Name:

Date:

P6 - Test 6
WAVES
Advanced

GCSE

PHYSICS
AQA - Combined Science

Mark

Grade

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- Ruler
- Pencil and Rubber
- Scientific calculator, which you are expected to use when appropriate

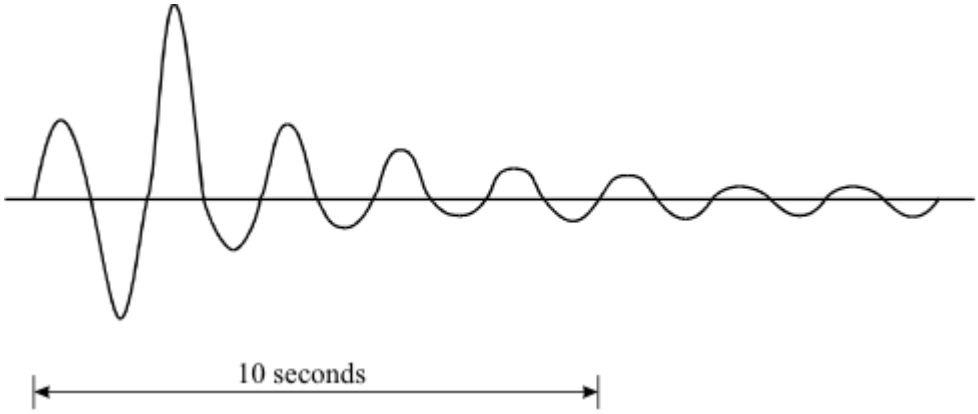
Instructions

- Answer all questions
- Answer questions in the space provided
- All working must be shown

Information

- The marks for the questions are shown in brackets

1. The vibration caused by a P wave travelling at 7.6 km/s has been recorded on a seismic chart.



(i) How many waves are produced in one second?

_____

(1)

(ii) Write down the equation which links frequency, wavelength and wave speed.

_____

(1)

(iii) Calculate the wavelength of the P wave. Show clearly how you work out your answer and give the unit.

_____

_____

_____

Wavelength = _____

(2)

(Total 4 marks)

2. (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)

3. (a) The wavelengths of four different types of electromagnetic wave, including visible light waves, are given in the table.

Type of wave	Wavelength
Visible light	0.0005 mm
A	1.1 km
B	100 mm
C	0.18 mm

Which of the waves, **A**, **B**, or **C**, is an infra red wave?

_____

(1)

(b) A TV station broadcasts at 500 000 kHz. The waves travel through the air at 300 000 000 m/s.

Calculate the wavelength of the waves broadcast by this station.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

_____

_____

Wavelength = _____ m

(2)

(c) What happens when a metal aerial absorbs radio waves?

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(d) Stars emit all types of electromagnetic waves. Telescopes that monitor X-rays are mounted on satellites in space.

Why would an X-ray telescope based on Earth **not** be able to detect X-rays emitted from distant stars?

_____

_____

(1)

(Total 6 marks)

4. (a) Electromagnetic waves form a continuous spectrum with a range of wavelengths.

What is the approximate range of wavelengths of electromagnetic waves?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

10^{-15} metres to 10^{4} metres ☐

10^{-4} metres to 10^{15} metres ☐

10^{-6} metres to 10^{6} metres ☐

(1)

(b) Infrared waves and microwaves are used for communications.

(i) Give **one** example of infrared waves being used for communication.

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) A mobile phone network uses microwaves to transmit signals through the air. The microwaves have a frequency of 1.8×10^9 Hz and travel at a speed of 3.0×10^8 m/s.

Calculate the wavelength of the microwaves.

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

_____

_____

_____

Wavelength = _____ m

(3)

(c) Some scientists suggest there is a possible link between using a mobile phone and male fertility.

The results of their study are given in the table.

Mobile phone use in hours per day	**Sperm count in millions of sperm cells per cm^3 of semen**
0	86
less than 2	69
2 – 4	59
more than 4	50

The results show a negative correlation: the more hours a mobile phone is used each day, the lower the sperm count. However, the results do **not** necessarily mean using a mobile phone causes the reduced sperm count.

Suggest **one** reason why.

_____

_____

(1)

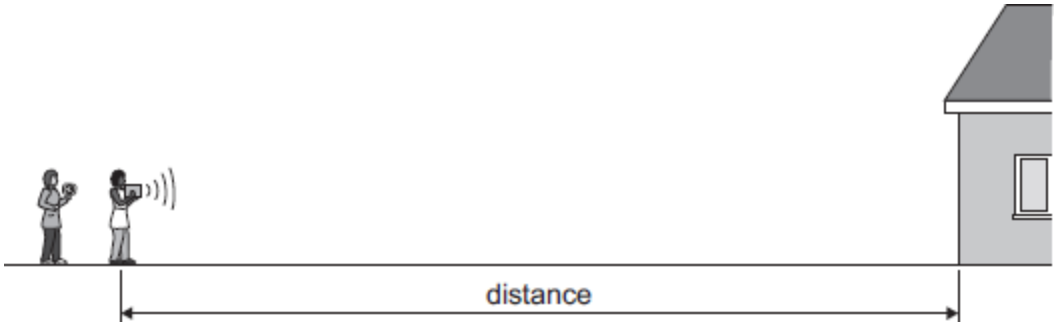
(Total 6 marks)

5. Two students investigated the reflection of sound waves from a building.

One student used a signal generator connected to a loudspeaker to produce a short, high-pitched sound wave.

The second student used a stop clock to measure the time taken for the sound wave to return to the students.

The students repeated the experiment at different distances from the building.



(a) Sound is a longitudinal wave.

How is a longitudinal wave different from a transverse wave?

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) The students' results are shown in the table.

	Trial 1	**Trial 2**	**Trial 3**
Time in seconds	0.40	0.59	0.92
Distance in metres	50.0	100.0	150.0

(i) What was probably the biggest source of error in the students' investigation?

Give a reason for your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(ii) The signal generator was set at a frequency of 1.2 kHz.

The speed of sound in air, when the students did the investigation, was 340 m/s.

Calculate the wavelength of the sound wave generated by the speaker.

Use the correct equation from the Physics Equations Sheet.

_____

_____

_____

Wavelength = _____ m

(3)

(Total 7 marks)

6. Radio waves, ultra-violet, visible light and X-rays are all types of electromagnetic radiation.

(a) Choose wavelengths from the list below to complete the table.

3×10^{-8} m 1×10^{-11} m 5×10^{-7} m 1500 m

TYPE OF RADIATION	WAVELENGTH (m)
Radio waves	
Ultra-violet	
Visible light	
X-rays	

(4)

(b) Microwaves are another type of electromagnetic radiation.

Calculate the frequency of microwaves of wavelength 3 cm.
(The velocity of electromagnetic waves is 3×10^8 m/s.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

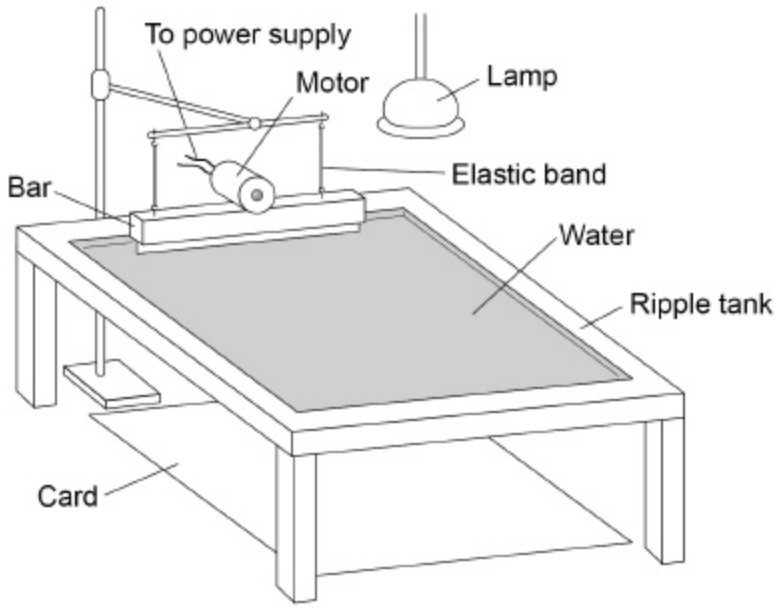
(4)

(Total 8 marks)

7. A group of students investigate the features of waves.

Figure 1 shows some of the equipment they use.

Figure 1



(a) Write the equation which links frequency, wavelength and wave speed.

_____

(1)

(b) The students want to determine the wave speed of water waves in the ripple tank.

Describe a method the students could use.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

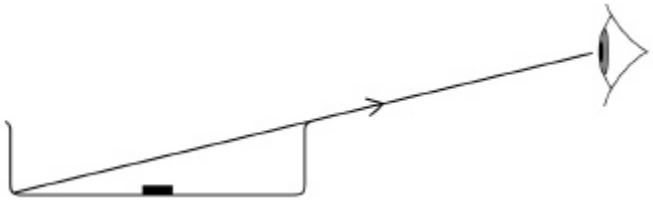
_____

(4)

Figure 2 and **Figure 3** show the ‘magic coin’ trick.

A coin is glued to the bottom of a bowl and an observer stands where they cannot see the coin (**Figure 2**).

Figure 2



Another person fills the bowl with water.

The observer and the coin do not move.

After the water is added the observer can see the coin (**Figure 3**).

Figure 3

(c) Explain why the observer can now see the coin in **Figure 3**.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(d) Some types of wave are longitudinal and some types of wave are transverse.

Describe the difference between longitudinal waves and transverse waves.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

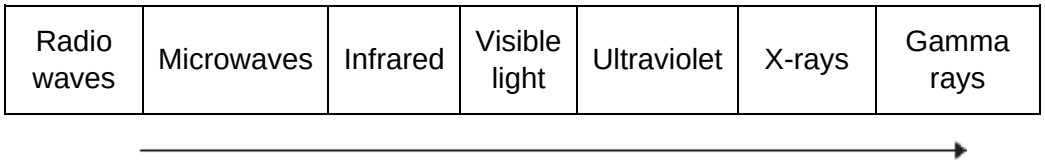
_____

(2)

(Total 10 marks)

8. Different parts of the electromagnetic spectrum have different uses.

(a) The diagram shows the electromagnetic spectrum.



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

amplitude	**frequency**	**speed**	**wavelength**

The arrow in the diagram is in the direction of increasing _____

and decreasing _____ .

(2)

(ii) Draw a ring around the correct answer to complete the sentence.

The range of wavelengths for waves in the electromagnetic spectrum is approximately

10^{-15} to 10^{4}

10^{-4} to 10^{4}

10^{4} to 10^{15}

metres.

(1)

(b) The wavelength of a radio wave is 1500 m.
The speed of radio waves is 3.0×10^8 m / s.

Calculate the frequency of the radio wave.

Give the unit.

_____

_____

_____

Frequency = _____

(3)

(c) (i) State **one** hazard of exposure to infrared radiation.

_____

(1)

(ii) State **one** hazard of exposure to ultraviolet radiation.

_____

(1)

(d) X-rays are used in hospitals for computed tomography (CT) scans.

(i) State **one** other medical use for X-rays.

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) State a property of X-rays that makes them suitable for your answer in part **(d)(i)**.

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) The scientific unit of measurement used to measure the dose received from radiations, such as X-rays or background radiation, is the millisievert (mSv).

The table shows the X-ray dose resulting from CT scans of various parts of the body.

The table also shows the time it would take to get the same dose from background radiation.

Part of the body	X-ray dose in mSv	Time it would take to get the same dose from background radiation
Abdomen	9.0	3 years
Sinuses	0.5	2 months
Spine	4.0	16 months

A student suggests that the X-ray dose and the time it would take to get the same dose from background radiation are directly proportional.

Use calculations to test this suggestion and state your conclusion.

(3)

(Total 13 marks)