



Estimate the resolution of the scan.

speed of sound in liver tissue =  $1600 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

resolution = \_\_\_\_\_ mm

(1)

- (c) Ultrasound travels from a transducer through the chest wall to an air pocket inside the lung. From the air pocket, the ultrasound is then incident on lung tissue.

Calculate the percentage of the incident ultrasound intensity that is transmitted into the lung tissue.

speed of sound in lung tissue =  $1580 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

density of lung tissue =  $1075 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$

speed of sound in air =  $330 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

density of air =  $1.3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$

percentage = \_\_\_\_\_ %

(4)

- (d) Discuss whether an ultrasound scan would be suitable to investigate a tumour inside a lung.

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(2)

(Total 13 marks)

## Q2.

Car drivers must be able to

- read a speedometer from a distance of 50 cm
- read a number plate from a distance of 20.5 m.

A driver has an unaided far point of 55 cm and an unaided near point of 25 cm.

- (a) Identify the driver's eye defect.  
Tick (✓) **one** box.

Astigmatism	
Hypermetropia	
Myopia	

(1)

- (b) **Figure 1** shows the position of a number plate at a distance of 20.5 m in front of the driver's unaided eye.

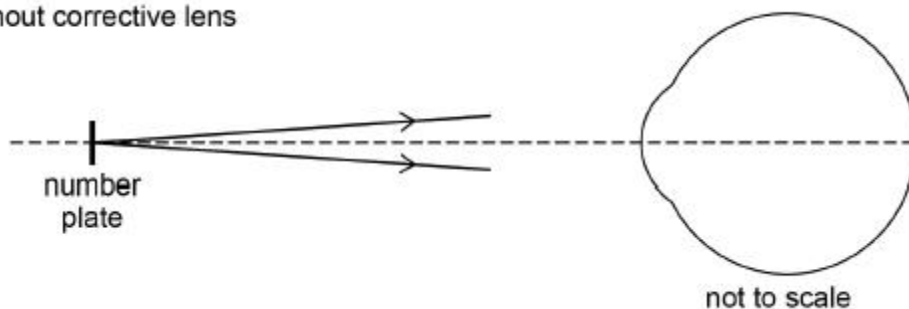
**Figure 2** shows the same situation and the position of a corrective lens.

Complete both ray diagrams to show how and where the image of the number plate is formed in each case.

Add a suitable lens to **Figure 2**.

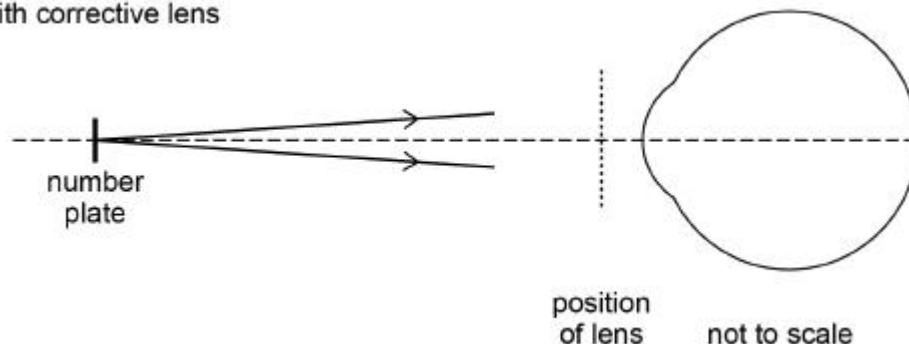
**Figure 1**

Without corrective lens



**Figure 2**

With corrective lens



(4)

- (c) An optician considers the use of **three** different lenses, **A**, **B** and **C**, for use by the driver when driving.

Power of **A** =  $-2.18\text{D}$

Power of **B** =  $-1.77\text{D}$

Power of **C** =  $+1.95\text{D}$

Deduce which lens is suitable.

Support your answer with calculations.

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(5)  
(Total 10 marks)