch increases

accept converse

accept negative correlation

ignore inversely proportional

1

(ii) 8.3 (cm)

accept 8.3 ± 0.1 cm

1

(iii) (8.3 cm is) between 7.8 (cm) and 8.7 (cm)

ecf from part (ii)

1

(so f must be) between 384 (Hz) and 480 (Hz)

1

410 (Hz) ≤ f ≤ 450 (Hz)

if only the estimated frequency given, accept for 1 mark an answer within the range

1

(c) (i) electronic

1

(ii) frequency is (very) high

accept frequency above

20 000 (Hz) or audible range

1

so tuning fork or length of prongs would be very small (1.2 mm)

1

(d) 285.7 (Hz)

accept any correct rounding 286, 290, 300

allow 2 marks for 285

allow 2 marks for correct substitution 0.0035 = 1 / f

allow 1 mark for T = 0.0035 s

allow 1 mark for an answer of 2000

3

[13]

Q11.

(a) (i) 440 (sound) waves produced in one second

accept vibrations / oscillations for waves

1

(ii) 0.773 (metres)

allow 2 marks for an answer that rounds to 0.773

allow 2 marks for an answer of

allow 2 marks for an answer of 0.772

allow 1 mark for correct substitution ie 340 = 440 × λ

3

(b) (sound is) louder

do not accept the converse

1

as amplitude is larger

waves are taller is insufficient

1

higher pitch / frequency

1

as more waves are seen

reference to wavelengths alone is insufficient

waves are closer together is insufficient

1

[8]

Q12.

(a) (sound waves) which have a frequency higher than the upper limit of hearing for humans

or

a (sound) wave (of frequency) above 20 000 Hz

sound waves that cannot be heard is insufficient

a wave of frequency 20 000 Hz is insufficient

1

(b) 640

an answer of 1280 gains 2 marks

allow 2 marks for the correct substitution

ie 1600 × 0.40 provided no subsequent step

allow 2 marks for the substitution

provided no subsequent step

allow 1 mark for the substitution 1600 × 0.80 provided no subsequent step

allow 1 mark for the identification that time (boat to bed) is 0.4

3

(c) any one from:

• pre-natal scanning / imaging

• imaging of a named organ (that is not surrounded by bone), eg stomach, bladder, testicles

accept heart

do not allow brain or lungs (either of these negates a correct answer)

• Doppler scanning blood flow

1

(d) advantage

any one from:

• (images are) high quality or detailed or high resolution

clearer / better image is sufficient

• (scan) produces a slice through the body

• image can be viewed from any direction

allow images are (always) 3D / 360°

• an image can be made of any part (inside the body)

allow whole body can be scanned

• easier to diagnose or see a problem (on the image)

1

disadvantage

any one from:

• (the X-rays used or scans) are ionising

allow a description of what ionising is

• mutate cells or cause mutations or increase chances of mutations

allow for cells:

DNA / genes / chromosomes / nucleus / tissue

• turn cells cancerous or produce abnormal growths or produce rapidly growing cells

• kill cells

damage cells is insufficient

• shielding is needed

can be dangerous (to human health) unqualified, is insufficient

1

[7]

Q13.

(a) (i) 20

1

20 000

either order

accept ringed answers in box

1

(ii) (frequency) above human range

accept pitch for frequency

or

(frequency) above 20 000 (Hz)

do not accept outside human range

allow ecf from incorrect value in (a)(i)

1

(iii) any one from:

• pre-natal scanning

accept any other appropriate scanning use

do not accept pregnancy testing

• removal / destruction of kidney / gall stones

• repair of damaged tissue / muscle

accept examples of repair, eg alleviating bruising, repair scar damage, ligament / tendon damage, joint inflammation

accept physiotherapy

accept curing prostate cancer or killing prostate cancer cells

• removing plaque from teeth

cleaning teeth is insufficient

1

(b) 7.5 × 10−4 (m)

1.5 × 103 = 2.0 × 106 × λ gains 1 mark

2

(c) for reflected waves

must be clear whether referring to emitted or detected / reflected waves

if not specified assume it refers to reflected wave

any two from:

• frequency decreased

• wavelength increased

• intensity has decreased

allow amplitude / energy has decreased

allow the beam is weaker

2

[8]

Q14.

(a) the oscillation / vibration (causing the wave)

a movement causes the wave is insufficient

1

for a transverse wave is perpendicular to the direction of energy transfer

accept direction of wave travel

1

and for a longitudinal wave is parallel to the direction of energy transfer

accept direction of wave travel

if no marks awarded allow 1 mark for correctly linking perpendicular with transverse and parallel with longitudinal

the marks may be scored by the drawing of two correctly labelled diagrams

1

(b) for radio waves:

accept converse for each mark

are transverse

1

travel at speed of light / higher speed

1

have greater frequencies

1

can travel through vacuum

accept sound waves are not electromagnetic for 1 mark

1

[7]

Q15.

(a) (i) perpendicular

accept correct description 1

1

(ii) light off – no / slow rotation

1

light on – fast(er) rotation

accept starts rotating

ignore references to energy transfers

1

(b) one ray drawn from wrist watch and reflected by mirror

accept solid or dashed lines

1

two rays drawn from wrist watch and reflected by mirror with i = r for both rays

judge angles by eye

1

one ray traced back behind mirror

accept solid or dashed lines

1

image in correct position

judged by eye

accept image marked where two reflected rays traced back cross behind the mirror

1

(c) cannot be formed on a screen

accept image formed behind the mirror

or

rays of light seem to come from it but do not pass through it

1

[8]

Q16.

(a) Marks awarded for this answer will be determined by the Quality of

Written Communication (QWC) as well as the standard of the scientific response. Examiners should also refer to the information in the Marking guidance, and apply a ‘best-fit’ approach to the marking.

0 marks

No relevant / correct content.

Level 1 (1-2 marks)

There is a basic description of either wave

OR

What happens to either wave when they enter the body. However there is little other detail.

Level 2 (3-4 marks)

There is either:

A clear description of BOTH waves

OR

A clear description as to what happens to BOTH waves inside the body

OR

A clear description of ONE of the waves with clear detail as to what happens to either wave inside the body.

Level 3 (5-6 marks)

There is a detailed description of BOTH of the waves

AND

A detailed description as to what happens to EITHER wave inside the body.

Examples of the points made in the response:

Description of an X-ray

• X-rays are electromagnetic waves / part of the electromagnetic spectrum

do not allow a description of a property – eg X-rays travel

• X-rays are (very) high frequency (waves)

through a vacuum / at the speed of light

• X-rays are (very) high energy (waves)

• X-rays have a (very) short wavelength

• Wavelength (of X-rays) is of a similar size to (the diameter of) an atom

• X-rays are a transverse wave

correct description acceptable – oscillations / vibrations are perpendicular (at 90°) to direction of energy transfer

• X-rays are ionising radiation

Description of ultrasound

• ultrasound has a frequency above 20 000 (hertz)

or

ultra sound is above 20 000 hertz

• ultrasound is above / beyond the human (upper) limit (of hearing)

accept ultrasound cannot be heard by humans

• ultrasound is a longitudinal wave

correct description acceptable – oscillations / vibrations (of particles) are parallel (in same direction) to direction of energy transfer

Statement(s) as to what happens to X-rays inside the human body:

• X-rays are absorbed by bone

• X-rays travel through / are transmitted by tissue / skin

Statement as to what happens to ultrasound inside body:

• ultrasound is (partially) reflected at / when it meets a boundary between two different media

• travel at different speeds through different media

6

(b) (because the X-rays) are ionising

accept a description of what ionising is

1

(they will) damage cells

instead of cell, any of these words can be used:

DNA / genes / chromosomes / nucleus

or

mutate cells / cause mutations / increase chances of mutations

or

turn cells cancerous / produce abnormal growths / produce rapidly growing cells

do not accept they can be dangerous (to human health)

do not accept damage to soft tissue

or

kill cells

1

(c) any one from:

• removal / destruction of kidney / gall stones

• repair of damaged tissue / muscle

accept examples of repair, eg alleviating bruising, repair scar damage, ligament / tendon damage, joint inflammation

accept physiotherapy

accept curing prostate cancer or killing prostate cancer cells

• removing plaque from teeth

cleaning teeth is insufficient

1

[9]

Q17.

(a) (i) wavelength

accept frequency

accept speed

1

(ii) amplitude

accept energy

height is insufficient

1

(iii) sound

1

(b) 0.12

allow 1 mark for correct substitution, ie 8 × 0.015 provided no subsequent step shown

2

metre per second or m/s or metre/second

do not accept mps

units must be consistent with numerical answers

1

[6]

Q18.

(a) (i) bat(s)

1

(ii) any example in the inclusive range 5 ↔ 29 Hz / hertz

appropriate number and unit both required

1

(b) (i) A, C, D

all three required and no other

1

(ii) D, E

both required and no other

1

(c) sound cannot travel through a vacuum / (empty) space / free space

accept there is no medium (for the sound to travel through)

do not accept there is no air (for the sound to travel through)

1

(because) there is / are nothing / no particles to vibrate

accept because there is / are nothing / no particles between them and the source (of the sound)

1

[6]

Q19.

(a) any two from:

• (sound with frequency) above 20 000 hertz / 20 kHz

• frequencies above (human) audible range

• (sound) cannot be heard by humans

2

(b) either

two appropriate points gain 1 mark each

either both pro / con or one of each

or

one appropriate point (and) appropriate qualification / amplification

examples

other mammals (sufficiently) similar to humans (1)

so results appropriate (1)

unethical to experiment on humans (1)

so it is better to experiment on mice (1)

knowledge / techniques will benefit humans (1)

and also other animals (1)

experiments were justified because ultrasound has proved useful (1)

2

(c) examples

allow a wide variety of appropriate responses

publish / tell doctors / the public (1)

…their evidence / results / research / data (1)

valid point (1)

appropriate example / qualification / expansion / etc (1)

carry out more research / tests (1)

…to make sure / check reliability (1)

allow just ‘stop using them / ultrasonic waves’ for 1 mark only

allow using them (only) for industrial purposes for 1 mark only

2

[6]

Q20.

(a) (i) J and L

both required, either order

1

(ii) K

1

(iii) L

1

highest frequency

reason does not score if L not chosen

accept most waves (on screen)

do not accept frequency above 20 000(Hz)

do not accept cannot hear it

1

(b) transmitter

detector

computer

all three in correct order

allow 1 mark for one correct

2

[6]

Q21.

(a) (i) 3

1

(ii) 30 000 or 10 000 × their (a)(i) correctly calculated

1

(iii) any two from:

• frequency is above 20 000 (Hz)

accept the frequency is 30 000

• frequency is above the upper limit of audible range

• upper limit of audible range equals 20 000 (Hz)

ignore reference to lower limit

• it is ultrasound/ultrasonic

2

(b) (i) wave (partially) reflected

1

at crack to produce A and end of bolt to produce B

accept at both ends of the crack

1

(ii) 0.075 (m) allow 2 marks for time = 0.0000125

allow 1 mark for time = 0.000025

answers 0.15 or 0.015 or 0.09 gain 2 marks

answers 0.18 or 0.03 gain 1 mark

the unit is not required but if given must be consistent with numerical answer for the available marks

3

[9]

Q22.

(a) letter C clearly marking a compression

accept C at any point in a compression

if more than one letter C marked

all must be correct

1

(b) (i) straight continuous line drawn from loudspeaker to metal to sound sensor

judge by eye

1

angle I = angle R

judge by eye

ignore any arrows on lines

1

(ii) less sound reflected

accept energy for sound

or

(some) sound passes through the glass

accept (some) sound absorbed by the glass

1

(iii) makes the sound louder

1

(iv) v = f × λ

340

allow 1 mark for correct substitution

ie 850 × 0.4

provided no subsequent step shown

2

(c) echo

1

(d) (i) from 250 Hz to 750 Hz

1

(ii) curtains reduce (percentage of) sound reflected more (than carpet)

accept curtains absorb more sound (than carpet)

1

for all frequencies (shown)

accept for both marks an answer in terms of walls having a larger (surface) area to reflect sound and curtains reducing the amount of reflected sound more (than carpet)

answers less noisy or walls / curtains have a larger area gain 1 mark only

do not accept curtains are cheaper

1

[11]

Q23.

(a) 10 600 (Hz)

accept 10.6 kHz

1

(b) 3000 (Hz)

allow 1 mark for a line drawn to show greatest movement

(allow only if frequency is between 2800 and 3200)

accept other indication of correctly using the graph

2

(c) (No)

no marks for just the ticked box

reasons can score even if yes is ticked

(human hearing) range is 20 – 20 000 (Hz)

accept (most) people hear up to 20 000 (Hz) / 20 kHz

1

any one from:

• range on graph is within this range

• range on graph starts after 20 Hz

• range on graph is from to 200 – 10 600 (Hz)

• range on graph finishes before 20 000 Hz

1

(d) reliability

this answer only

1

(e) only 1 variable affects dependent variable / size of movement

accept ‘results’ for ‘size of movement’

or

there is only one independent variable

fair test is insufficient

do not accept to control the experiment

or

to be able to compare (effect of different frequencies)

1

[7]

Q24.

(a) vibrate

allow move more (vigorously) but not just move

1

dirt / muck / grit / rust / dust etc.

do not accept bacteria

1

(b) any one medical use eg

ignore incorrect biological detail

• scanning unborn babies

• destroying (kidney) stones

1

(c) (i) 2

1

(ii) C

1

[5]

Q25.

(a) microphone

1

(c) (i) vertical line from any maxima or minima to axis

do not penalise minor errors but

do not allow unless intention is clear

1

(ii) loudness / volume / intensity / energy

do not accept noise

1

(c) 17

this answer only

1

(d) the greater the distance, the smaller the amplitude

accept volume / intensity / energy / loudness for amplitude

or

there is a (strong) negative correlation between distance and amplitude

or

there is an inverse square relationship between distance and amplitude

do not accept distance and amplitude are inversely proportional

1

(e) 20 Hz

either order

1

20,000 Hz

accept 20 kHz provided unit has been clearly changed

1

[7]

Q26.

(a) sound / mechanical / longitudinal (wave )

1

any one from:

• above 20 000 hertz / 20kHz

• above (human) audible range

• cannot be heard by humans

1

(b) either

particles / molecules / fluid vibrate(s) (1)

(and) knock particles of dirt off the jewellery (1)

or

by the process of cavitation (1)

accept ‘formation and collapse of tiny bubbles’

which breaks up / releases dirt from the surface (1)

2

(c)either both pro

or both con

or one of each

either

two appropriate points gain 1 mark each

or

one appropriate point (and) appropriate qualification / amplification

examples

other mammals (sufficiently) similar to humans (1)

so results appropriate (1)

unethical to experiment on humans (1)

so it is better to experiment on mice (1)

knowledge / techniques will benefit humans (1)

and also other animals (1)

experiments were justified because ultrasound has proved useful (1)

2

[6]

Q27.

(a) 20000

accept any unambiguous indication

1

(b) kilohertz

credit misspellings

credit ‘1000 hertz’ or ‘1000 Hz’

accept 1000 oscillations/beats/waves per second

1

(c) (i) cleaning (e.g. something delicate such as a watch)

or quality control/flaw detection

credit any appropriate extra Specification response

e.g. sonar

1

(ii) pre-natal (scanning)

do not credit just ‘scanning’/medical scanning/ scanning a baby

credit any appropriate extra Specification response

e.g. destruction of (kidney) stones or cleaning teeth

1

(d) 8 (μs)

1

(e) distance (1)

 between the boundary and the detector (1)

accept ‘between the boundary and the source’

accept any correct use of speed = distance/time

2

(f) examples

 publish/tell doctors/the public (1) ... their evidence/results/research/data (1)

 carry out more research/tests (1) ... to make sure/check reliability (1)

allow a wide variety of appropriate responses

valid point (1) appropriate example/qualification/expansion/etc. (1)

allow just ‘stop using them/ultrasonic waves’ (1)

allow using them (only) for industrial purposes (1)

2

[9]

Q28.

(a) (i)

correct order essential

 (A =) a microphone

1

 (B =) an oscilloscope

or cathode ray oscilloscope or CRO

1

(ii) the amplitude

accept any unambiguous indication

1

(iii) quieter / softer

do not accept less (which could refer to the amplitude, frequency or wavelength)

1

(b) sound cannot travel through a vacuum / (empty) space / free space

accept there is no medium for the sound to travel through

1

 (because) there is / are nothing / no particles to vibrate

accept (because) there is / are nothing / no particles between them and the source (of the sound)

1

[6]

Q29.

(a) (i) same frequency / period / pitch / wavelength

ignore references to amplitude

1

(ii) differences in waveform / shape / quality

accept the diagrams are not identical

1

(b) (i) 20 000 Hz / hertz

 or 20 kHz / kilohertz

in both cases, if the symbol rather than the name is used, it must be correct in every detail

1

(ii) material(s) / substance(s) (through which sound travels)

1

(iii) is absorbed

accept (some) sound (energy) is transformed / transferred as heat / thermal energy

1

 is transmitted

accept is refracted

accept changes speed

accept changes velocity

do not accept is diffracted

do not accept is diffused

do not accept is dissipated

1

[6]

Q30.

(a) (i) 25 (%)

do not accept ¼

1

(ii) increases

1

(b) tick ( ) in top and bottom box

both required

1

(c) SHINY surfaces are good reflectors of infra-red radiation

accept white for shiny

 or black surfaces are POOR reflectors of infra-red radiation

accept bad for poor

accept insertion of ‘not’ before ‘good’ in statement

 or black surfaces are good EMITTERS of infra-red radiation

 or black surfaces are good ABSORBERS of infra red radiation

1

[4]

Q31.

(a) (mechanical) vibration(s)

not just ‘particles knocking into each other’

not reference to ‘sound particles’

1

(b) K

1

(c) (i) reflected by the material from loudspeaker to microphone X

1

 shown by straight lines with angle of incidence = angle of reflection

(by eye) and at least one arrow in the correct direction

do not credit if the direction is contradicted by any incorrect arrow / may be shown by waves / wavefronts in the direction of straight lines

ignore any sound to Y or which ‘misses’ the material

example

1

(ii) any one from:

• so (the student) can compare results

• so only one (independent) variable

• to get reliable / accurate results

• because (the expanded) polystyrene absorbs some of the sound

do not credit just ‘so it’s a fair test’

1

(iii) [A] wood

1

 [B] either 0.25 or 1/4 or 25 % or 15/60 or 1: 3

do not credit 1 : 4

1

(d) practical suggestion

1

 appropriate reason / explanation

example line / panel the walls with wood / plasterboard / increase the thickness of the plaster (on the walls) (1)

(this) will absorb / reflect (back) (most / some of) the sound (1)

credit legal suggestions for attempting to limit the noise made by the neighbours

example ask the neighbours to make less noise (1)

by limiting the time(s) music played (1)

do not credit reference to ‘sound particles’ for second mark

1

[9]

Q32.

(a) (i) A, C and D

any order but all three required and no others

1

(ii) D and E

either order but both required and no others

1

(b) (i) 20000 (Hz) to 20 (Hz)

accept ‘19980 (Hz)’

 or vice-versa

1

(ii) frequency (of dog whistle) too high (for humans to hear) / frequency

above 20000 Hz

accept ‘it is ultrasound’

accept ‘sound from the whistle is ultrasonic’

1

(c) (i) substance

1

 reflection

correct order essential

1

(ii) detector

1

[7]

Q33.

(a) any two points:

do not credit features which are true of sound in general eg longitudinal waves

• humans cannot hear ultrasound

• it has a very high frequency / pitch

do not credit just ‘has a high frequency / pitch’

• above the (upper) limit for humans / above 20 000 Hz

2

(b) (i) ultrasound / waves are reflected

...are bounced is insufficient, but

...echo is acceptable

1

 Pulse A indicates / is the crack

 Pulse B indicates / is the back (of the block or crack)

need to mention both A and B to get this mark

1

(ii) 90 (mm)

accept any answer in the range 88 – 92 (mm)

1

[5]

Q34.

(i) (partly) reflected when they hit a (boundary between two) different media

or substance or tissue

accept named substances

do not accept bounce back

1

time taken for reflected wave (to return) is used to produce the image

1

(ii) any one from:

 cleaning a delicate mechanism / jewellery

do not accept cleaning

 welding plastics

 cutting textiles

 mixing emulsion paints

 sonar

 motion sensors (in burglar alarms)

do not accept burglar alarms

 removing dental plaque

 industrial quality control

 breaking up kidney stones

 treating injuries

1

[3]

Q35.

(a) sound with a frequency above audible

do not accept answer in terms of λ

do not accept sound which cannot be heard unless obvious from context

accept above 20 kHz

1

 (b) (i) to show detail or to give a clear image/picture

accept the generators or transducers can be small

accept so the beam does not spread out/beam in focus

not ‘good picture’

1

(ii) (much) smaller wavelength

allow higher frequency/pitch

1

(iii) no damage to living cells (provided low power)

accept the converse

accept no damage to baby or not dangerous to baby

1

(iv) any two forms

sex

stage of development

or specific examples

abnormalities

general health

potential problems (at birth)

accept specific examples e.g. umbilical cord around neck

size of head

accept multiple births

2

[6]

Q36.

(a) stop

accept any indication

cannot travel

2

(b) middle box ticked

accept a tick next to the statement even if not in the box

do not accept two ticks

1

(c) (i) B

highest frequency

accept most waves (in box)

accept ‘squashed together’

do not accept ‘squashed’

accept ‘close (together)’

accept shortest wavelength

2

(ii) D

largest amplitude

accept tallest or highest wave

do not accept biggest wave

do not accept ‘high’ wave

2

[7]

Q37.

(a) glass

1

 air

must be in correct order

1

closer the particles faster the speed

answer must show a comparison

or

 particles in glass closest in air furthest apart

accept the denser the material the faster the sound travels

or

 sound travels faster in solids than gases

incorrect explanation negates credit

1

 (b) (i) grasshopper

(ii) ultrasound

accept ultrasonic

1

(c) all of reflected pulse closer than given in original diagram

accept a cluster of pulses ignore a reflected pulse in original position any pulse drawn to right of original negates credit

1

 reflected pulse smaller than emitted but greater than 1 square high

accept cluster of pulses provided one part fulfils height criteria

2

[7]

Q38.

(a) number of complete vibrations per second

for 1 mark

1

(b) (i) correct trace (more waves), ignore amplitude

for 1 mark

1

(ii) correct trace (higher amplitude), ignore frequency

for 1 mark

1

(c) (i) higher

for 1 mark

1

(ii) quieter

for 1 mark

1

[5]

Q39.

(a) vibrates (owtte)

for one mark

1

(b) (i) higher

for one mark

1

(ii) louder

for one mark

1

(c) (i) ultrasonic (ultrasound)

for one mark

1

(ii) different frequency / wavelength / pitch

gains 1 mark

 but

high frequency / pitch, higher frequency /pitch (lower frequency / pitch wrong)

gains 2 marks

2

[6]

Q40.

(a) 4

1

(b) 3

1

(c) 3

correct answer with no working = 2

allow 1 mark for f = number ÷ time

or correct working i.e., 12 ÷ 4

N.B. correct answer from incorrectly

recalled relationship / substitution = 0

2

 Hz / hertz

accept HZ, hz, hZ

allow waves / cycles per second

allow wps, w/s, cps, c/s

1

[5]

Q41.

(a) Quality of written communication:

Correct use of 2 of the words, angle, critical, normal and reflection

1

 any two from

• light is reflected / bounces off

• if angle between ray and normal angle of incidence

• is greater than critical angle

• idea that no refraction bending if ray at 90°

2

(b)

1 mark for reflection at X if ray would

reach the lower prism

1 mark for subsequent reflection at Y

1 mark for subsequent ray emerging

from prism in direction of front of eye

accept dotted or dashed lines

ignore any arrows

3

[6]

Q42.

(a) (ultrasound) waves reflected

accept ‘bounce off’

1

 at boundary / from muscle

1

(b) (i) time

1

(ii) speed of (ultrasound) waves

1

[4]

Q43.

(a) (i) cat

1

(ii) tuna

1

(b) (i) ultrasound

allow ultrasonic

1

(ii) cleaning / quality control / flaw detection / medical scanning /

animal scaring / sonar

1

[4]

Q44.

Quality of written communication

 correct use of three scientific terms from speed / velocity, reflection,

density, time, boundary

1

 any three from:

 different tissues have different densities

 ultrasound travels at different speeds / velocities in different tissues

 reflection

accept bouncing back

 from tissue boundaries

 time taken to return

3

[4]

Q45.

(a) changes the sound wave(s)

 to a varying or changing (electric) potential difference or p.d. or voltage

or current or to an irregular alternating current or a.c. or transfers

sound energy to electrical energy (1) mark is vibrations or pulses or of

sound or in air become electrical waves

do not credit just ‘to electricity’ or ‘to a.c’

2

 (b) (i) decrease or reduce the amplitude

accept less amplitude nothing else added

1

(ii) increase the frequency or decrease

wavelength

accept higher frequency nothing else added

1

[4]

Q46.

• idea that (in words or on diagram)

• sound reflects / bounces off cliff

• returns the way it came / produces an echo

each for 1 mark

[2]

Q47.

D

gains 1 mark

 but E (D + E = 1)

gains 2 marks

[2