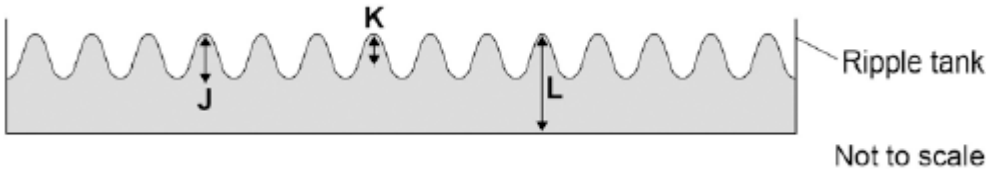
WAVES IN AIR, FLUIDS AND SOLIDS

Q1.

Small water waves are created in a ripple tank by a wooden bar. The wooden bar vibrates up and down hitting the surface of the water.

The figure below shows a cross-section of the ripple tank and water.



(a) Which letter shows the amplitude of a water wave?

Tick **one** box.

J ☐

K ☐

L ☐

(1)

(b) The speed of the wooden bar is changed so that the bar hits the water fewer times each second.

What happens to the frequency of the waves produced?

Tick **one** box.

Increases ☐

Does not change ☐

Decreases ☐

(1)

(c) Describe how the wavelength of the water waves in a ripple tank can be measured accurately.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(d) The speed of a wave is calculated using the following equation.

wave speed = frequency × wavelength

The water waves in a ripple tank have a wavelength of 1.2 cm and a frequency of 18.5 Hz.

How does the speed of these water waves compare to the typical speed of a person walking?

(4)

(Total 8 marks)

Q2.

Waves may be either longitudinal or transverse.

(a) Describe the difference between a longitudinal and a transverse wave.

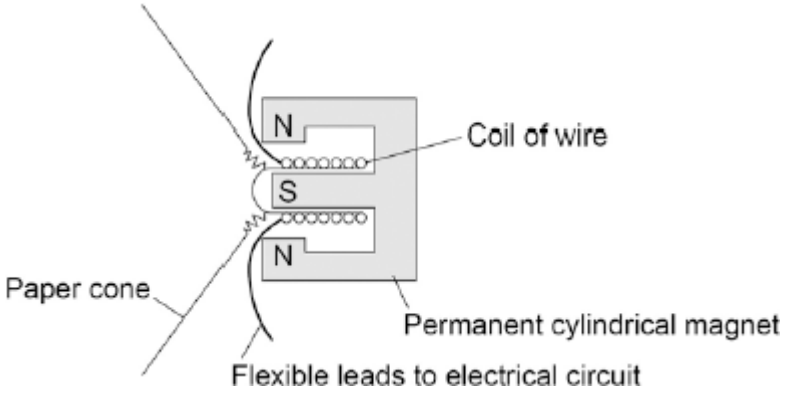
(2)

(b) Describe **one** piece of evidence that shows when a sound wave travels through the air it is the wave and not the air itself that travels.

(1)

(c) The figure below shows the parts of a moving-coil loudspeaker.

A coil of wire is positioned in the gap between the north and south poles of the cylindrical magnet.



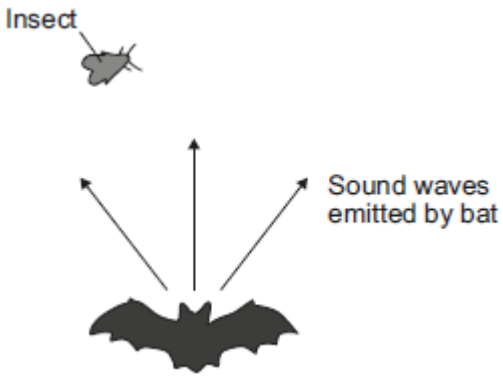
Explain how the loudspeaker converts current in an electrical circuit to a sound wave.

(6)

(Total 9 marks)

Q3.

Bats use the reflection of high pitched sound waves to determine the position of objects. The image below shows a bat and an insect flying in front of the bat.



(a) What determines the pitch of a sound wave?

Tick (✔) **one** box.

	Tick (✔)
amplitude	
frequency	
speed	

(1)

(b) State the name given to reflected sound waves.

_____

(1)

(c) The bat emits a sound wave with a frequency of 25.0 kHz and a wavelength of 0.0136 metres.

Calculate the speed of this sound wave.

_____

_____

_____

Speed = _____ m/s

(2)

(d) Sound waves are longitudinal. Describe a longitudinal sound wave.

_____

_____

_____

_____

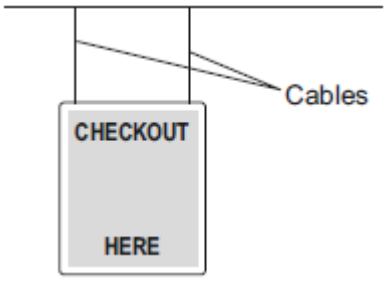
(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q4.

A sign hangs from the ceiling using two cables, as shown in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1



(a) On **Figure 1**, mark the centre of mass of the sign using an X.

(1)

(b) Use the correct answer from the box to complete the sentence.

concentrated	**greatest**	**pivoted**

The centre of mass of an object is the point where the mass appears

to be _____ .

(1)

(c) A breeze made the sign swing forwards and backwards like a pendulum.
The frequency of oscillations of the sign was 2 hertz.

Calculate the periodic time for the sign.

_____

_____

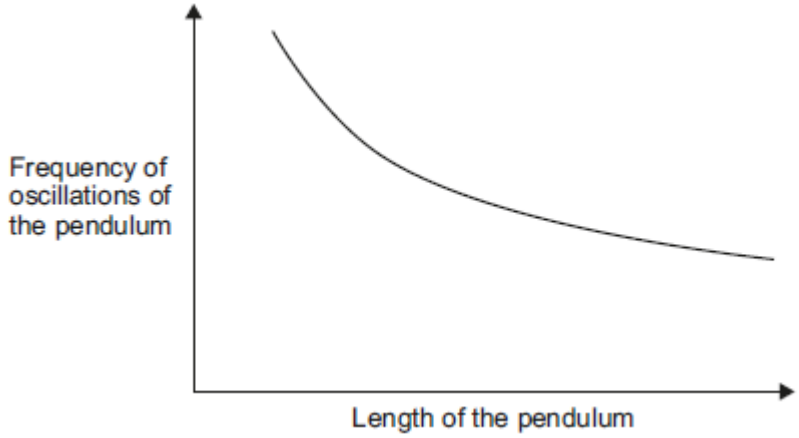
_____

Periodic time = _____ seconds

(2)

(d) **Figure 2** is a sketch graph showing how the frequency of the oscillations of a pendulum changes as the length of the pendulum is increased.

Figure 2



Give **one** way the sign could be made to swing with a lower frequency.

Use **only** the information in the sketch graph.

_____

_____

(1)

(Total 5 marks)

Q5.

(a) Ultrasound is sound above the maximum frequency that humans can hear.

Tick (✔) **one** box.

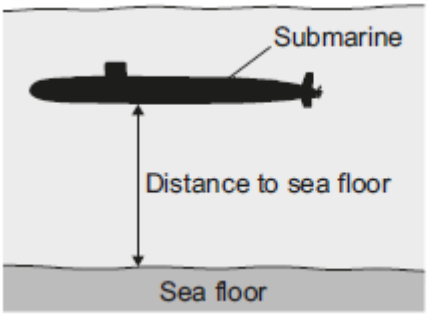
20 Hz ☐

2000 Hz ☐

20 000 Hz ☐

(1)

(b) The image shows a submerged submarine.



Not to scale

The submarine sends a pulse of ultrasound to the sea floor.
The pulse takes 0.25 seconds to travel from the submarine to the sea floor.

The speed of sound in water is 1600 m/s.

Calculate the distance from the submarine to the sea floor.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Distance = _____ m

(2)

(c) The ultrasound is reflected from the sea floor back to the submarine.
Use the correct answer from the box to complete the sentence.

half	**the same as**	**twice**

The total distance the ultrasound pulse travelled is _____ the distance to the sea floor.

(1)

(d) The submarine moves through the sea and every few seconds sends a pulse of ultrasound to check the distance to the sea floor.

The table shows the time taken for five ultrasound pulses to travel from the submarine to the sea floor and back to the submarine.

Pulse number	**Time for pulse to return in seconds**

1	0.50
2	0.45
3	0.38
4	0.40
5	0.48

Describe how the distance from the submarine to the sea floor changed over these five pulses.

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q6.

X-rays and ultrasound can both be used for scanning internal organs.

(a) Ultrasound is used to scan unborn babies but X-rays are **not** used to scan unborn babies.

Explain why.

(3)

(b) The behaviour of ultrasound waves when they meet a boundary between two different materials is used to produce an image.

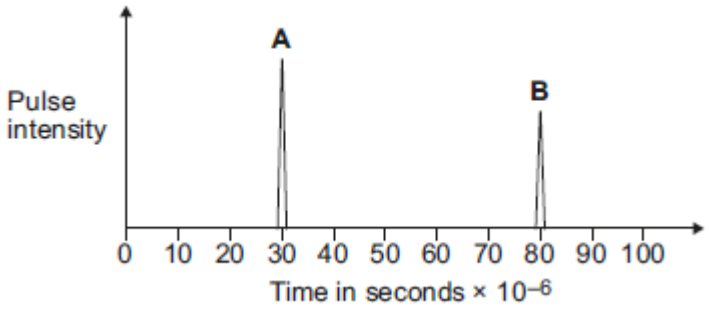
Describe how.

(2)

(c) **Figure 1** shows two pulses from a scan of an unborn baby. The emitted pulse is

labelled **A**. The returning pulse picked up by the receiver is labelled **B**.

Figure 1



The closest distance between the unborn baby and the mother's skin is 4.0 cm.
Use information from **Figure 1** to calculate the average speed of the pulse.

Average speed = _____ m/s

(3)

(d) **Figure 2** shows an X-ray of an arm with a broken bone.

Figure 2

© emmy-images/iStock

(i) Describe how X-rays are able to produce an image of bones.

_____

(3)

(ii) Complete the following sentence.

X-rays are able to produce detailed images because their wavelength

is very _____ .

(1)

(Total 12 marks)

Q7.

Ultrasound waves can be passed through the body to produce medical images.

When ultrasound waves are directed at human skin most of the waves are reflected.

If a material called a 'coupling agent is placed on the skin it allows most of the ultrasound waves to pass through the skin and into the body.

(a) What is 'ultrasound'?

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) Two ultrasound frequencies that are used are 1.1 MHz and 3.0 MHz.

The speed of ultrasound in water is 1500 m / s.

Calculate the wavelength of the 3.0 MHz waves in water.

_____

_____

_____

Wavelength = _____ m

(3)

(c) The coupling agent used with ultrasound is usually a gel.

Water would be a good coupling agent.

Suggest why water is **not** used.

_____

_____

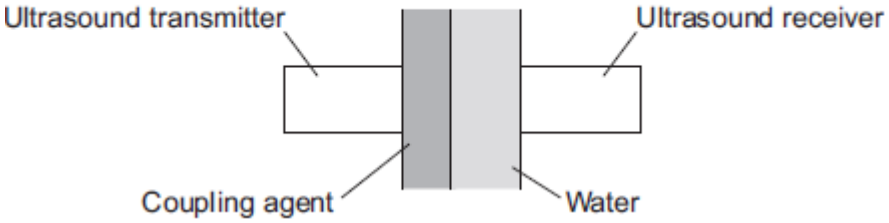
(1)

(d) **Figure 1** shows a coupling agent being tested.

- An ultrasound transmitter emits waves.
- The waves pass through the coupling agent and then through the water.

- The waves are detected by the ultrasound receiver.

Figure 1



A scientist tests different coupling agents.

Suggest which variables she must control.

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

	Tick (✓)
The amount of light in the room	
The colour of the coupling agent	
The width of the coupling agent	
The width of the water	

(2)

(e) The table shows the results for coupling agents **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E**, **F** and **G**.

They were tested using the two frequencies, 1.1 MHz and 3.0 MHz.

The results show how well the waves pass through the coupling agent compared with how they pass through water. The results are shown as a percentage.

100% means that the coupling agent behaves the same as water.

Coupling agent	**Coupling agent percentage using 1.1 MHz**	**Coupling agent percentage using 3.0 MHz**
A	108	100
B	105	100
C	104	98
D	100	98
E	98	98
F	95	99

G	89	88

(i) Which coupling agent allows most ultrasound to pass through at both frequencies? ☐

(1)

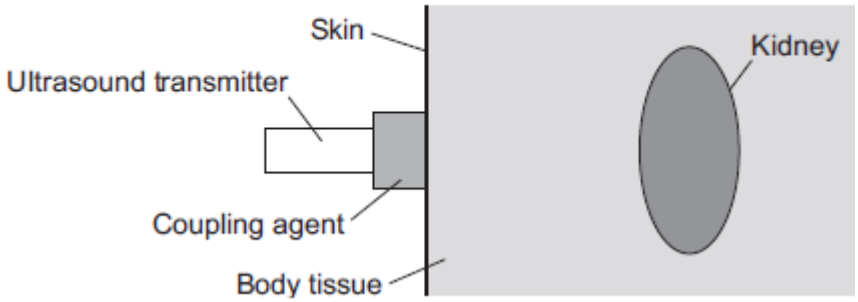
(ii) Which coupling agent performs the same for both frequencies? ☐

(1)

(f) **Figure 2** shows an ultrasound transmitter sending waves into a patient's body.

The waves enter the body and move towards a kidney.

Figure 2



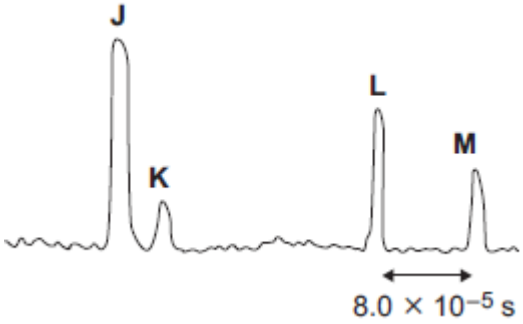
The transmitter also detects the ultrasound waves.

The transmitter is connected to an oscilloscope.

Figure 3 shows the trace on the screen of the oscilloscope.

J represents the intensity of the waves emitted by the transmitter.

Figure 3



(i) Explain the intensities at **K**, **L** and **M**.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(6)

(ii) The speed of ultrasound waves in the body is 1500 m / s.

Use information from **Figure 3** to calculate the maximum width of the kidney.

_____

_____

_____

Maximum width of kidney = _____ m

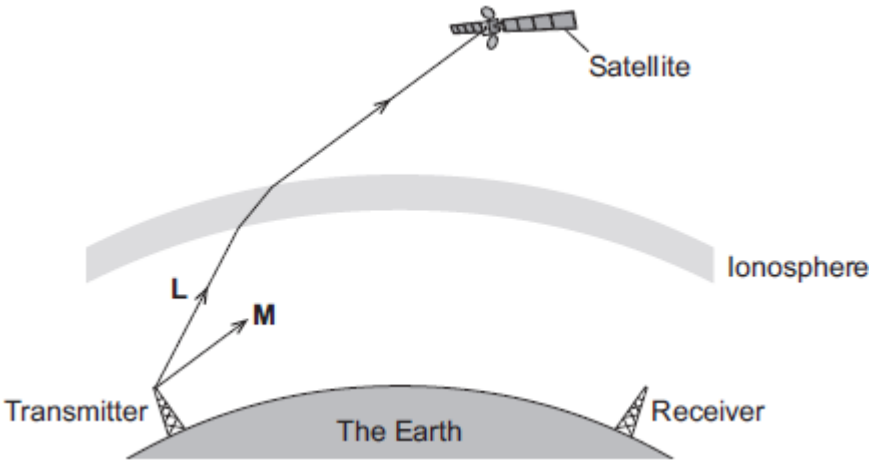
(3)

(Total 19 marks)

Q8.

Different parts of the electromagnetic spectrum are useful for different methods of communication.

The diagram shows a transmitter emitting two electromagnetic waves, **L** and **M**.



(a) (i) Wave **L** is used to send a signal to a satellite.
Which part of the electromagnetic spectrum does wave **L** belong to?

_____

(1)

(ii) What name is given to the process that occurs as wave **L** passes into the

ionosphere?

_____

(1)

(b) Wave **M** is **reflected** by the ionosphere.

(i) On the diagram above, draw the path of wave **M** until it reaches the receiver.

(2)

(ii) On the daigram above, draw a line to show the normal where wave **M** meets the ionosphere. Label the line **N**.

(1)

(c) Give **two** properties of all electromagnetic waves.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

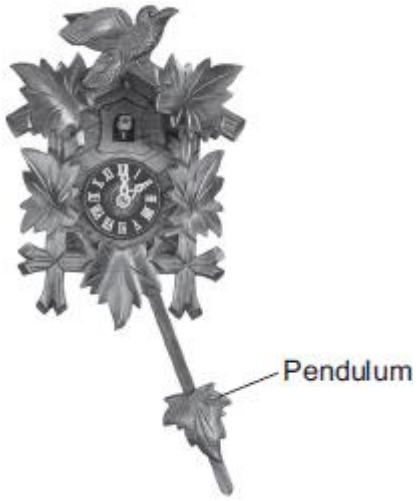
(2)

(Total 7 marks)

Q9.

The clock shown in **Figure 1** uses a pendulum to keep time.

Figure 1



(a) The pendulum has a frequency of 0.80 Hz.

Calculate the periodic time of the pendulum.

_____

_____

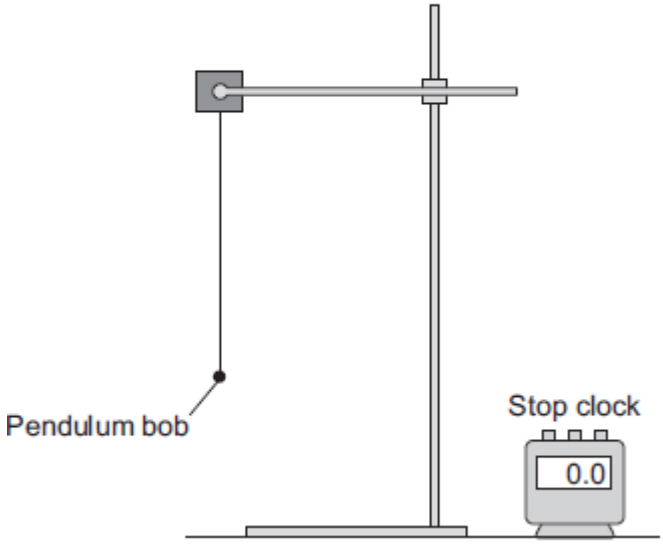
_____

Periodic time = _____ seconds

(2)

(b) A student investigated the factors affecting the oscillation of a pendulum. The student set up a pendulum as shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2



The student investigated how many complete oscillations the pendulum made for different lengths of the pendulum and different masses of the pendulum bob.

The results are shown in the table.

Length of the pendulum in millimetres	**Mass of the pendulum bob in grams**	**Number of complete oscillations made by the pendulum in 20 seconds**
200	100	22
200	200	22
400	100	15
400	200	15
600	50	13
600	100	13

(i) State **two** conclusions that the student should make from the results shown in the table.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

(2)

(ii) The student wants to be more certain that her conclusions are correct.

Suggest **two** ways in which the investigation could be improved.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

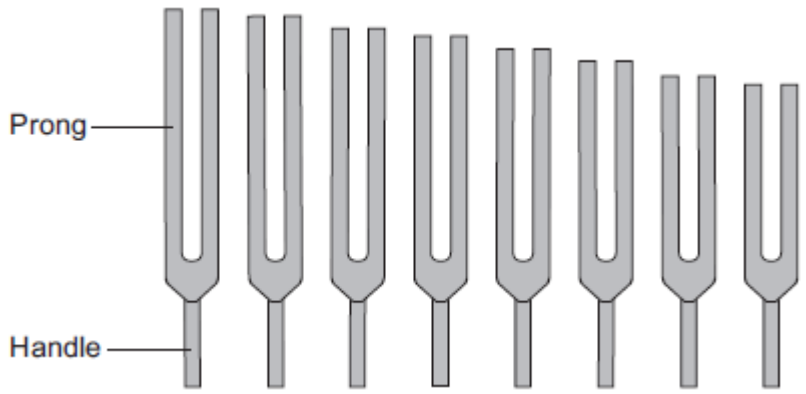
(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q10.

Figure 1 shows a set of tuning forks.

Figure 1



A tuning fork has a handle and two prongs. It is made from metal.

When the prongs are struck on a hard object, the tuning fork makes a sound wave with a single frequency. The frequency depends on the length of the prongs.

(a) Use the correct answer from the box to complete each sentence.

direction	**loudness**	**pitch**	**speed**

The frequency of a sound wave determines its _____ .

The amplitude of a sound wave determines its _____ .

(2)

(b) Each tuning fork has its frequency engraved on it. A student measured the length of the prongs for each tuning fork.

Some of her data is shown in the table.

Frequency in hertz	**Length of prongs in cm**

320	9.5
384	8.7
480	7.8
512	7.5

(i) Describe the pattern shown in the table.

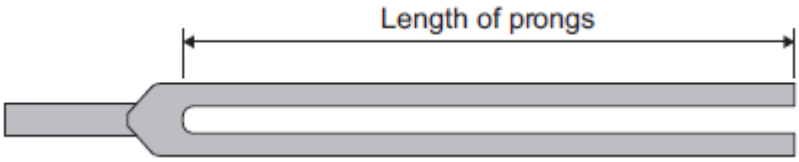
_____

_____

(1)

(ii) **Figure 2** shows a full-size drawing of a tuning fork.

Figure 2



Measure and record the length of the prongs.

Length of prongs = _____ cm

(1)

Use the data in the table above to estimate the frequency of the tuning fork in **Figure 2**.

Explain your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Estimated frequency = _____ Hz

(3)

(c) Ultrasound waves are used in hospitals.

(i) Use the correct answer from the box to complete the sentence.

electronic	**hydraulic**	**radioactive**

Ultrasound waves can be produced by _____ systems.

(1)

(ii) The frequency of an ultrasound wave used in a hospital is 2×10^6 Hz.

It is **not** possible to produce ultrasound waves of this frequency using a tuning fork.

Explain why.

_____

_____

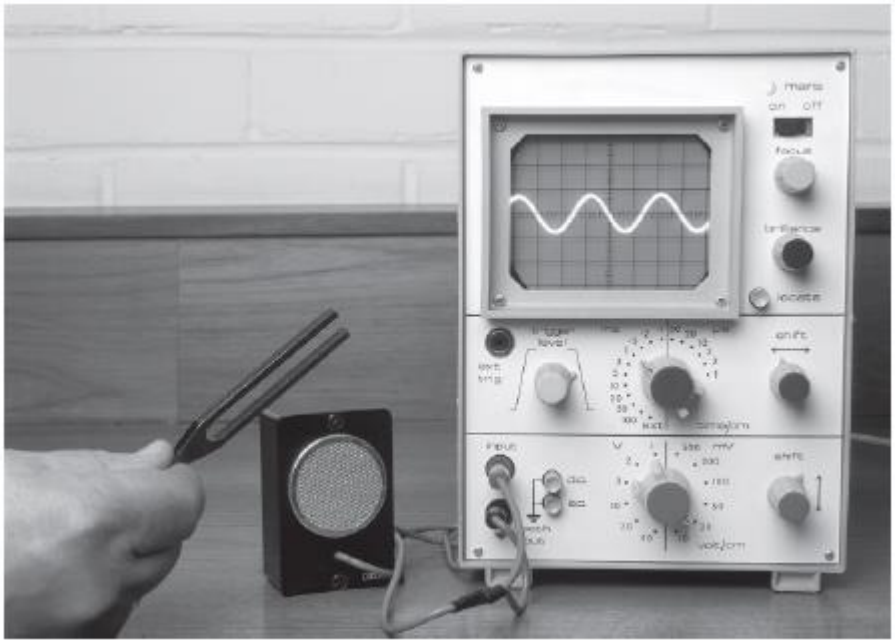
_____

_____

(2)

(d) **Figure 3** shows a tuning fork and a microphone. The microphone is connected to an oscilloscope.

Figure 3

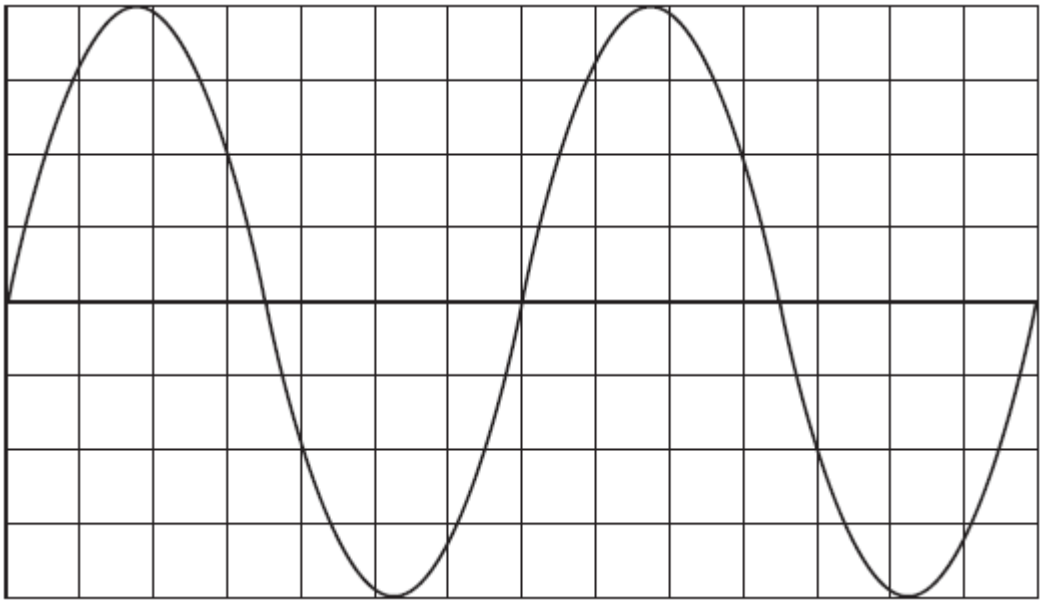


© Sciencephotos/Alamy

When the tuning fork is struck and then placed in front of the microphone, a trace appears on the oscilloscope screen.

Figure 4 shows part of the trace on the screen.

Figure 4



Each horizontal division in **Figure 4** represents a time of 0.0005 s.

What is the frequency of the tuning fork?

_____

_____

_____

Frequency = _____ Hz

(3)

(Total 13 marks)

Q11.

A note was played on an electric keyboard.

The frequency of the note was 440 Hz.

(a) (i) What does a frequency of 440 Hz mean?

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) The sound waves produced by the keyboard travel at a speed of 340 m / s.

Calculate the wavelength of the note.

Give your answer to **three** significant figures.

_____

_____

_____

Wavelength = _____ metres

(3)

(b) **Figure 1** shows a microphone connected to a cathode ray oscilloscope (CRO) being used to detect the note produced by the keyboard.

Figure 1

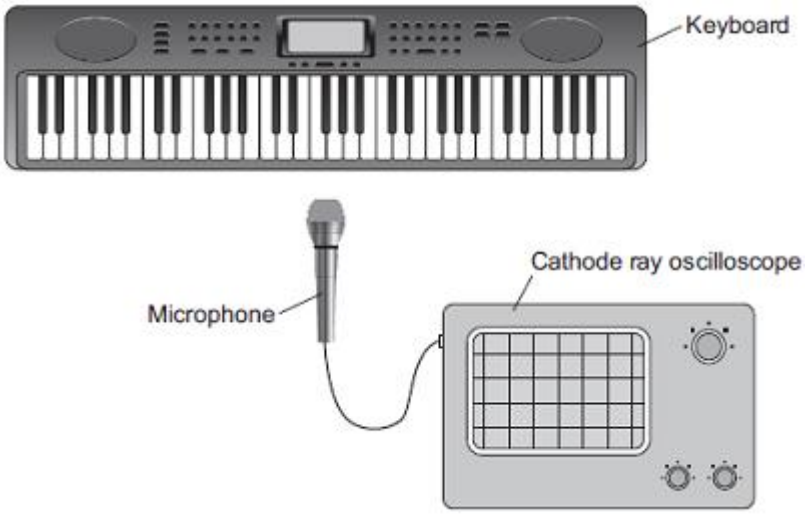
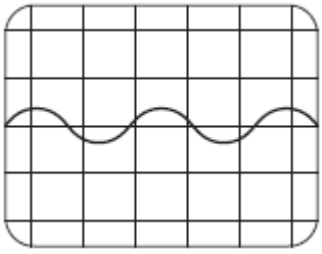


Figure 2 shows the trace produced by the sound wave on the CRO.

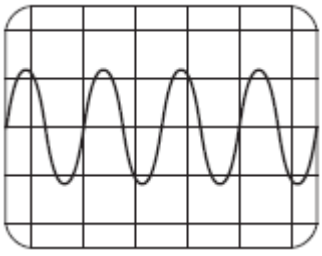
Figure 2



A second note, of different wavelength, was played on the keyboard.

Figure 3 shows the trace produced by the sound wave of the second note on the CRO.

Figure 3



The settings on the CRO were unchanged.

What **two** conclusions should be made about the **second** sound wave produced by the keyboard compared with the **first** sound wave?

Give a reason for each conclusion.

Conclusion 1 _____

Reason _____

Conclusion 2 _____

Reason _____

(4)

(Total 8 marks)

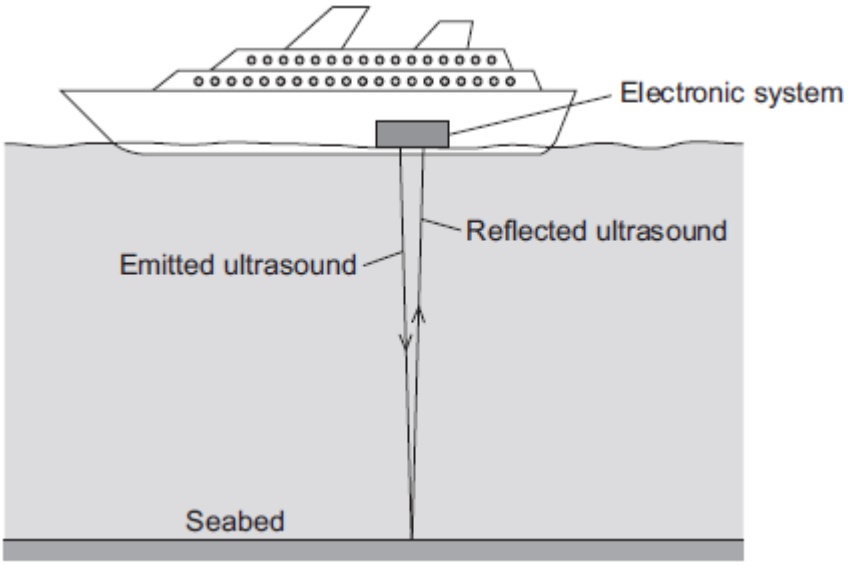
Q12.

(a) What is ultrasound?

(1)

(b) **Figure 1** shows how ultrasound is used to measure the depth of water below a ship.

Figure 1



A pulse of ultrasound is sent out from an electronic system on-board the ship.

It takes 0.80 seconds for the emitted ultrasound to be received back at the ship.

Calculate the depth of the water.

Speed of ultrasound in water = 1600 m / s

_____

_____

Depth of water = _____ metres

(3)

(c) Ultrasound can be used in medicine for scanning.

State **one** medical use of ultrasound scanning.

_____

(1)

(d) Images of the inside of the human body can be made using a Computerised Tomography (CT) scanner. The CT scanner in **Figure 2** uses X-rays to produce these images.

Figure 2

monkeybusinessimages/iStock/Thinkstock

State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using a CT scanner, compared with ultrasound scanning, for forming images of the inside of the human body.

Advantage of CT scanning _____

_____

_____

Disadvantage of CT scanning _____

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 7 marks)

Q13.

(a) Human ears can detect a range of sound frequencies.

(i) Use the correct answers from the box to complete the sentence.

2	**20**	**200**	**2000**	**20 000**

The range of human hearing is from about _____ Hz to _____ Hz.

(2)

(ii) What is ultrasound?

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) Ultrasound can be used to find the speed of blood flow in an artery.

State **one** other medical use of ultrasound.

_____

(1)

(b) The speed of an ultrasound wave in soft tissue in the human body is 1.5×10^3 m / s and the frequency of the wave is 2.0×10^6 Hz.

Calculate the wavelength of the ultrasound wave.

_____

_____

Wavelength = _____ m

(2)

(c) When ultrasound is used to find the speed of blood flow in an artery:

- an ultrasound transducer is placed on a person's arm
- ultrasound is emitted by the transducer
- the ultrasound is reflected from blood cells moving **away** from the transducer
- the reflected ultrasound is detected at the transducer.

Describe the differences between the ultrasound waves emitted by the transducer and the reflected waves detected at the transducer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 8 marks)

Q14.

Waves may be longitudinal or transverse.

(a) Describe the differences between longitudinal waves and transverse waves.

(3)

(b) Radio waves are electromagnetic waves.

Describe how radio waves are different from sound waves.

(4)

(Total 7 marks)

Q15.

(a) Light waves transfer energy.

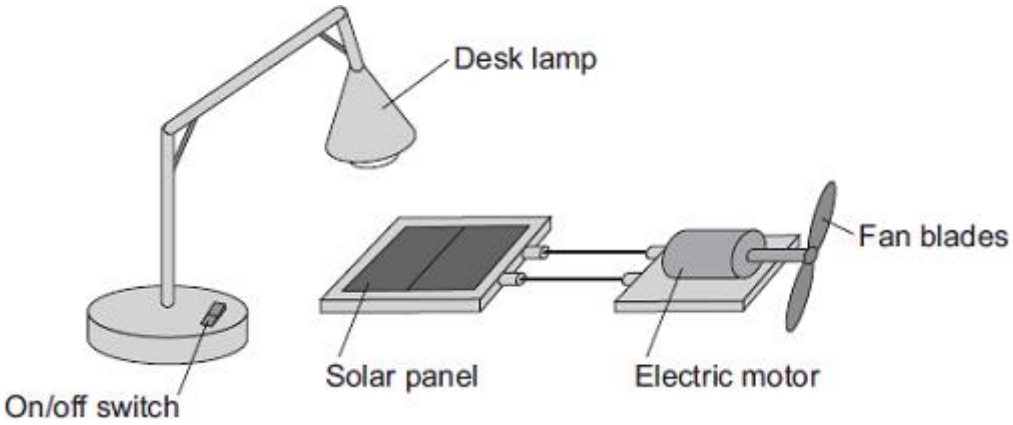
(i) Complete the following sentence.

The oscillations producing a light wave are _____

to the direction of the energy transfer by the light wave.

(1)

(ii) The apparatus in the diagram shows that light waves transfer energy.



Describe how switching the desk lamp on and off shows that light waves transfer energy.

You do **not** need to describe the energy transfers.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) A student holds a wrist watch in front of a plane mirror. The student can see an image of the wrist watch in the mirror.

The diagram shows the position of the wrist watch and the mirror.

Draw a ray diagram showing how the image of the wrist watch is formed.

Mark the position of the image.

(4)

(c) The image of the wrist watch seen by the student is virtual.

What is a virtual image?

_____

(1)

(Total 8 marks)

Q16.

Ultrasound and X-rays are waves used in hospitals to create images of the inside of the human body. To produce the images below, the waves must enter the human body.

Ultrasound scan of an unborn child

© Isabelle Limbach/Thinkstock

X-ray of a broken bone

© itsmejust/iStock

(a) *In this question you will be assessed on using good English, organising information clearly and using specialist terms where appropriate*.

Describe the features of ultrasound and X-rays, and what happens to each type of wave after it has entered the human body.

(6)

(b) It would **not** be safe to use X-rays to produce an image of an unborn child.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(c) Ultrasound can be used for medical treatments as well as for imaging.

Give **one** use of ultrasound for medical treatment.

_____

_____

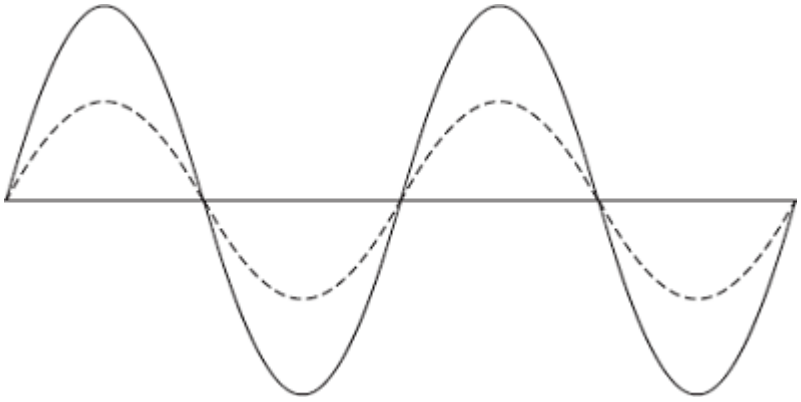
(1)

(Total 9 marks)

Q17.

(a) **Diagram 1** shows two waves.

Diagram 1



(i) Name **one** wave quantity that is the same for the two waves.

_____

(1)

(ii) Name **one** wave quantity that is different for the two waves.

_____

(1)

(iii) The waves in **Diagram 1** are transverse.

Which **one** of the following types of wave is **not** a transverse wave?

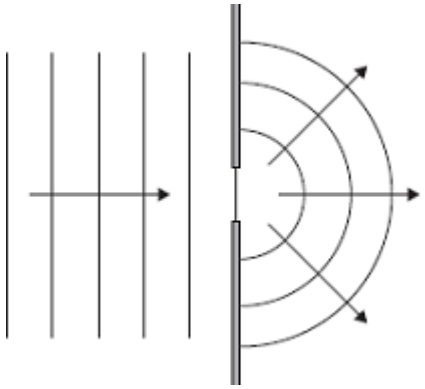
Draw a ring around the correct answer.

gamma rays **sound** **visible light**

(1)

(b) **Diagram 2** shows water waves in a ripple tank moving towards and passing through a gap in a barrier.

Diagram 2



Every second, 8 waves pass through the gap in the barrier. The waves have a wavelength of 0.015 metres.

Calculate the speed of the water waves and give the unit.

_____

_____

_____

Speed = _____

(3)

(Total 6 marks)

Q18.

(a) The table gives information about the frequencies in the hearing ranges of six different mammals.

Name of mammal	Frequencies in hearing range
Bat	20 Hz → 160 kHz
Dog	20 Hz → 30 kHz
Dolphin	40 Hz → 110 kHz
Elephant	5 Hz → 10 kHz
Human	20 Hz → 20 kHz
Tiger	30 Hz → 50 kHz

(i) Which mammal in the table can hear the highest frequency?

_____

(1)

(ii) Give **one** example of a frequency which an elephant can hear but which a tiger **cannot** hear.

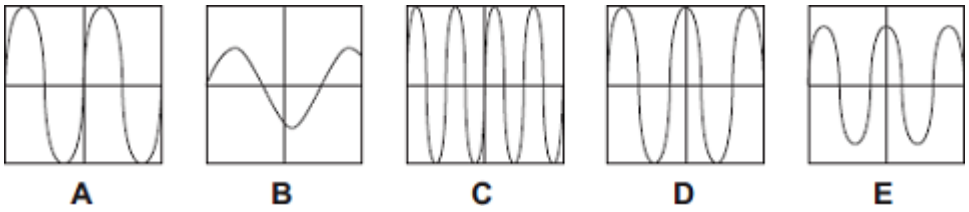
Include the unit in your answer.

Frequency _____

(1)

(b) A sound wave can be represented as a trace on the screen of an oscilloscope.

The diagrams show five traces, **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**, on the oscilloscope. All the traces aredrawn to the same scale.



(i) Which **three** diagrams show traces with the same amplitude?

Diagrams _____ , _____ and _____ .

(1)

(ii) Which **two** diagrams show traces with the same frequency?

Diagrams _____ and _____

(1)

(c) There is no air in space.

Astronauts in space cannot hear sounds from outside their spacesuits.

Explain this.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q19.

(a) Explain what ultrasound is.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) Ultrasound is used for pre-natal scanning. This is much safer than using X-rays. However, doctors were only sure ultrasound was safe after experiments on mice.

Do you think the ultrasound experiments on mice were justified?

Explain your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(c) Explain what scientists should do if they find evidence that ultrasound may be harmful to human health.

_____

_____

_____

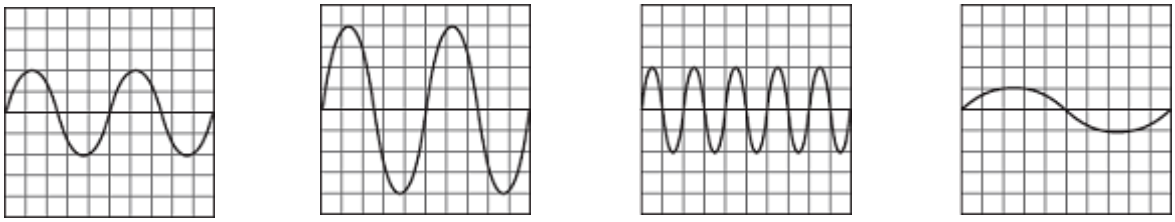
(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q20.

(a) The diagram shows four sound waves, **J**, **K**, **L** and **M**, represented on an oscilloscope screen.

They are all drawn to the same scale.



J **K** **L** **M**

(i) Which **two** of the waves have the same amplitude?

Wave _____ and wave _____

(1)

(ii) Which of the waves would sound the loudest?

Wave _____

(1)

(iii) Only **one** of the waves is an ultrasound wave.

Which **one** is the ultrasound wave?

Wave _____

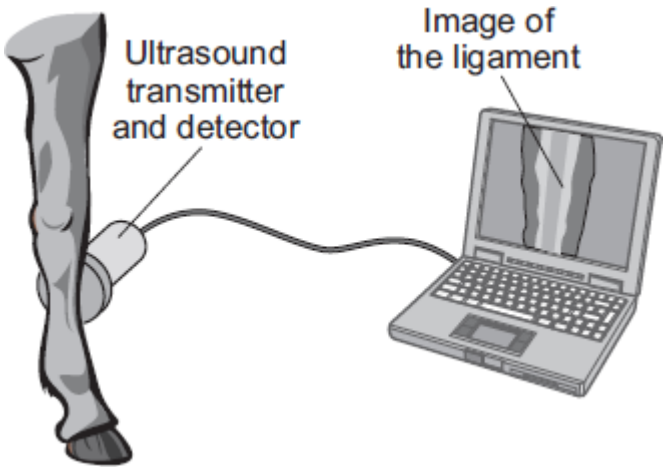
Give a reason for your answer.

_____

_____

(2)

(b) The diagram shows ultrasound being used to examine the ligament inside the leg of a horse.



Use words from the box to complete the following sentences.

computer	**detector**	**transmitter**

The _____ sends pulses of ultrasound into the leg. When the ultrasound meets the ligament, some is reflected back to the _____

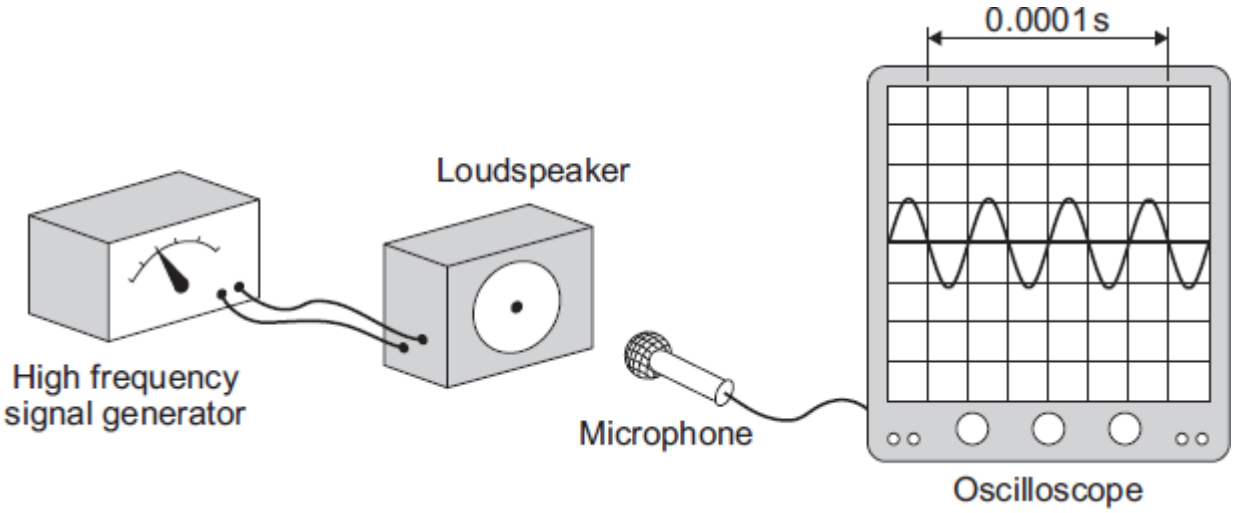
The reflected pulses are converted by a _____ into an image that can be seen on the screen.

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q21.

(a) The diagram shows a microphone being used to detect the output from a loudspeaker.
The oscilloscope trace shows the wave pattern produced by the loudspeaker.



(i) How many waves are produced by the loudspeaker in 0.0001 seconds?

_____

(1)

(ii) How many waves are produced by the loudspeaker every second?
Assume the input to the loudspeaker does not change.

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) A person with normal hearing cannot hear the sound produced by the loudspeaker.

Explain why.

_____

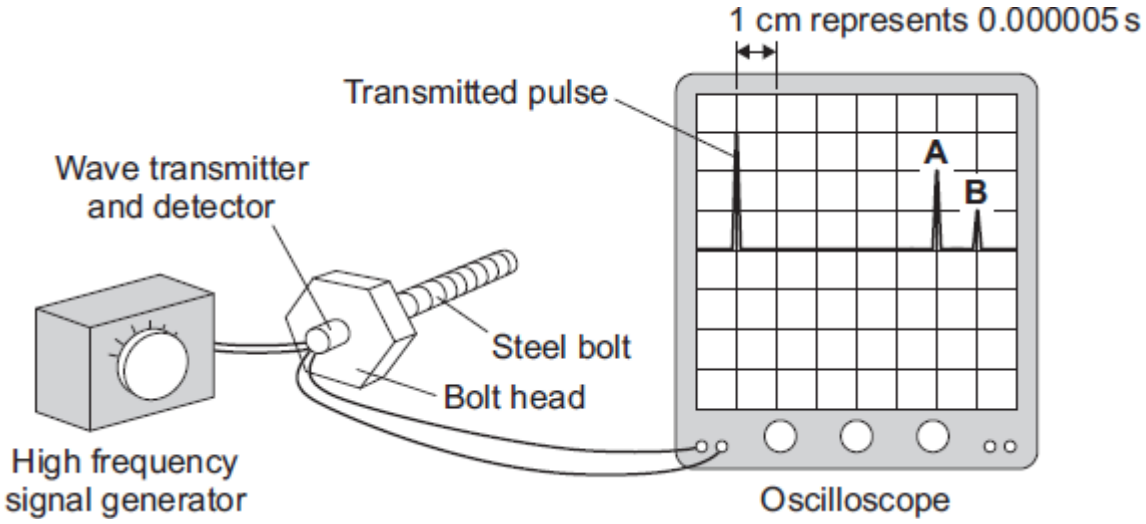
_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) The diagram shows how a very high frequency sound wave can be used to check for internal cracks in a large steel bolt. The oscilloscope trace shows that the bolt does have an internal crack.



(i) Explain what happens to produce pulse **A** and pulse **B**.

(2)

(ii) Use the information in the diagram and the equation in the box to calculate the distance from the head of the bolt to the internal crack.

distance = speed × time

Speed of sound through steel = 6000 m/s

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

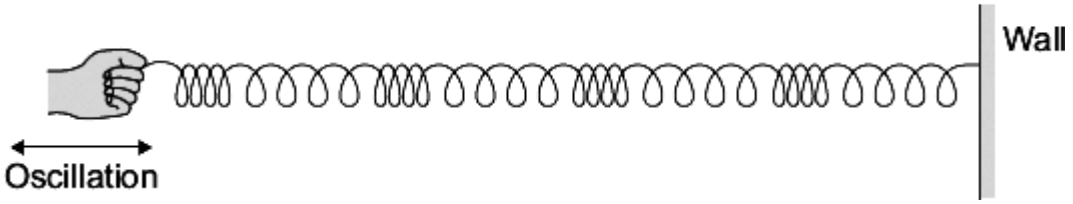
(3)

(Total 9 marks)

Q22.

Diagram 1 shows a longitudinal wave being produced in a stretched spring.

Diagram 1



(a) A longitudinal wave has areas of compression and areas of rarefaction.

Mark with the letter **C**, **one** area of compression shown in **Diagram 1.**

(1)

(b) **Diagram 2** shows the apparatus a teacher uses to demonstrate that sound can be reflected.

Diagram 2

(i) Using a ruler, draw on **Diagram 2** to show how sound from the loudspeaker is reflected by the sheet of metal to the sound sensor.

(2)

(ii) The teacher replaced the sheet of metal with a sheet of glass.

When he did this, the reading on the sound level meter went down.

Suggest why.

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) The teacher changed the output from the loudspeaker to increase the amplitude of the sound wave produced.

What effect, if any, does this increase of amplitude have on the loudness of the sound?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

makes the sound quieter	**does not change the loudness of the sound**	**makes the sound louder**

(1)

(iv) The loudspeaker produces a sound wave at a frequency of 850 Hz. The wavelength of the sound wave is 0.4 m.

Calculate the speed of the sound wave.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

_____

_____

_____

Speed = _____ m/s

(2)

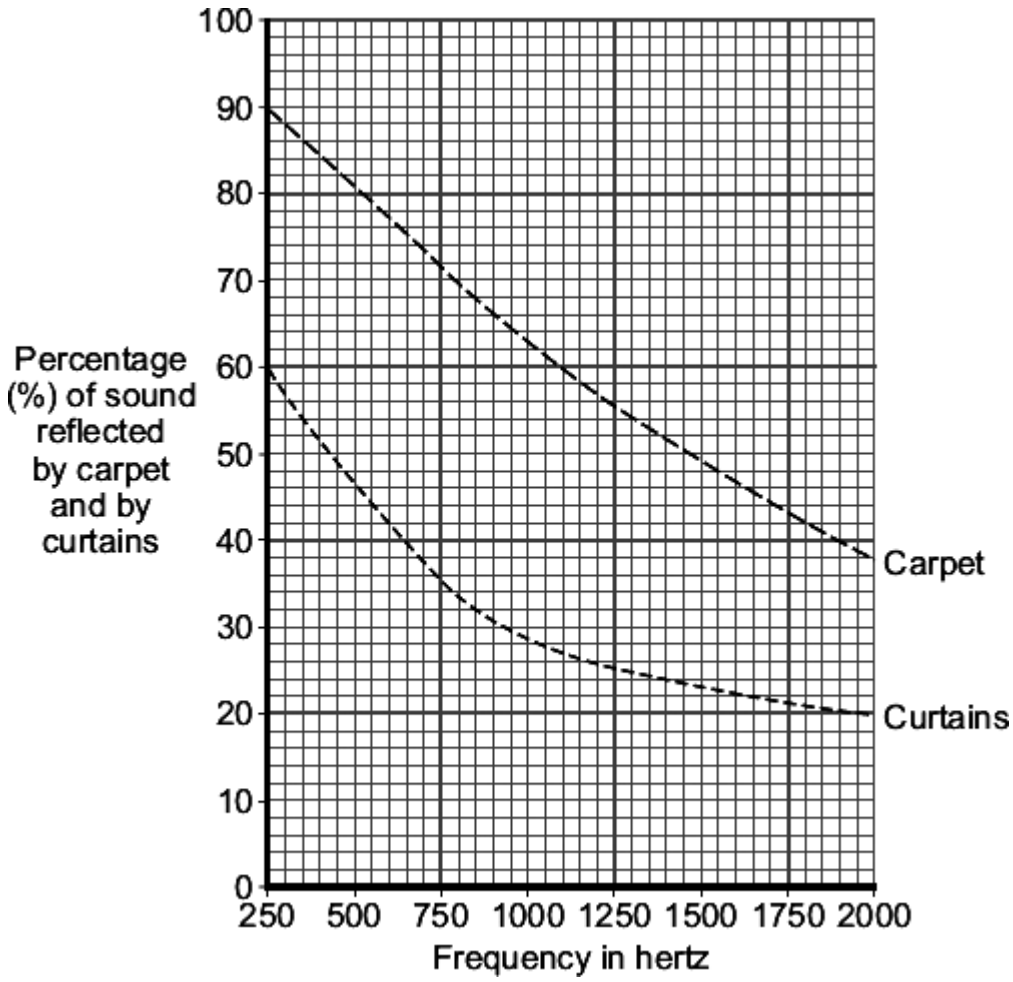
(c) Music concerts are sometimes performed in sports halls. The concerts can be spoilt because of the sound reflected from the floor and walls.

What word is used to describe a reflected sound?

_____

(1)

(d) The graph shows how the percentage of sound reflected from the floor and from the walls of a large room can be reduced by carpets and by curtains.



(i) Over which range of frequencies do curtains reduce the percentage of sound reflected the most?

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

from 250 Hz to 750 Hz ☐

from 750 Hz to 1250 Hz ☐

from 1250 Hz to 1750 Hz ☐

(1)

(ii) The manager of a sports hall plans to use the hall for regular music concerts. He has enough money to buy either carpet or curtains, but not both.

To improve the sound an audience hears, it would be better to hang curtains on the walls rather than laying a carpet over the floor.

Use the data in the graph to explain why.

_____

_____

_____

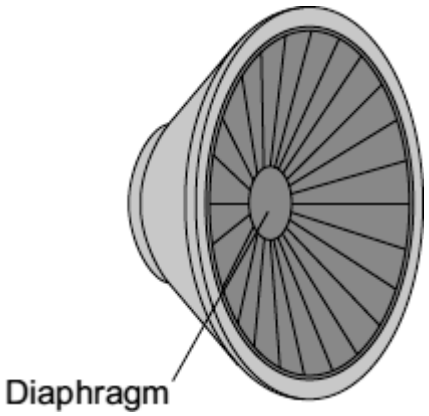
_____

(2)

(Total 11 marks)

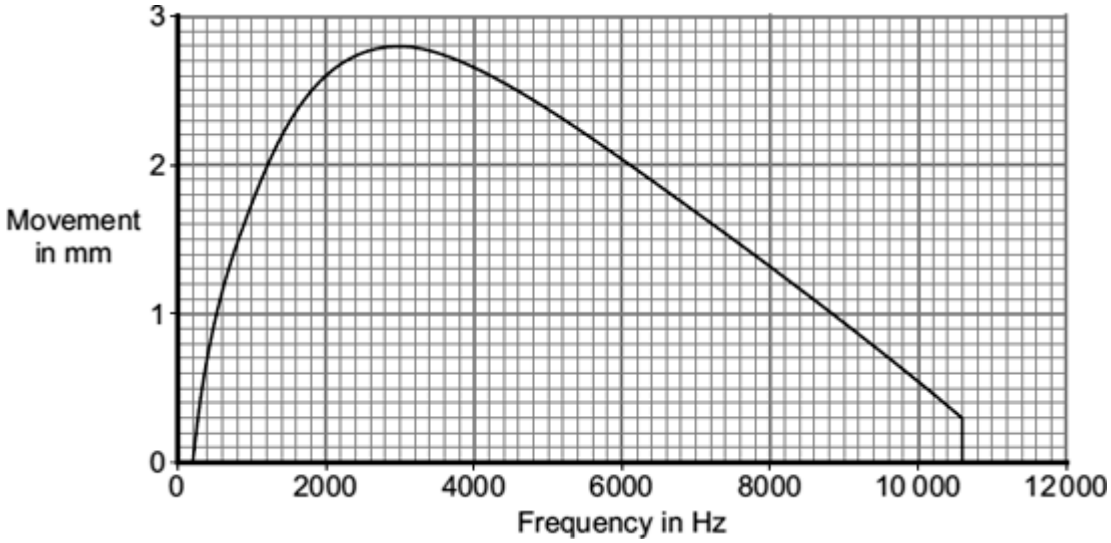
Q23.

The diaphragm of a loudspeaker moves in and out.



A team of scientists investigated loudspeakers.

The scientists measured the size of the movement of the diaphragm for signals of different frequencies.
They kept all the other variables constant.
The graph shows the average results for a large number of tests on one of the loudspeakers.



(a) What is the frequency of the highest pitched sound which this loudspeaker produces?

Frequency = _____ Hz

(1)

(b) The greater the movement of the diaphragm, the greater the amplitude of the sound produced.

What is the frequency of the loudest sound which this loudspeaker produces?

Show clearly on the graph how you get to your answer and then complete this answer space.

Frequency = _____ Hz

(2)

(c) Can this loudspeaker produce the full range of sound which most people can hear?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to your answer.

Yes ☐ No ☐

Explain the reason for your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(d) Use **one** word to complete the sentence.

Repeating tests a large number of times and taking the average of the results

improves the _____ .

(1)

(e) Why did the scientists keep all the other variables constant?

_____

_____

(1)

(Total 7 marks)

Q24.

Ultrasound waves are very high frequency sound waves. They cannot be heard by humans.

(a) Ultrasound waves can be used to clean jewellery.

The jewellery is put into a container of cleaning fluid.

Complete each sentence to explain how ultrasound can clean jewellery.

The ultrasound generator makes the molecules of the cleaning fluid

_____ . The molecules knock particles of _____

from the surface of the jewellery.

(2)

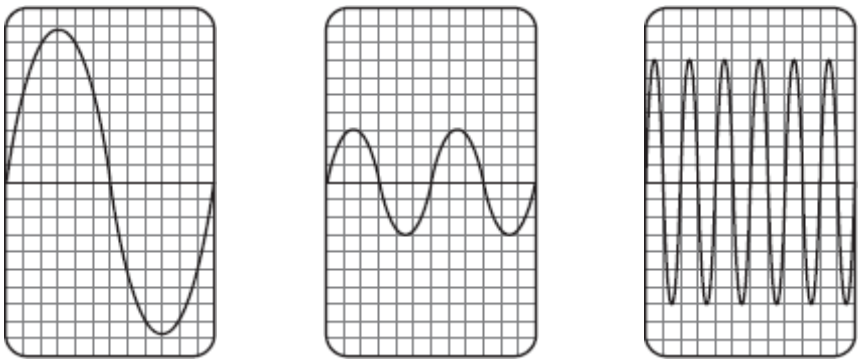
(b) Give a medical use for ultrasound.

_____

(1)

(c) Ultrasound waves can be represented on the screen of a cathode ray oscilloscope (CRO).

The diagrams show three ultrasound waves.
Each wave is represented on an identical CRO screen, **A**, **B** and **C**.



Screen **A** Screen **B** Screen **C**

(i) How many complete waves are shown on screen **B**? _____

(1)

(ii) Which screen shows the waves with the highest frequency?

Screen _____

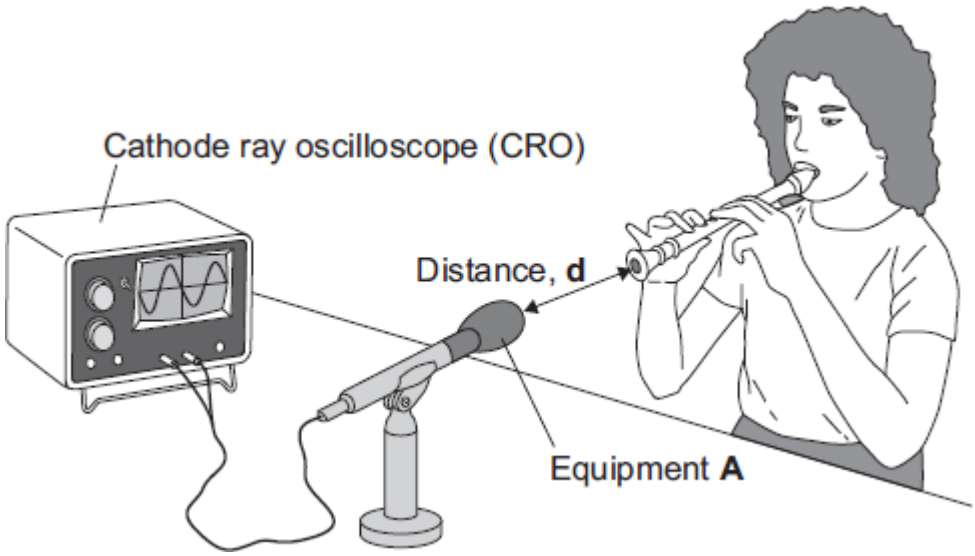
(1)

(Total 5 marks)

Q25.

A group of students investigates sound waves.

The diagram shows part of their investigation.



(a) Identify the equipment labelled **A**.

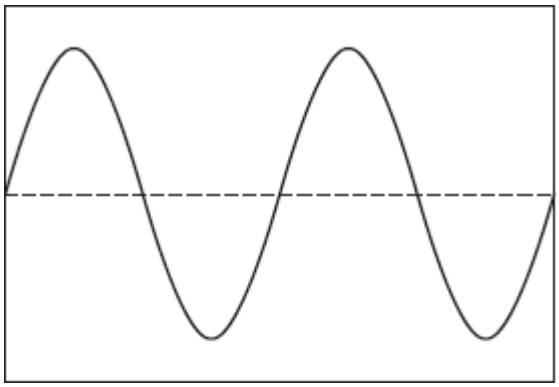
_____

(1)

(b) The student plays the same note in the same way at different distances from equipment **A**.

Another student records the amplitude of the wave shown on the cathode ray oscilloscope (CRO).

(i) Label this wave to show its amplitude.



(1)

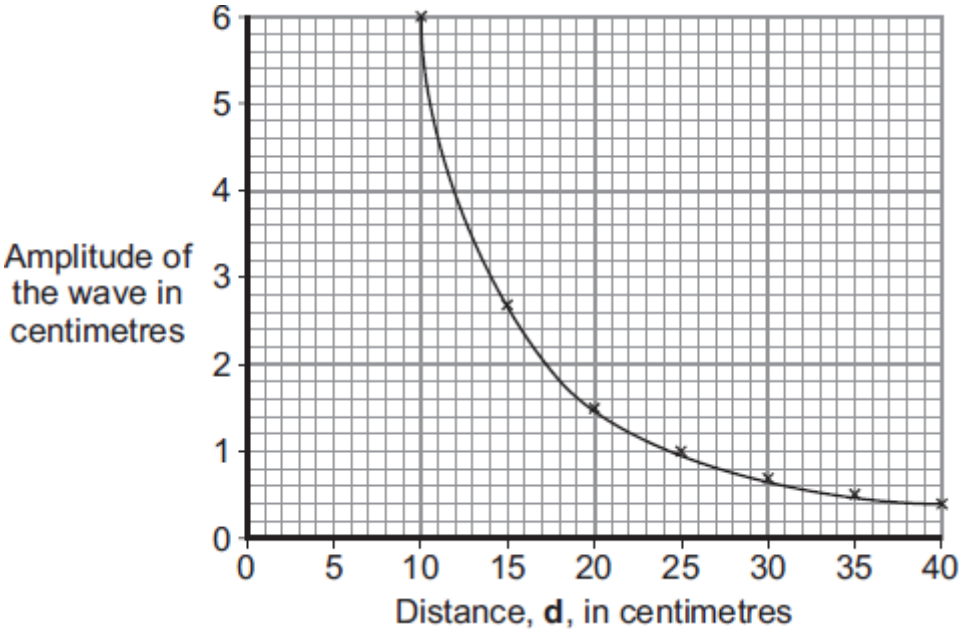
(ii) Complete the sentence.

Increasing the amplitude of a sound wave will increase the _____

of the sound.

(1)

(c) The graph shows the students' average results from several sets of measurements.



Use the graph to find the distance, **d**, in centimetres, at which the average amplitude is likely to be 2 centimetres.

Distance = _____ cm.

(1)

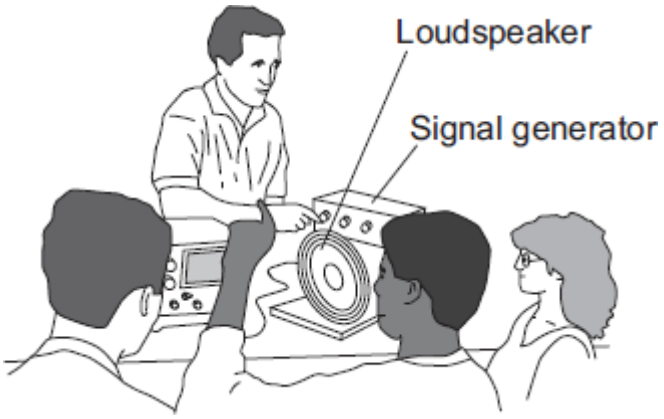
(d) Write a conclusion for this investigation.

_____

_____

(1)

(e) A physics teacher uses a signal generator and a loudspeaker to demonstrate the range of hearing of a group of students.



What is the range of frequencies most humans can hear?

Most humans can hear from _____ Hz to _____ Hz.

(2)

(Total 7 marks)

Q26.

(a) Explain what an ultrasound wave is.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) Ultrasound waves can be used to clean jewellery.

One method is to put the jewellery in a bath of cleaning fluid which contains an electronic oscillator. The electronic oscillator generates ultrasound waves in the cleaning fluid.

Suggest how these waves clean the jewellery.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(c) Ultrasound is used for pre-natal scanning. This is much safer than using X-rays. However, doctors were only sure it was safe after experiments on mice.

Explain whether or not you think that these experiments were justified.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q27.

(a) This information is from a science magazine.

Electronic systems can be used to produce ultrasonic waves. These waves have a frequency higher than the upper limit for hearing in humans.

Complete the sentence by choosing the correct number from the box.

20	**2000**	**20 000**	**200 000**

The upper limit for hearing in humans is a frequency of _____ Hz.

(1)

(b) An electronic system produces ultrasound with a frequency of 500 kHz.

What does the symbol kHz stand for?

_____

(1)

(c) (i) State **one** industrial use for ultrasound.

_____

(1)

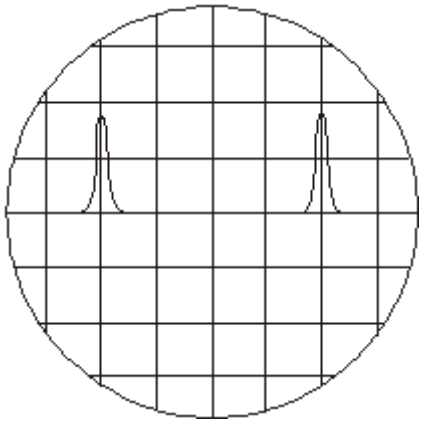
(ii) State **one** medical use for ultrasound.

_____

(1)

(d) An ultrasound detector is connected to an oscilloscope.

The diagram shows centimetre squares on an oscilloscope screen. Each horizontal division represents 2 microseconds.



Calculate the time, in microseconds, between one peak of one ultrasound pulse and the peak of the next.

_____

Time = _____ microseconds

(1)

(e) Ultrasounds are partially reflected when they reach a boundary between two different media.

The time taken for the reflection from the boundary to reach the detector can be seen
from the screen.

What can be calculated from this time interval?

_____

_____

(2)

(f) Explain what action scientists should take if they find evidence that ultrasonic waves may be harmful to human health.

_____

_____

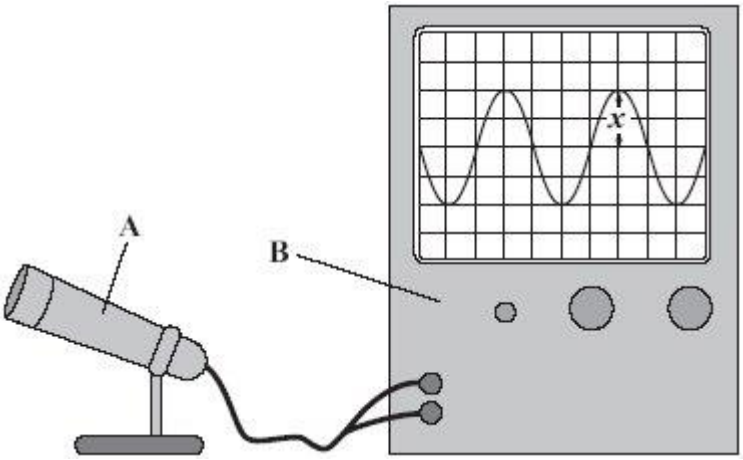
_____

(2)

(Total 9 marks)

Q28.

(a) A student uses two pieces of equipment, **A** and **B**, to display a sound wave.



(i) Use words from the box to complete the sentence.

a loudspeaker	**a microphone**	**an oscilloscope**	**a screen**

A is _____ and **B** is _____ .

(2)

(ii) Use words from the box to complete the sentence.

the amplitude	**half the amplitude**	**the frequency**	**half the frequency**

The distance ***x*** marked on the diagram measures _____ of the sound wave.

(1)

(iii) Complete the sentence.

The distance ***x*** becomes smaller. This is because the sound has

become _____ .

(1)

(b) There is no air in space.

Astronauts in space cannot hear sounds from outside their spacesuits.

Explain this.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q29.

(a) The diagrams show oscilloscope traces for the same musical note played on two different instruments. The oscilloscope settings are not changed.

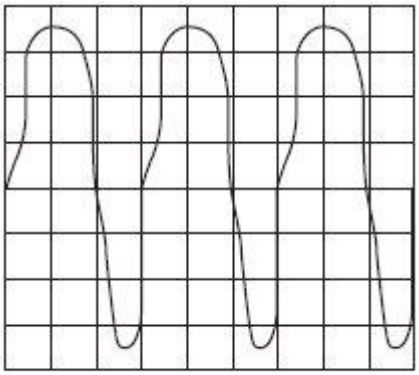


Diagram X

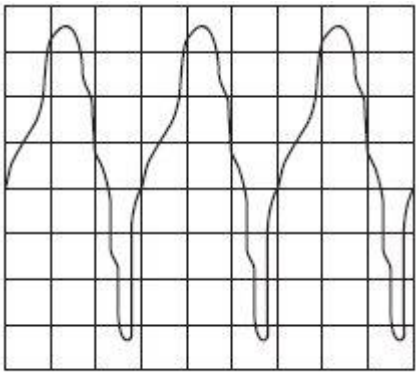


Diagram Y

(i) How can you tell, from the diagrams, that it is the same musical note?

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) How can you tell, from the diagrams, that the musical note has been played on different instruments?

_____

_____

(1)

(b) This passage is from an electronics magazine.

> *Electronic systems can be used to produce ultrasound waves. These waves have a higher frequency than the upper limit for hearing in humans.*
> *Ultrasound waves are partially reflected when they meet a boundary between two different media.*

(i) Approximately what is the highest frequency that humans can hear?

State the number and the unit.

_____

(1)

(ii) What does the word *media* mean when it is used in this passage?

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) What happens to the ultrasound which reaches the boundary between two different media and is **not** reflected?

_____

_____

_____

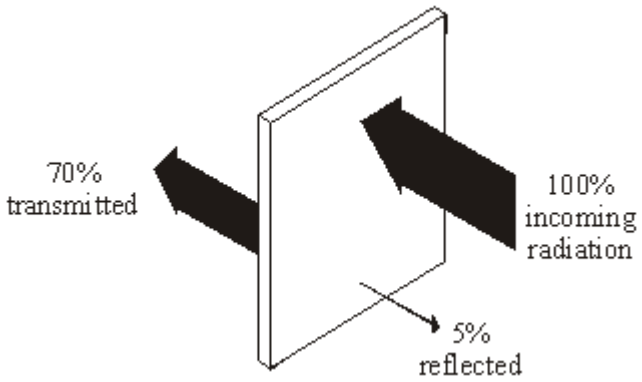
_____

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q30.

(a) Infra red radiation can be reflected, absorbed and transmitted by glass.



(i) What percentage of infra red is absorbed by the glass?

_____

(1)

(ii) Complete the following sentence by drawing a ring around the correct word or phrase.

Theabsorbed infra red	increases does not change decreases	the temperature of the glass.

(1)

(b) **Two** of the following statements are true. **One** of the statements is false.

Tick (✓) the boxes next to the **two** true statements.

All objectsabsorb infra red radiation.	
Blacksurfaces are poor emitters of infra red radiation.	
A hot objectemits more infra red than a cooler object.	

(1)

(c) The following statement is false.

Blacksurfaces are good reflectors of infra red radiation.

Change **one** word in this statement to make it true.

Write down your **new** statement.

_____

_____

(1)

(Total 4 marks)

Q31.

When sound waves reach a material, some of the energy of the sound is reflected and some is transmitted through the material.

(a) Complete the sentence.

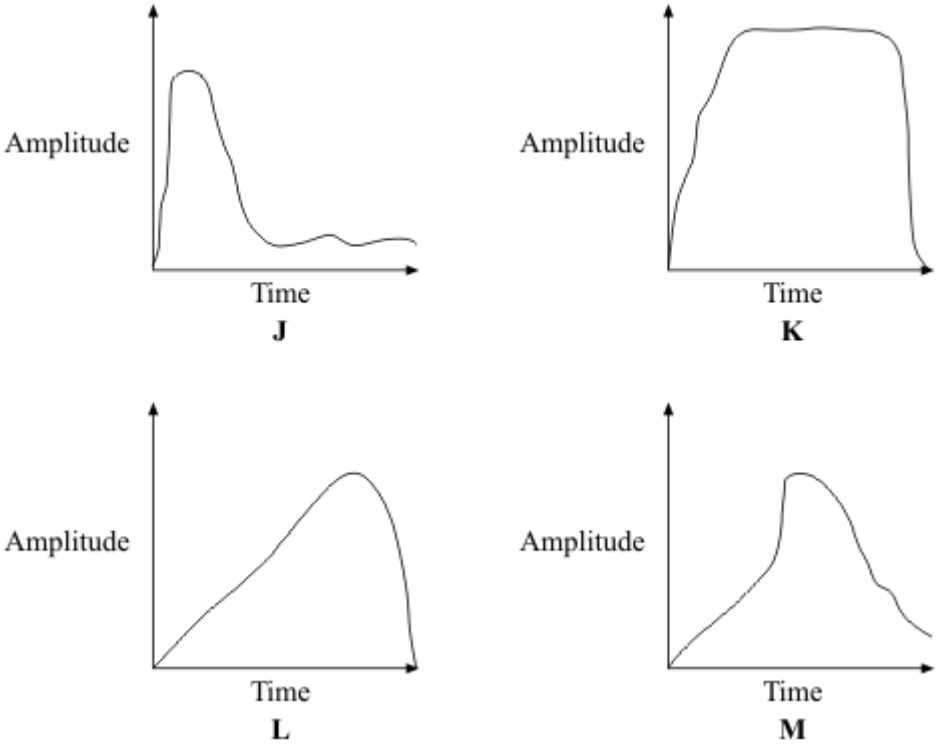
Sound waves are caused by _____

(1)

(b) The graphs **J**, **K**, **L** and **M** represent the sound energy reflected from a surface.

The graphs are all drawn to the same scale.

Which graph shows the greatest total sound energy output from the surface?



Graph _____

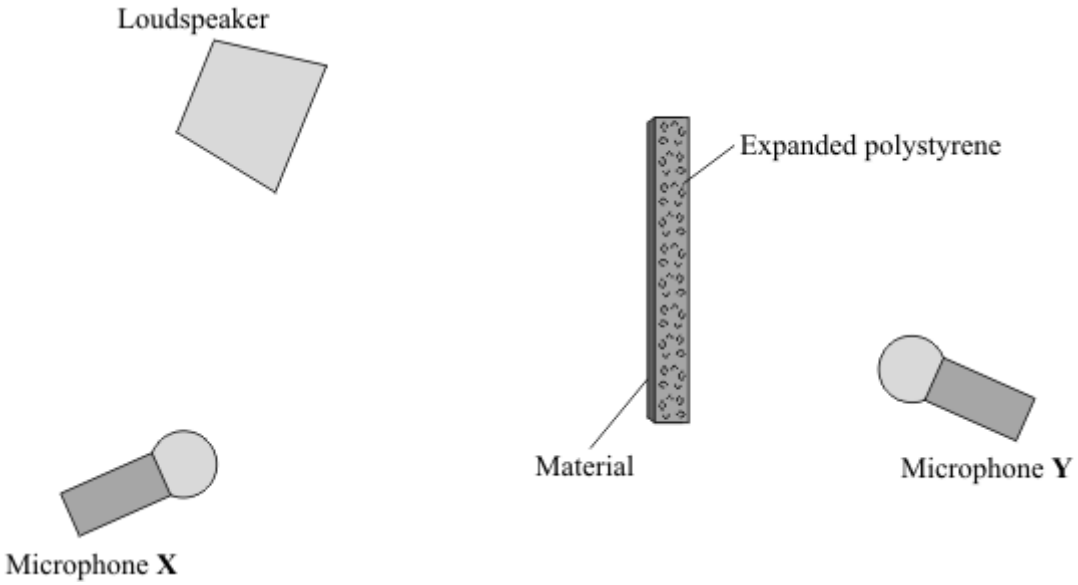
(1)

(c) The proportion of the sound energy which is reflected or transmitted depends on the material which receives the sound.

A student investigates different materials.

The diagram shows how a student sets up her equipment.

(i) Using a pencil and ruler to draw on the diagram, show how microphone **X** receives reflected sound.



(2)

(ii) The student tests four materials. Each sheet of material is 1 mm thick. This has been glued onto a block of expanded polystyrene.

Why does the student use the same size of expanded polystyrene block and the same sound level for each test?

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) The table shows the readings for the sound level transmitted to microphone **Y**.

Soundlevel from loudspeaker in arbitrary units	**Surface material**	**Soundlevel transmitted to microphone Y in arbitrary units**
60	paper	39
60	plaster	18
60	cloth	31
60	wood	15

[A] Which surface material transmits the smallest proportion of the sound?

_____

(1)

[B] What proportion is this?

_____

(1)

(d) People living in a flat have very noisy neighbours who are always playing loud music.

Suggest **one** practical idea to reduce the amount of noise transmitted into the flat through the walls and explain how your idea will work.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 9 marks)

Q32.

(a) A student uses a microphone to send different sounds to an oscilloscope. The diagrams show five traces, **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**, on the oscilloscope. All the traces are drawn to the same scale.

(i) Which **three** diagrams show traces with the same amplitude?

Diagrams _____ , _____ and _____ .

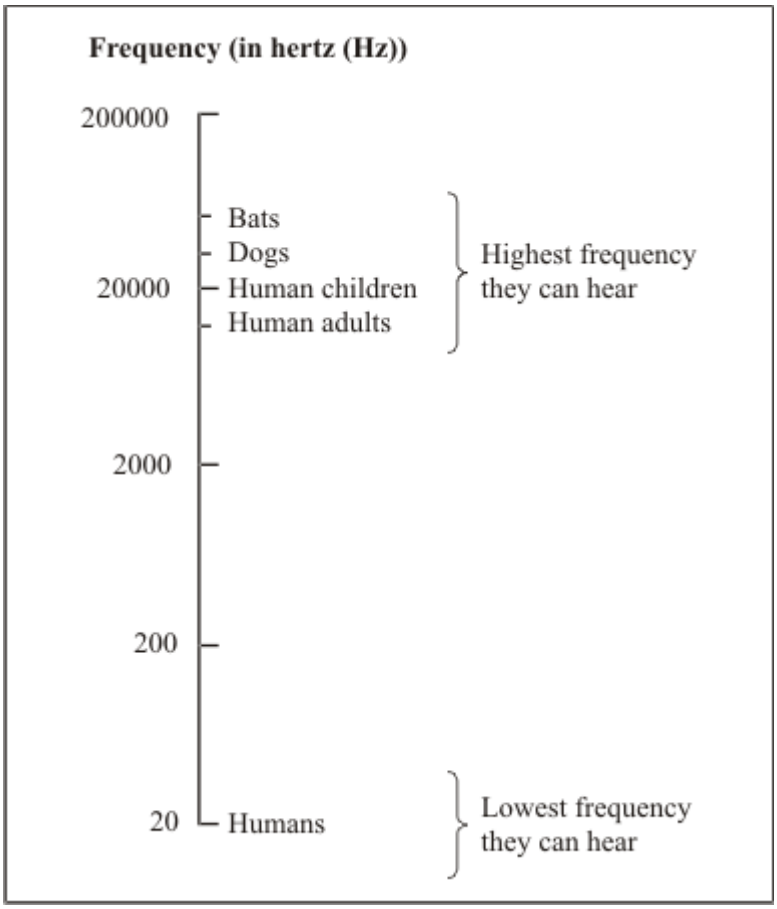
(1)

(ii) Which **two** diagrams show traces with the same frequency?

Diagrams _____ and _____ .

(1)

(b) The diagram shows the sound frequencies which some living things can hear.



(i) What is the widest range of frequencies that a human child can hear?

_____

(1)

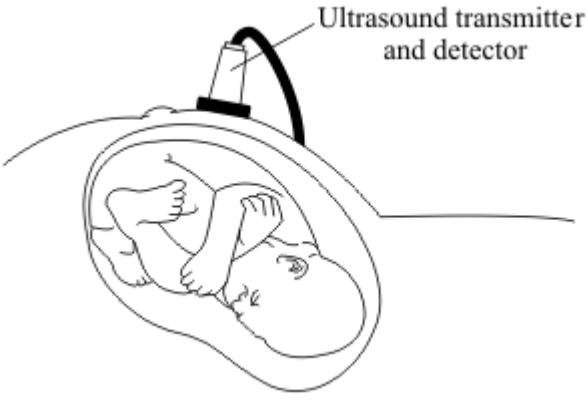
(ii) Why can some dog whistles be heard by dogs but not by humans?

_____

_____

(1)

(c) An ultrasound scan can be used to make a picture of a baby in its mother's womb. An ultrasound transmitter and detector are placed above the mother's womb. Ultrasound goes into the body of the mother and into the body of the baby.



Use the correct words from the box to complete the sentences.

detector	reflection	refraction	sound	substance	transmitter

(i) When the ultrasound crosses from one _____ to another, some ultrasound becomes an echo caused by _____ .

(ii) This information is collected by the ultrasound _____ and made into a picture on a screen.

(3)

(Total 7 marks)

Q33.

Ultrasound can be used in industry for detecting internal cracks in metals.

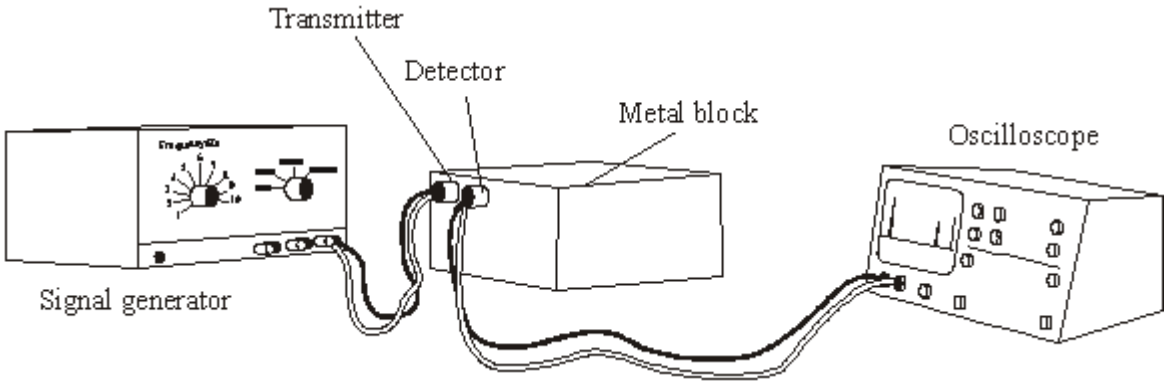
(a) State **two** features of ultrasound.

1. _____

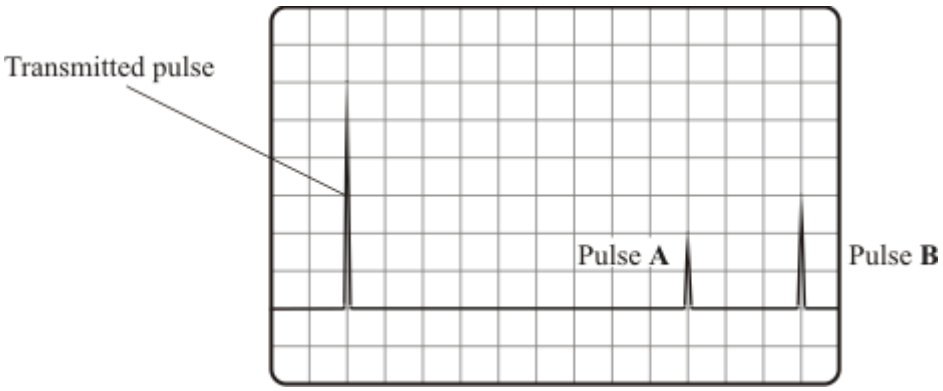
2. _____

(2)

(b) The diagram shows an ultrasound transmitter and detector fixed to the front of a metal block. The block has an internal crack.



The diagram below shows the screen of the oscilloscope connected to the detector.



(i) Explain why pulse **A** and pulse **B** occur.

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(ii) The metal block is 120 mm from front to back. What is the distance, in mm, from the front of the block to the internal crack?

Distance = _____ mm

(1)

(Total 5 marks)

Q34.

The picture shows a pre-natal scan obtained using ultrasonic waves.

(i) Explain how ultrasonic waves are used to produce the image of an unborn baby.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(ii) Give another use for ultrasonic waves.

_____

(1)

(Total 3 marks)

Q35.

(a) What is ultrasound?

_____

_____

(1)

(b) The picture shows a pregnant woman having an ultrasound scan and the image produced by the scan.

To produce the image, a very narrow beam of ultrasound pulses is fired into the mother's body. The reflected pulses are used to build up the image of the unborn baby.

(i) Why is it important to have a very narrow beam of ultrasound waves?

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) Why is it possible to produce a very narrow beam with ultrasound but not with normal sound waves?

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) The image produced by ultrasound is not as clear as an image produced by X-rays. Why is ultrasound used for looking at unborn babies rather than X-rays?

_____

_____

(1)

(iv) Give **two** important pieces of information about an unborn baby which can be gained from the image produced by an ultrasound scan.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

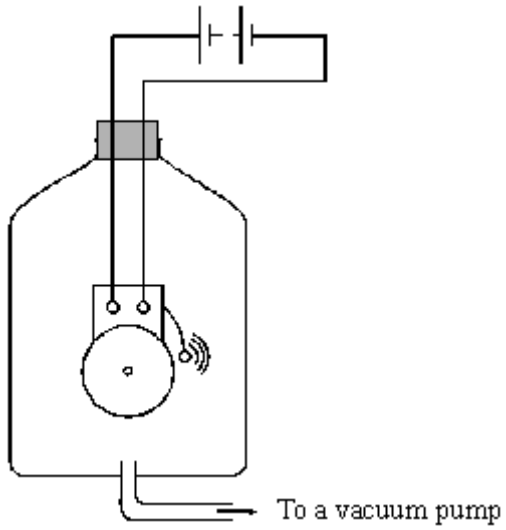
_____

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q36.

(a) The diagram shows an electric bell inside a glass jar. The bell can be heard ringing.



In the following sentences, cross out the **two** lines that are wrong in each box.

When all the air has been taken out of the glass jar, the ringing sound will

stop.
get louder.
get quieter.

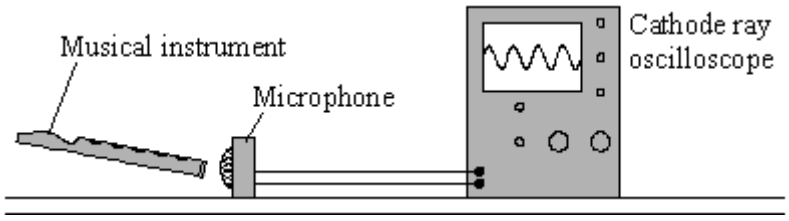
This is because sound

travels faster
travels slower
cannot travel

through a vacuum.

(2)

(b) The microphone and cathode ray oscilloscope are used to show the sound wave pattern of a musical instrument.



One of the following statements describes what a microphone does. Tick the box next to the correct statement.

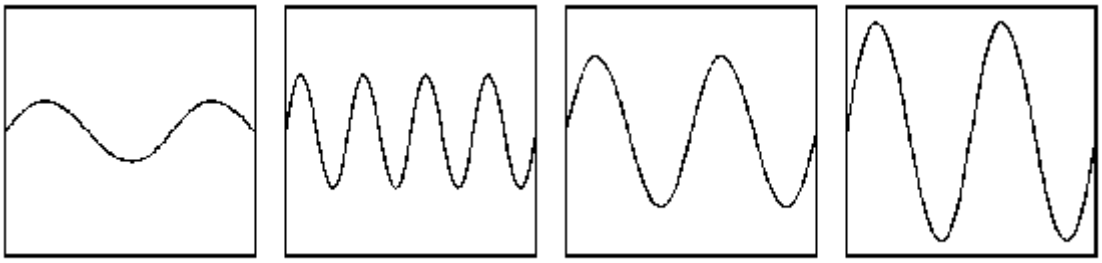
A microphone transfers sound energy tolight energy. ☐

A microphone transfers sound energy toelectrical energy. ☐

A microphone transfers electrical energy tosound energy. ☐

(1)

(c) Four different sound wave patterns are shown. They are all drawn to the same scale.



(i) Which sound wave pattern has the highest pitch?

_____

Give a reason for your answer.

_____

(2)

(ii) Which sound wave pattern is the loudest?

_____

Give a reason for your answer.

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 7 marks)

Q37.

(a) Sound travels through air, water and glass at different speeds. Through which of these materials does sound travel:

the fastest; _____

the slowest? _____

(2)

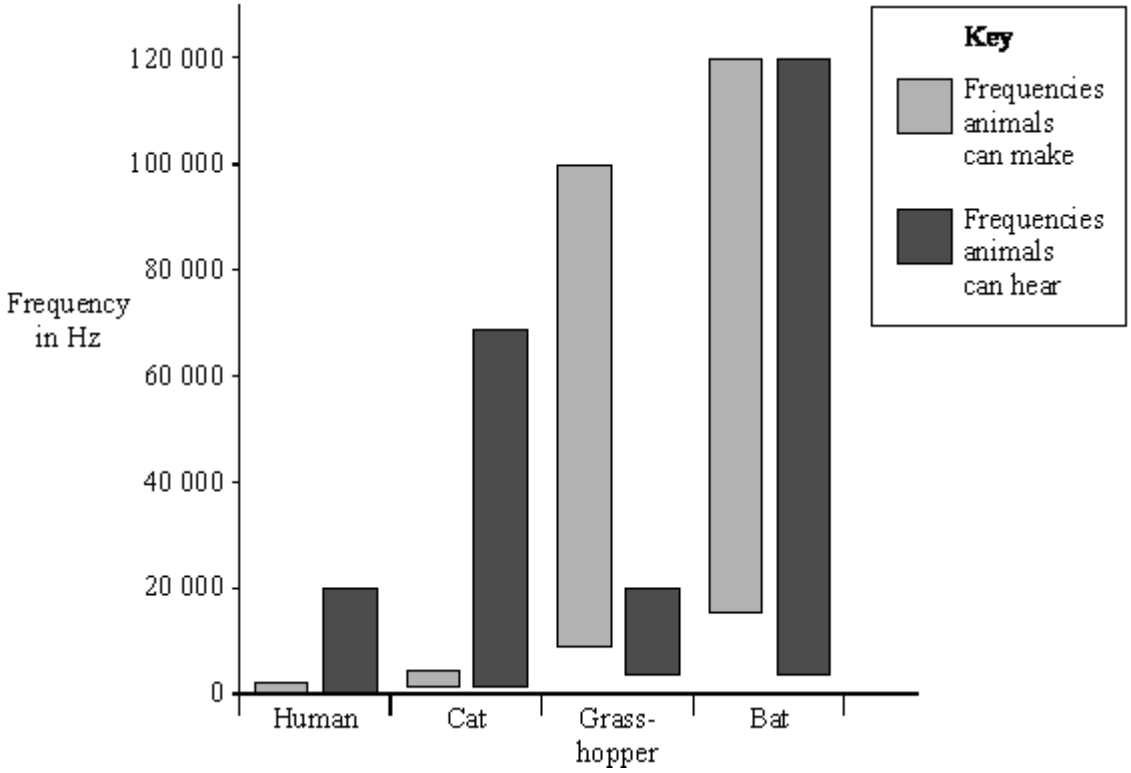
Give a reason for your choice of answers.

_____

_____

(1)

(b) The bar chart shows the frequencies of sound which different animals can make and can hear.



(i) Which of the animals can make sounds which are beyond their own hearing range?

_____

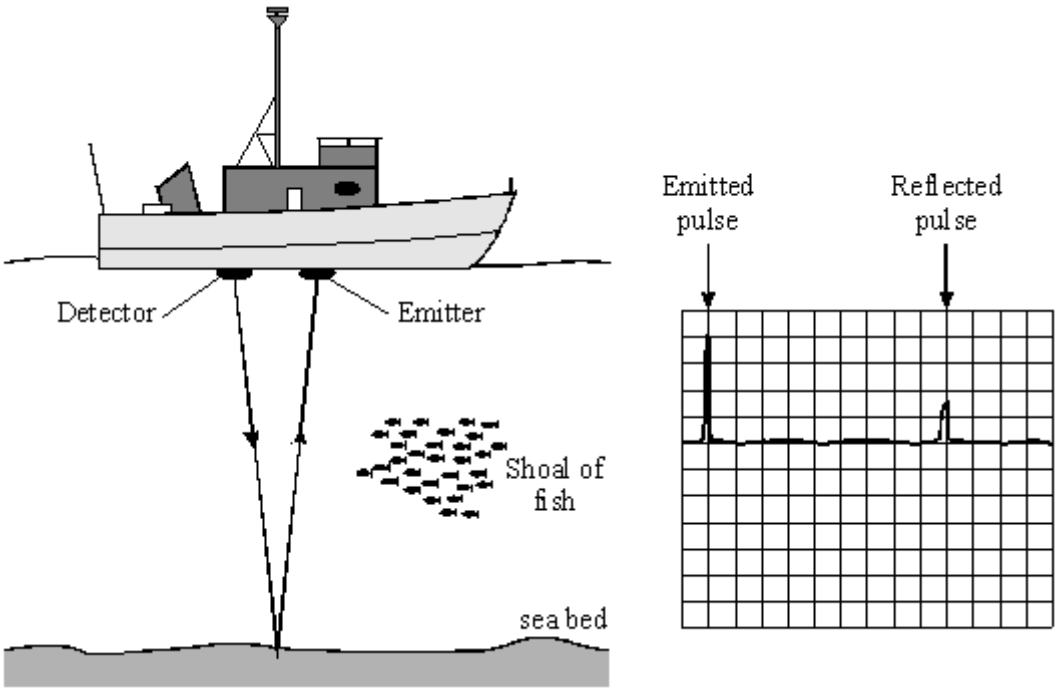
(1)

(ii) What name is given to the sounds which a cat can hear but a human cannot?

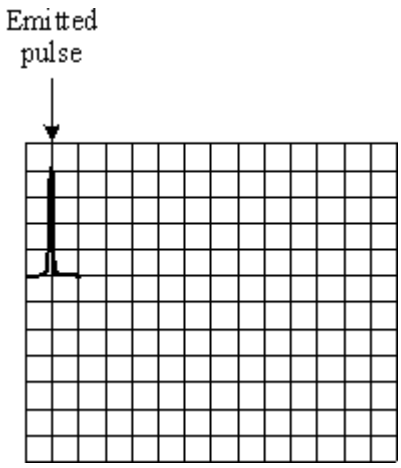
_____

(1)

(c) The diagram shows a trawler searching for a shoal of fish. Pulses of high frequency sound emitted from the trawler are reflected back to the trawler. The pulses are displayed on a cathode ray oscilloscope.



Complete the diagram below to show the pattern seen on the cathode ray oscilloscope as the trawler passes over the shoal of fish.



(2)

(Total 7 marks)

Q38.

Most young people can hear sounds in the frequency range 20 Hz to 20 000 Hz.

(a) Tick the box beside the statement which best describes frequency.

the maximum disturbance caused by a wave	☐
the number of complete vibrations per second	☐
the distance between one crest of a wave and the next one	☐
the distance travelled by a wave in 1 second	☐

(1)

(b) Diagram **X** shows a trace on an oscilloscope screen.

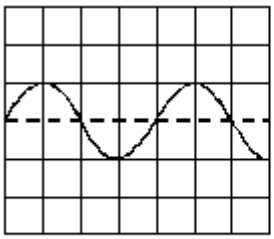


Diagram **X**

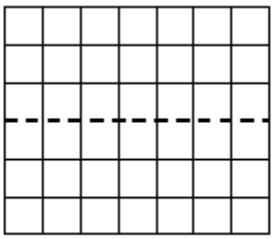


Diagram **Y**

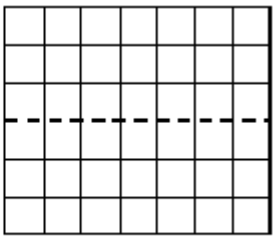


Diagram **Z**

(i) Draw a trace on diagram **Y** which has a higher frequency than that shown in diagram **X**.

(ii) Draw a trace on diagram **Z** which has a larger amplitude than that shown in diagram **X**.

(2)

(c) Choose words from the list below to complete the following sentences.

higher **louder** **lower** **quieter**

(i) A musical note with a high frequency sounds _____ than one with a low frequency.

(ii) A noise of small amplitude sounds _____ than one with large amplitude.

(2)

(Total 5 marks)

Q39.

(a) Complete the following sentence:

Sound is produced when an object _____

(1)

(b) Choose words from the list to complete the following sentences:

higher **louder** **lower** **quieter**

(i) If the frequency is increased, the pitch of the sound becomes

_____

(ii) If its amplitude is increased, the sound becomes

_____

(2)

(c) The diagram shows a pre-natal scan.

(i) What type of waves are used for pre-natal scanning?

_____

(1)

(ii) Explain why we cannot hear these waves.

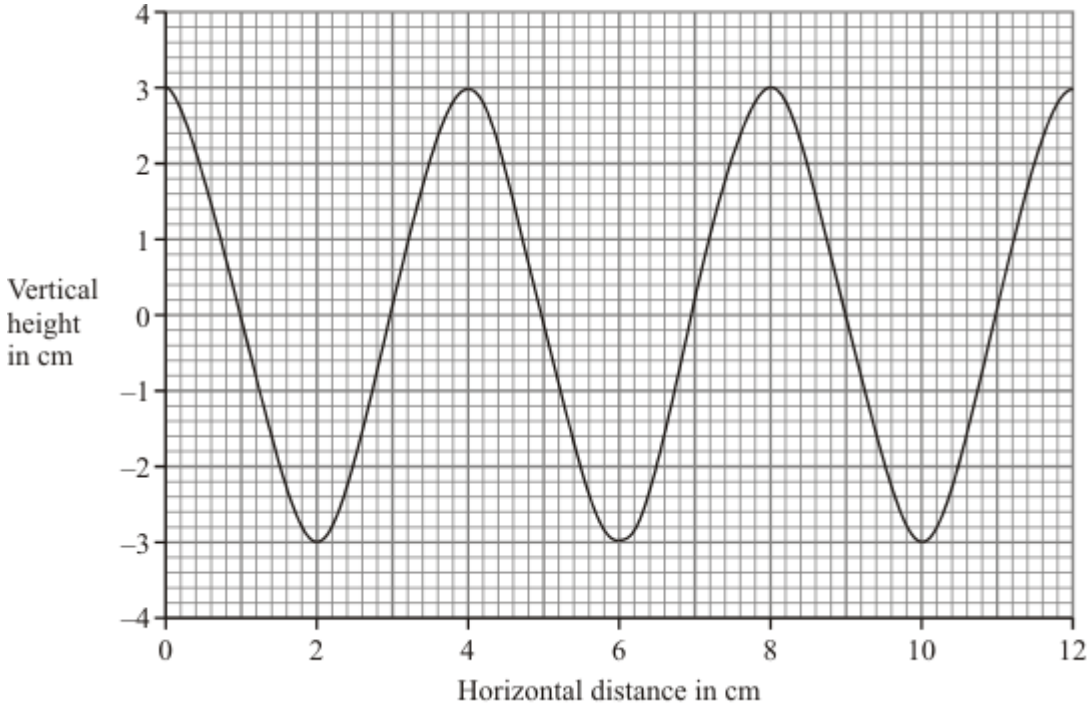
_____

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q40.

The diagram shows a water wave drawn to scale.



(a) What is the wavelength of this water wave? _____ cm

(1)

(b) What is the amplitude? _____ cm

(1)

(c) Twelve waves pass an observer in four seconds.

What is the frequency of the waves? Show clearly how you work out your answer and give the unit.

_____

_____

Frequency = _____

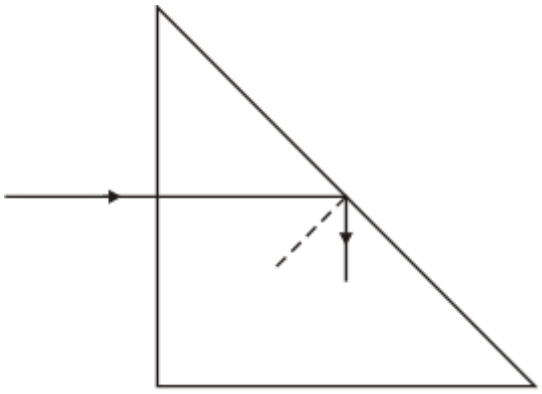
(3)

(Total 5 marks)

Q41.

Glass prisms are used in many optical devices.

(a) The diagram shows what happens to a ray of light as it travels through a glass prism.



To gain full marks for this question you should write your ideas in good English. Put them into a sensible order and use the correct scientific words.

Use the words in the box to help you to explain why the ray behaves in this way.

angle	critical	normal

_____

_____

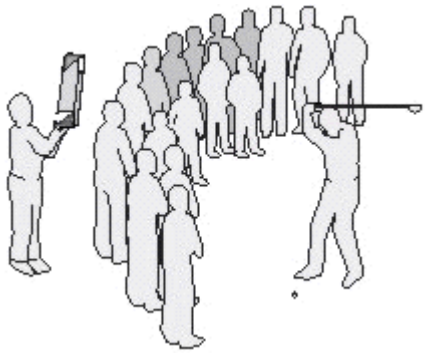
_____

_____

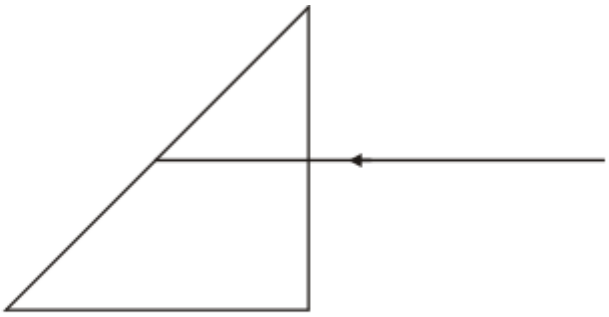
_____

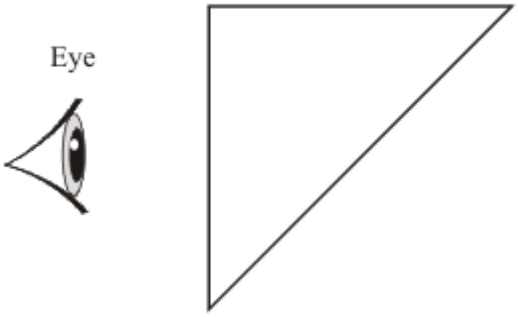
(3)

(b) Periscopes can be used to look over the heads of other people.



A periscope contains two glass prisms.
Complete the diagram to show the ray of light reaching the person's eye.



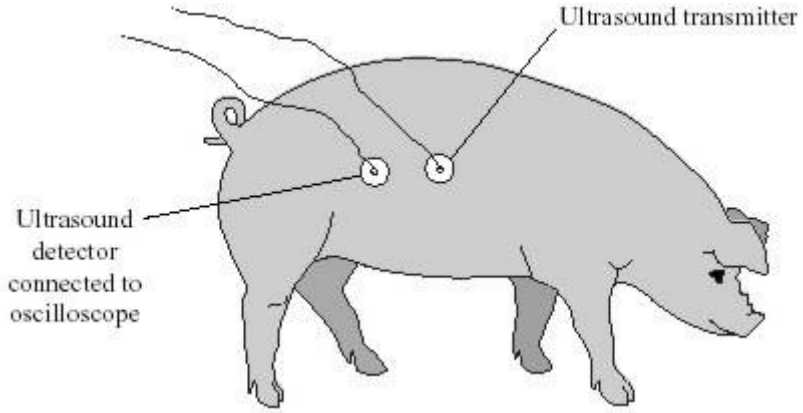


(3)

(Total 6 marks)

Q42.

Pigs have a layer of fat in their skin. Underneath the fat is a layer of muscle. Ultrasonic waves are used to measure the thickness of the layer of fat. An ultrasound transmitter and detector are attached to the skin of the pig.



(a) Explain why ultrasound can be used to measure the thickness of the layer of fat.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) The oscilloscope does not measure distance directly.

(i) What does the oscilloscope measure in this case?

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) What other information is needed to calculate the thickness of the layer of fat in a pig?

_____

_____

(1)

(Total 4 marks)

Q43.

The table gives the frequencies of sound that different animals can hear.

Animal	Lowest frequency it can hear in Hz	Highest frequency it can hear in Hz
Human	64	23 000
Dog	67	45 000
Mouse	1 000	91 000
Rat	200	76 000
Cat	45	64 000
Tuna	50	1 100
Canary	250	8 000
Chicken	125	2 000

(a) (i) Which animal can hear the lowest sound frequency?

_____

(1)

(ii) Which animal can hear the smallest range of frequencies?

_____

(1)

(b) (i) What is the name given to sound frequencies higher than those that humans can hear?

_____

(1)

(ii) Give **one** industrial use of this type of sound.

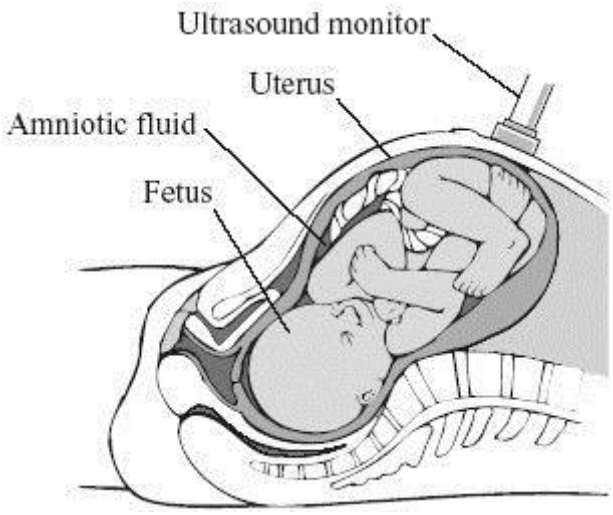
_____

(1)

(Total 4 marks)

Q44.

The diagram shows an ultrasound monitor being used to scan a fetus.



The table shows the velocity of ultrasound waves in different tissues of the fetus.

Tissue	Velocity of ultrasound in m/s
Amniotic fluid (liquid surrounding fetus)	1540
Bone	3080
Kidney	1561
Liver	1549
Muscle	1585

Explain why we are able to see the different parts of the fetus in an ultrasound scan. You may use information from the table in your answer.

To gain full marks in this question you should write your ideas in good English. Put them into a sensible order and use the correct scientific words.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Total 4 marks)

Q45.

(a) The student is using a microphone connected to a cathode ray oscilloscope (CRO).

The CRO displays the sound waves as waves on its screen. What does the microphone do?

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) The amplitude, the frequency and the wavelength of a sound wave can each be either increased or decreased.

(i) What change, or changes, would make the sound quieter?

_____

(1)

(ii) What change, or changes, would make the sound higher in pitch?

_____

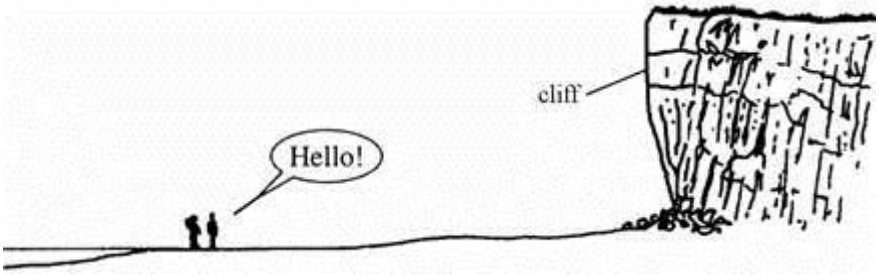
(1)

(Total 4 marks)

Q46.

Two friends are standing on a beach.

When they shout they can hear themselves a second later.



Explain, as fully as you can, why this happens.
(You may answer on the diagram if you want to.)

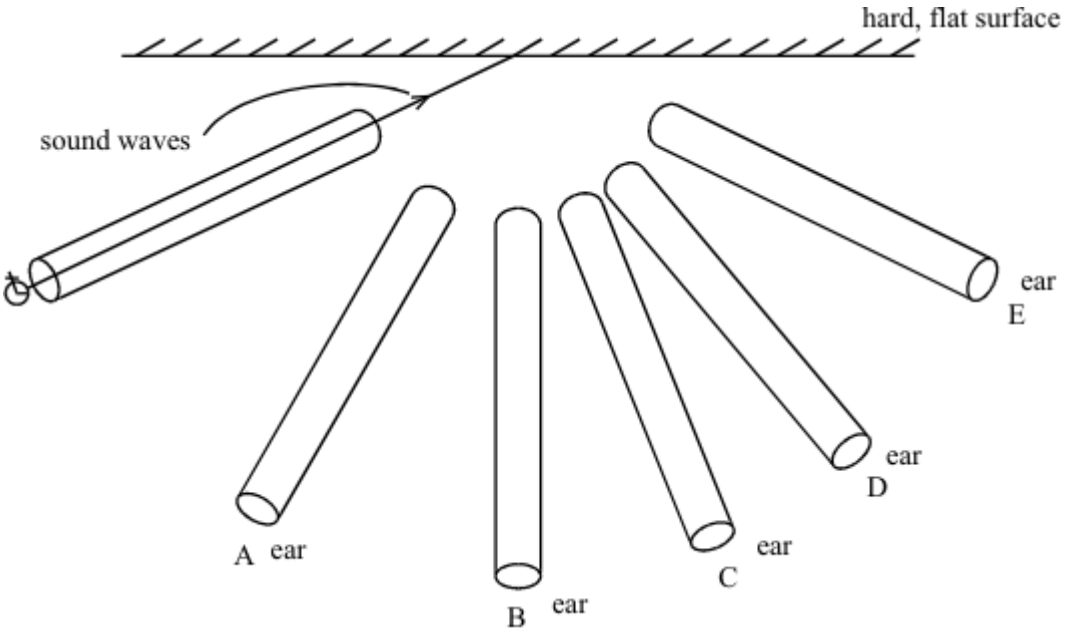
_____

_____

(Total 2 marks)

Q47.

A hard, flat surface reflects sound just like a plane (flat) mirror reflects light.



You want to hear the reflection (echo) of the ticking watch through a tube.

Which is the best position to put the tube?

Choose from positions A-E on the diagram _____

(You may draw on the diagram if you want to.)

(Total 2 marks)

]