Practice Question Set For A-Level

Subject : Physics

Paper-2 Topic: 13_Oscillations



Name of the Student:

Max. Marks: 18 Marks

Time: 18 Minutes

Mark Schemes

Q1.

Question Number	Accountable Anguer			wer	Additional Guidance			Mark	
*	IC points	IC mark	Max linkage mark	Max final mark	structured ans Marks are awa	wer with linkages as arded for indicative	ability to show a coherer and fully sustained reason content and for how the	ing.	
	6	4	2	6	structured and shows lines of reasoning.				
	5	3	2	5	The table shows how the marks should be awarded for indicative content and structure and lines of reasoning.				
	4	3	1	4	marking	Number of marks awarded for indicative marking points		Number of country ownershif for structure of decount and	
	3	2	1	3				metalized line of moneying	
	2	2	0	2	answer 6	4	Answer shows a collected and logical structure on the fallinger and fully sustained lines of coasining disconsisted.	2	
	1	1	0	1	5-4 3-2	3 2	Heroghant Answer is partially structured with some belonges and lines of constants.	1	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	Annual has an Indiages Survivous prints and in superactions	0	
	Indicative content: IC1 Alternating p.d. causes an alternating current in the coil IC2 Current carrying conductor in a magnetic field experiences a force IC3 Current is alternating, so force changes direction with current (same frequency) Or the alternating current drives the cone at the				points: IC1 Cu IC2 Cu dire	rrent in coil rrent is alternection with o	s indicative con causes a magne nating so field o current (same fr with permanent periences oscilla	changes requency) magnet's	

IC4	The loudspeaker forces the box into oscillation		
IC5	(At certain frequencies) the frequency of oscillation equals the natural frequency of oscillation of the air in the box		
IC6	Maximum energy is transferred and the amplitude of vibration of the box increases	IC6 Resonance occurs and the amplitude of vibration of the box increases	6

Q2.

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark	
	• new spring constant = 11 N m ⁻¹ • Use of $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$	(1) (1)	Example of calculation: $k = 22/2 = 11 \text{ N m}^{-1}$ 0.12 kg	
	 Use of f = 1/T f = 1.5 Hz 	(1) (1)	$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{0.12 \text{ kg}}{11 \text{ N m}^{-1}}} = 0.66 \text{ s}$ f = 1/0.66 s = 1.5 Hz	4

Q3.

Question Number	Answer				
(b)(i)	Acceleration is: • proportional to displacement from equilibrium position • (always) acting towards the equilibrium position Or idea that acceleration is in the opposite direction to displacement Or Force is: • proportional to displacement from equilibrium position • (always) acting towards the equilibrium position Or idea that force is a restoring force e.g. "in the opposite direction" [accept undisplaced point/fixed point/central point for equilibrium position] [An equation with symbols defined correctly is a valid response for both marks.	2			
	e.g. $a \propto -x$ or $F \propto -x$]				

Q4.

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark	
	 Maximum value of a read (1) from graph [8 m s⁻² → 9 m s⁻²] 	Example of calculation		
	Value for period (1) determined from time for at least 3 cycles	$T = \frac{(89.2 - 81.0) \text{ s}}{7} = 1.2 \text{ s}$	5	
	• Use of $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ (1)	$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{1.2 \text{ s}} = 5.2 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$		
	 Use of a = (-)Aω² cos ωt (1) A = 0.33 m, so report is correct (1) [Accept value for A in range 	$x = \frac{a}{\omega^2} = \frac{9 \text{ m s}^{-2}}{(5.2 \text{ rad s}^{-1})^2} = 0.33 \text{ m}$		
	0.25 m → 0.40 m with appropriate conclusion]			