Practice Question Set For GCSE

Subject: Physics

(b)

Paper-2 Topic: GCSE Triple Science_Waves (SDQ)

detect the note produced by the keyboard.



| Name of the Student: | | | |
|----------------------|--------|---|------------------|
| Max. Ma | rks : | 23 Marks | Time: 23 Minutes |
| Q1. | | | |
| A no | ote wa | s played on an electric keyboard. | |
| The | frequ | ency 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. | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | <u> </u> | (3) |

Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a microphone connected to a cathode ray oscilloscope (CRO) being used to

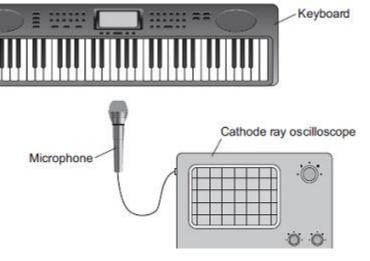
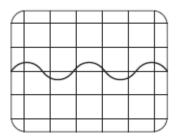


Figure 2 shows the trace produced by the sound wave on the CRO.

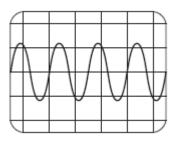
Figure 2



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 | | | |

| | | (Total 8 r | | | |
|-----------|--|------------|--|--|--|
| Wh | at is ultrasound? | | | | |
| | | _ | | | |
| Fig | ure 1 shows how ultrasound is used to measure the depth of water below a shi | p. | | | |
| | Electronic system Reflected ultrasound Seabed | | | | |
| Арі | A pulse of ultrasound is sent out from an electronic system on-board the ship. | | | | |
| It ta | kes 0.80 seconds for the emitted ultrasound to be received back at the ship. | | | | |
| | Calculate the depth of the water. | | | | |
| Spe —— | eed of ultrasound in water = 1600 m / s | _ | | | |
| | | | | | |

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

(3)

(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



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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 | |
| | |
| | |

(Total 7 marks)

(1)

Q3.

- (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)

| (iii) Ultrasound can be used to find the speed of blood flow in an artery. State one other medical use of ultrasound. The speed of an ultrasound wave in soft tissue in the human body is 1.5 × 10³ m / s and the frequency of the wave is 2.0 × 10° Hz. Calculate the wavelength of the ultrasound wave. Wavelength = m 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. | (ii) | What is ultrasound? | |
|--|--------------|--|---------|
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| | | | nd the |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| (Total 8 m | | | |