

Please write clearly in block of	apitals.	
Centre number	Candidate	number
Surname		
Forename(s)		
Candidate signature		

A-level PHYSICS

Paper 3 Section B Medical physics

Thursday 14 June 2018

Morning

Materials

For this paper you must have:

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

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.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Show all your working.

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.

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.

For Examiner's Use		
Question	Mark	
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
TOTAL		





Section B						
Answer all questions in this section.						
01.1	An endoscope is used to view an area inside the body. bundles of optical fibres.	The endoscope contains two				
	Name each bundle and explain its use in the process.	[4 marks]				
	Bundle 1					
	Bundle 2					



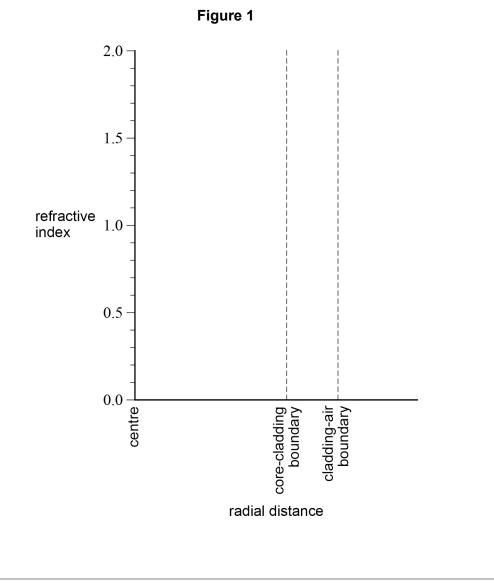
0 1.2

2 A single optical fibre is placed in air. The optical fibre has a core surrounded by cladding. The critical angle is 75° at the core-cladding boundary.

Complete **Figure 1** to show how the refractive index varies with radial distance from the centre of the core to the air surrounding the fibre. Your answer should be supported by a suitable calculation.

refractive index of core = 1.6



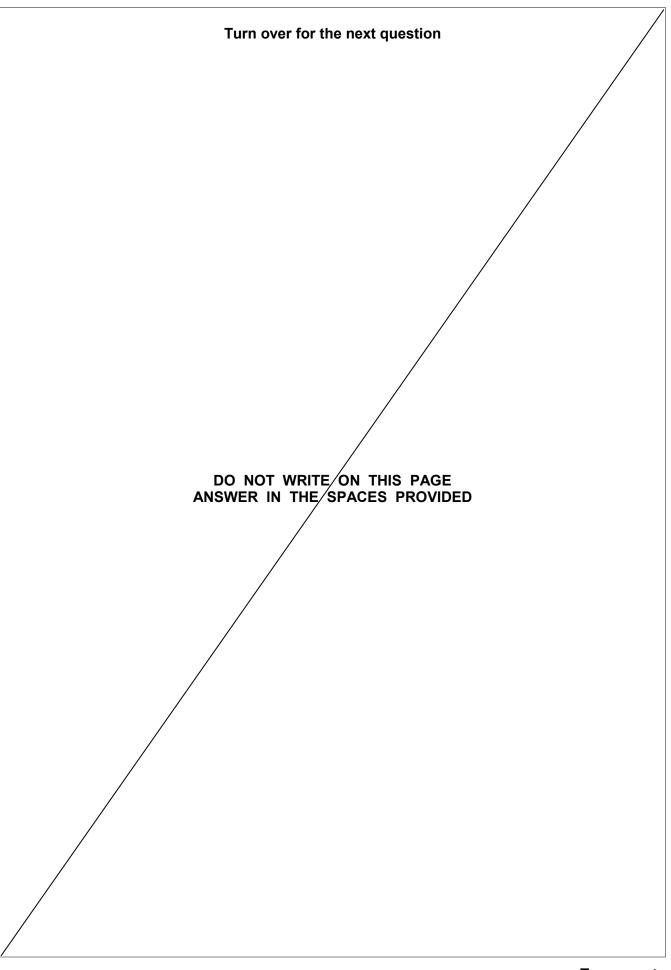




6

02.1	The fovea in a typical human eye consists of cones which have an average of $1.5 \times 10^{-6} \mbox{ m}$			
	An eye looks directly at two point sources of light which are 12 mm apart a of 61 m from the centre of the eye lens. The fovea is at the centre of the r distance of 21 mm behind the centre of the eye lens.			
	Deduce whether the eye would be able to resolve the two images formed at the [4	e fovea. marks]		
02.2	Three types of cone are present at the fovea.			
	On Figure 2 sketch and clearly label three curves to show how the relative ligh absorption of each type of cone varies with wavelength. [3]	marks]		
Figure 2				
	relative light absorption			
	0 300 400 500 600 700 800 wavelength / nm			







0 3 In the past, doctors could only use a simple X-ray image to assess head injuries. A CT scan is now a preferred technique. Discuss why the CT scan has replaced the simple X-ray image to assess head injuries, but a simple X-ray procedure is suitable for assessing other injuries. In your answer, you should: · describe the basic principles of a CT scanner • discuss the advantage of the CT scan over a simple X-ray image for head injuries • explain why a simple X-ray procedure is more suitable for assessing other injuries. [6 marks]







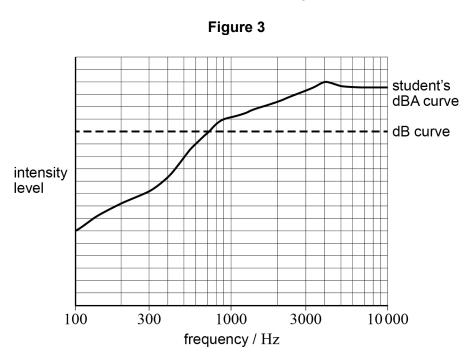
Turn over ►

6

0 4 . 1

A source of constant output power is used to generate a sound which is measured using a sound meter.

The dashed line in **Figure 3** shows the intensity level curve over a range of frequencies with the meter set to the dB setting.



A student sketches a curve, over the same frequency range, which he thinks would be obtained when the meter is changed to the dBA setting. The curve drawn by the student is shown as the solid line in **Figure 3**.

Discuss whether the dBA curve drawn is correct.

[4 marks]



8

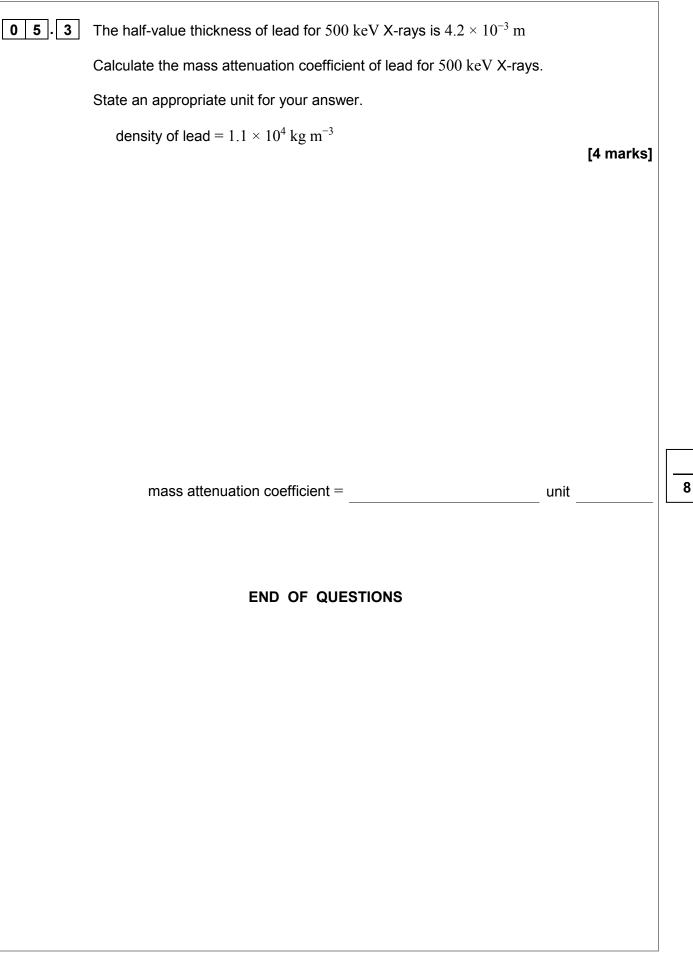
04.2 Mesh barriers are set up to keep pedestrians at a safe distance from a noisy drill. The maximum noise level which pedestrians should be subjected to is 110 dBThe drill emits sound with a power of 7.8 W and acts as a point source. The mesh barriers are set up a distance of 2.0 m from the drill. Discuss whether this will keep pedestrians at a safe distance from the sound source. [4 marks] Turn over for the next question



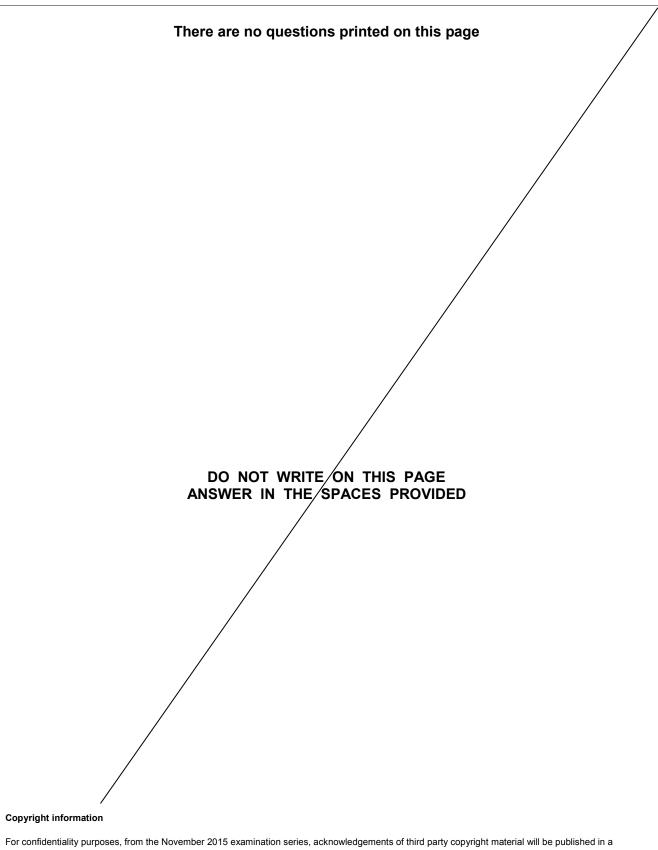
Turn over ►

0 5.1	High-energy X-rays are used in the treatment of a cancer tumour inside a patient's body. The patient is given a series of scans before the treatment is started.				
	Discuss how these scans are used to help provide the best and safest treatment for				
	the patient when using the high-energy X-rays.				
		,			
0 5.2	Lead is commonly used as shielding when using X-rays due to its small half-value thickness.				
	Which statement gives the correct meaning of half-value thickness? Tick (\checkmark) the correct answer.				
		[1 mark]			
	The thickness of material needed to reduce the energy of an X-ray photon by half.				
	The thickness of material needed to reduce the wavelength of the photons in the X-ray beam by half.				
	The thickness of material needed to reduce the intensity of the X-ray beam by half.				
	Half the thickness of material needed to stop the X-ray beam.				









separate booklet rather than including them on the examination paper or support materials. This booklet is published after each examination series and is available for free download from www.aqa.org.uk after the live examination series.

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