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A-level PHYSICS

Paper 3
Section B

Medical physics

Monday 3 June 2019

Afternoon

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- · a pencil and a ruler
- · a scientific calculator
- a Data and Formulae Booklet.

Time allowed: The total time for both sections of this paper is 2 hours. You are advised to spend approximately 50 minutes on this section.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Show all your working.

For Exam	iner's Use
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
TOTAL	

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 35.
- You are expected to use a scientific calculator where appropriate.
- A Data and Formulae Booklet is provided as a loose insert.

Section B

Answer all questions in this section.

0 1

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.

0 1 . 1 Identify the driver's eye defect. Tick (✓) one box.

[1 mark]

Astigmatism	
Hypermetropia	
Myopia	



0 1 . 2

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.

[4 marks]

Figure 1

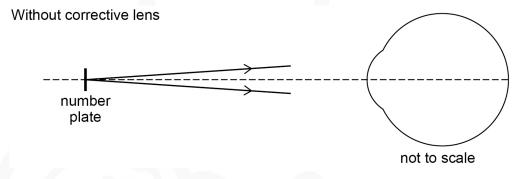
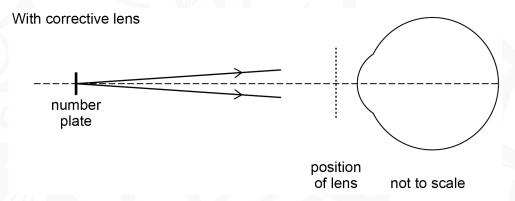


Figure 2



Question 1 continues on the next page



	4	
0 1.3	An optician considers the use of three different lenses, A , B ard driver when driving.	nd C , for use by the
	Power of $\mathbf{A} = -2.18D$	
	Power of $\mathbf{B} = -1.77D$	
	Power of $\mathbf{C} = +1.95D$	
	Deduce which lens is suitable.	
	Support your answer with calculations.	
		[5 marks]

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0 2

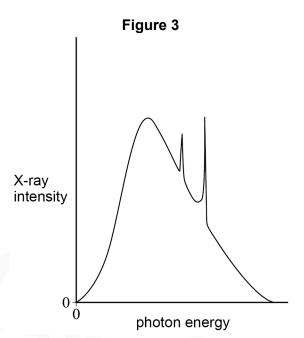
0 2 . 1

0 2 . 3	Customer Q perceives the loudness of the sound differently to customer R .	Do not v outside box
	Discuss whether the use of intensity level or intensity is more appropriate to compare the perceived loudness.	
	[2 marks]	
0 2 . 4	Customers P, Q and R move to the same distance from the loudspeaker.	
	Customer P is 80 years old and has hearing loss due to her age. Customer Q is 35 years old and has hearing loss due to working in an extremely noisy environment. Customer R is 35 years old and has no hearing loss.	
	The hearing defects of P and Q affect their perception of the music being played.	
	Describe how their perceptions are different from that of R . [3 marks]	
		9



0	3
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Figure 3 shows the X-ray spectrum produced in a medical X-ray machine at a particular anode potential difference (pd).



0	3		1
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In an X-ray tube, electrons collide with a tungsten target.

Continuous spectrum

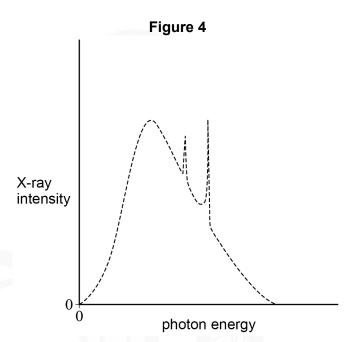
Explain how the continuous spectrum and the characteristic spectra are produced by these electron collisions.

[4 marks]



0 3 . 2 The dashed line on **Figure 4** shows the X-ray spectrum for the initial anode pd.

Sketch on **Figure 4** the X-ray spectrum produced when the anode pd is increased. **[2 marks]**

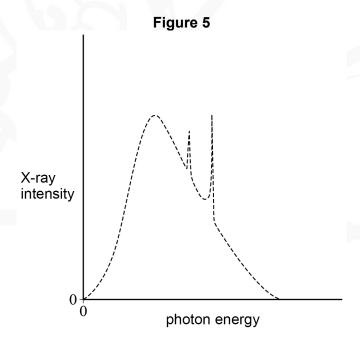


0 3 . 3 In the medical X-ray machine, the X-rays produced with the initial anode pd are now passed through an aluminium filter.

The dashed line on **Figure 5** shows the X-ray spectrum for the initial anode pd.

Sketch on Figure 5 the X-ray spectrum of the X-rays that emerge from the filter.

[1 mark]





- 0 4 Ultrasound is commonly used in medical procedures.
- An ultrasound A-scan is used to find the length l of an eye as shown in **Figure 6**. **Figure 7** shows the simplified A-scan for the eye. A short pulse of ultrasound is transmitted at time t = 0

The average speed of ultrasound in the eye = 1560 m s^{-1} .

Figure 6

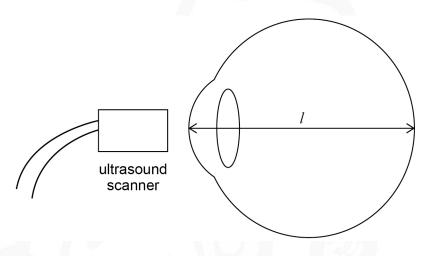
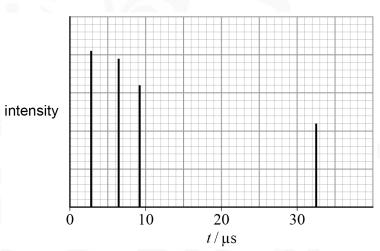


Figure 7



Calculate *l*.

[3 marks]

l = m



0 4.2	Amniocentesis is a procedure where a tube is inserted into a uterus to remove son cells and fluid from around a foetus. For the procedure to be carried out safely the positions of the needle, foetus and placenta must be determined accurately.	
	Discuss whether an A-scan or a B-scan should be used for amniocentesis.	
	In your answer, you should: • outline the differences between an A-scan and a B-scan • describe the advantages and disadvantages of each type of scan • explain why your chosen scan should be used for this procedure. [6 ma	ırks]
	Question 4 continues on the next page	



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END OF QUESTIONS	



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