

Name of the Student: _____

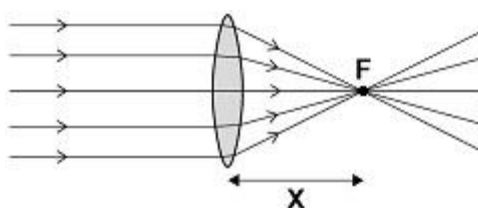
Max. Marks : 16 Marks

Time : 16 Minutes

Q1.

- (a) **Figure 1** shows parallel rays of light being refracted by a convex lens.

Figure 1



What is distance 'X' called?

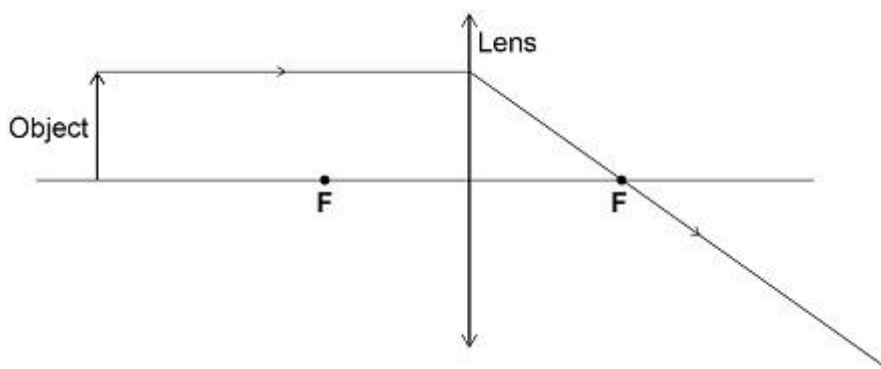
(1)

- (b) Lenses can be used to form the image of an object.

Complete the ray diagram in **Figure 2** to show how a **convex** lens forms the image of the object.

Use an arrow to represent the image.

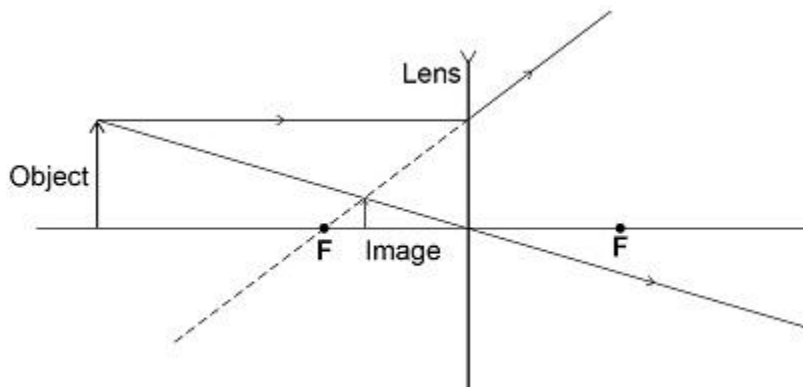
Figure 2



(2)

Figure 3 shows how a concave lens forms the image of an object.

Figure 3



- (c) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between the image formed by the convex lens and the image formed by the concave lens.

Similarity _____

Difference _____

(2)

- (d) A person uses a lens to read the letters on the back of a coin.

The image height of the letters on the coin is 9.0 mm

The magnification produced by the lens is 6.0

Calculate the height of the letters on the coin.

Use the Physics Equations sheet.

Height = _____ mm

(3)

(Total 8 marks)

Q2.

P-waves and S-waves are two types of seismic wave caused by earthquakes.

- (a) Which **one** of the statements about P-waves and S-waves is correct?

Tick **one** box.

P-waves and S-waves are transverse.

☐

P-waves and S-waves are longitudinal.

☐

P-waves are transverse and S-waves are longitudinal.

☐

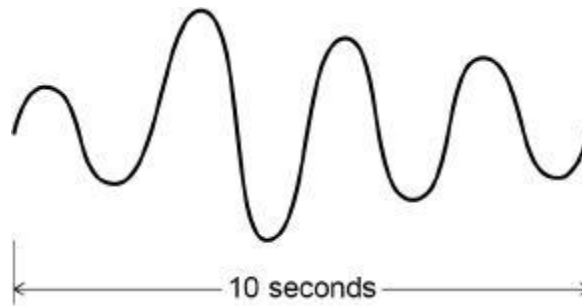
P-waves are longitudinal and S-waves are transverse.

☐

(1)

Seismometers on the Earth's surface record the vibrations caused by seismic waves.

The diagram below shows the vibration recorded by a seismometer for one P-wave.



(b) Calculate the frequency of the P-wave shown in the diagram above.

Frequency = _____ Hz

(1)

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

(1)

(d) The P-wave shown in the diagram above is travelling at 7200 m/s.

Calculate the wavelength of the P-wave.

Wavelength = _____ m

(3)

(e) Explain why the study of seismic waves provides evidence for the structure of the Earth's core.

(2)
(Total 8 marks)