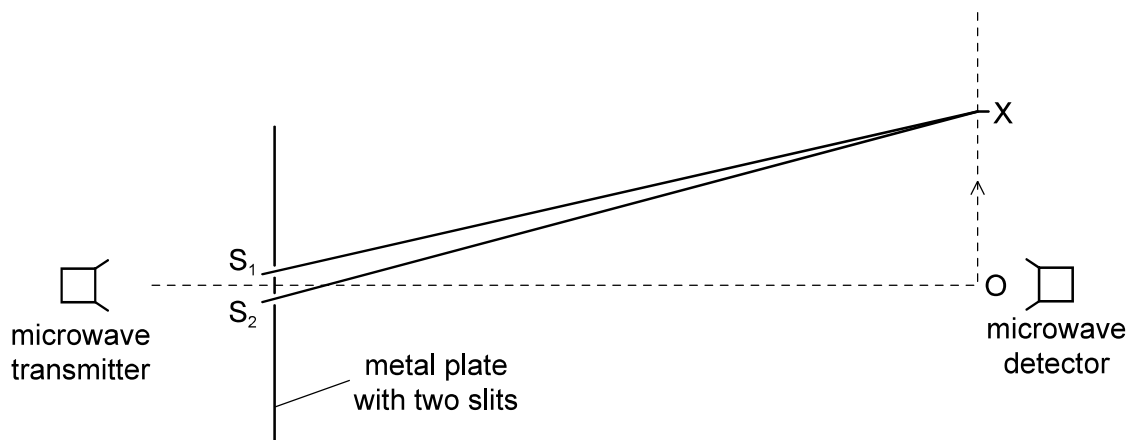


- 1 The diagram shows an experiment which has been set up to demonstrate two-source interference, using microwaves of wavelength λ .

9702/1/M/J/02/Q28



The detector is moved from O in the direction of the arrow. The signal detected decreases until the detector reaches the point X, and then starts to increase again as the detector moves beyond X.

Which equation correctly determines the position of X?

- A $OX = \lambda/2$ B $OX = \lambda$ C $S_2X - S_1X = \lambda/2$ D $S_2X - S_1X = \lambda$
- 2 Two progressive waves of frequency 300 Hz are superimposed to produce a stationary wave in which adjacent nodes are 1.5 m apart.

9702/1/M/J/02/29

What is the speed of the progressive waves?

- A 100 m s^{-1} B 200 m s^{-1} C 450 m s^{-1} D 900 m s^{-1}
- 3 Coherent monochromatic light illuminates two narrow parallel slits and the interference pattern that results is observed on a screen some distance beyond the slits.

9702/1/O/N/02/Q28

Which change increases the separation between the dark lines of the interference pattern?

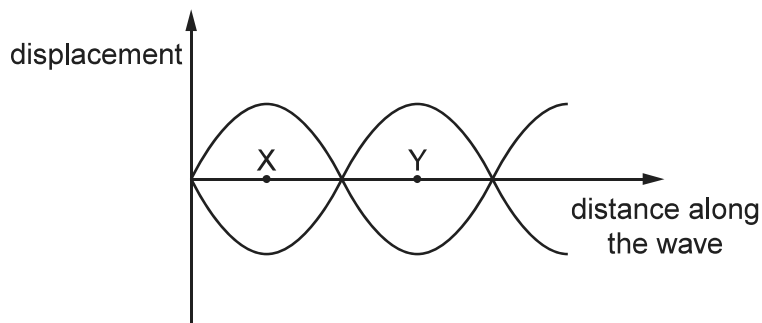
- A using monochromatic light of higher frequency
 B using monochromatic light of a longer wavelength
 C decreasing the distance between the screen and the slits
 D increasing the distance between the slits
- 4 Monochromatic light of wavelength 590 nm is incident normally on a diffraction grating. The angle between the two second-order diffracted beams is 43° .

9702/1/O/N/02/Q29

What is the spacing of the lines on the grating?

- A $0.87 \mu\text{m}$ B $1.6 \mu\text{m}$ C $1.7 \mu\text{m}$ D $3.2 \mu\text{m}$

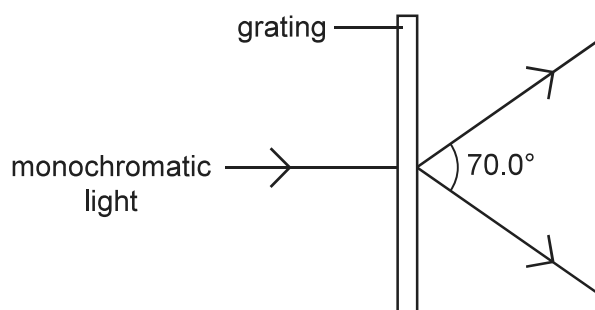
- 5 The graph represents a stationary wave at two different times.



What does the distance XY represent?

- A half the amplitude
 - B half the frequency
 - C half the period
 - D half the wavelength
- 6 A diffraction grating is used to measure the wavelength of monochromatic light, as shown in the diagram.

9702/01/M/J/03/Q28



The spacing of the slits in the grating is $1.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$. The angle between the first order diffraction maxima is 70.0° .

What is the wavelength of the light?

- A 287 nm
 - B 470 nm
 - C 574 nm
 - D 940 nm
- 7 When the light from two lamps falls on a screen, no interference pattern can be obtained.

9702/01/M/J/03/Q27

Why is this?

- A The lamps are not point sources.
- B The lamps emit light of different amplitudes.
- C The light from the lamps is not coherent.
- D The light from the lamps is white.

- 8 A stationary sound wave has a series of nodes. The distance between the first and the sixth node is 30.0 cm.

9702/01/O/N/03/Q24

What is the wavelength of the sound wave?

- A 5.0 cm B 6.0 cm C 10.0 cm D 12.0 cm

- 9 Which of the following may be used to produce stationary waves?

9702/01/O/N/03/Q26

- A blowing air over the top of an empty bottle
 B making a loud sound near a mountain
 C passing monochromatic light through a double slit
 D passing water waves through a narrow slit

- 10 In an interference experiment, two slits are illuminated with white light.

9702/01/O/N/03/Q27



What is seen on the screen?

- A The central fringe is black with black and white fringes on each side.
 B The central fringe is black with coloured fringes on each side.
 C The central fringe is white with black and white fringes on each side.
 D The central fringe is white with coloured fringes on each side.
- 11 Microwaves of wavelength 3.00 cm are incident normally on a row of parallel metal rods. The separation of the rods is 8.00 cm. The first order diffraction maximum is observed at an angle of 22.0° to the direction of the incident waves.

9702/01/O/N/03/Q28

What is the angle between the first and second order diffraction maxima?

- A 22.0° B 26.6° C 44.0° D 48.6°

- 12 The lines of a diffraction grating are spaced 1.6×10^{-6} m. A beam of light is incident normally on the grating. The first order maximum makes an angle of 2° to the normal.

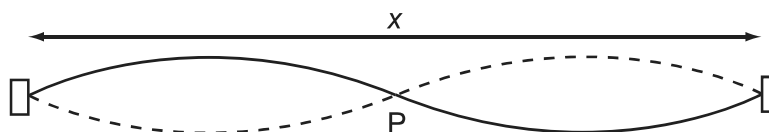
97 2 1 4/Q28

What is the wavelength of the incident light?

- A 21 nm B 27 nm C 42 nm D nm

- 13 The diagram represents a stationary wave on a stretched string

97 2 1 4/Q27



What is represented by point P in the diagram?

	Point	Length
A	Antinode	One wavelength
B	Antinode	Two wavelengths
C	Node	One wavelength
D	Node	Two wavelengths

- 14 Interference fringes are observed on a screen 1 m from a Young's slit arrangement that is illuminated by light of wavelength 6 nm

97 2 1 4/Q28

At this distance from the slits, four fringes of the same separation are observed using light of wavelength 4 nm

- A 1 m B 67 m C 7 m D 1 m

- 15 A microwave transmitter is at a fixed distance from a reflecting surface

97 2 1 1/Q27



A small microwave receiver is moved steadily from towards the reflecting surface until a minimum of intensity is observed

The distance between successive maxima is 1 mm

What is the frequency of the microwave?

- A 1×10^7
 B 2×10^7
 C 1×10^8
 D 2×10^8

- 16 A narrow beam of monochromatic light is incident normally on a diffraction grating. The first order maxima are formed at angles of 4° to the original direction

97 2 1 7/Q25

What is the angle between the first order maxima?

- A 4° B 8° C 16° D 32°

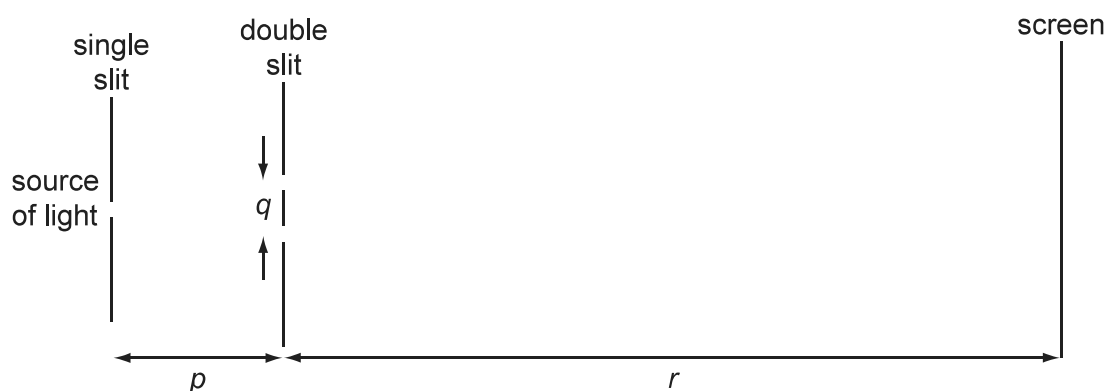
- 17 A sound wave is set up in a long tube closed at one end. The length of the tube is adjusted until the sound from the tube is loudest.

97 2 1 /Q26

What is the nature of the sound wave in the tube?

- A longitudinal progressive
 B longitudinal stationary
 C transverse progressive
 D transverse stationary
- 18 A teacher sets up the apparatus shown to demonstrate a two-slit interference pattern on the screen.

97 2 1 /Q28



Which change to the apparatus will increase the fringe spacing?

- A decreasing the distance
 B decreasing the distance
 C decreasing the distance r
 D decreasing the wavelength of the light
- 19 A parallel beam of light is incident normally on a diffraction grating. It is noted that the second-order diffraction orders are absent.

97 2 1 /Q29

What wavelength in the visible spectrum appears at the same angle as the wavelength of 6 nm in the second-order spectrum?

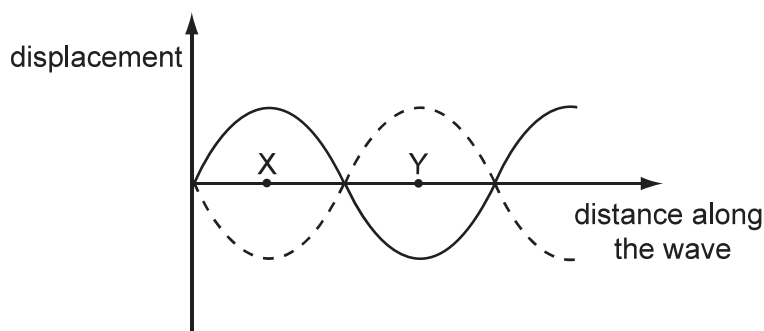
- A 2 nm B 4 nm C 6 nm D 9 nm
- 20 Light of wavelength 7 nm is incident on a pair of slits forming fringes 1 mm apart on a screen. What is the fringe spacing when light of wavelength 14 nm is used and the slit separation is 0.5 mm?

97 2 1 /Q28

- A 7 mm B 1 mm C 0.5 mm D 6 mm

21 The graph represents a standing wave at two different times

97 2 1 /Q26



What does the distance represent

- A a wavelength
- B a frequency
- C a period
- D a phase angle

22 In which situation does interference occur

97 2 1 /Q27

- A A wave bounces back from a surface
- B A wave passes from one medium into another
- C A wave passes through an aperture
- D Waves from two identical sources are superposed

23 Where in a standing wave do the vibrations of the medium occur

97 2 1 6/Q26

- A only at nodes
- B only at antinodes
- C at all points between nodes
- D at all points between antinodes

24 Monochromatic light is incident on a diffraction grating and a diffraction pattern is observed

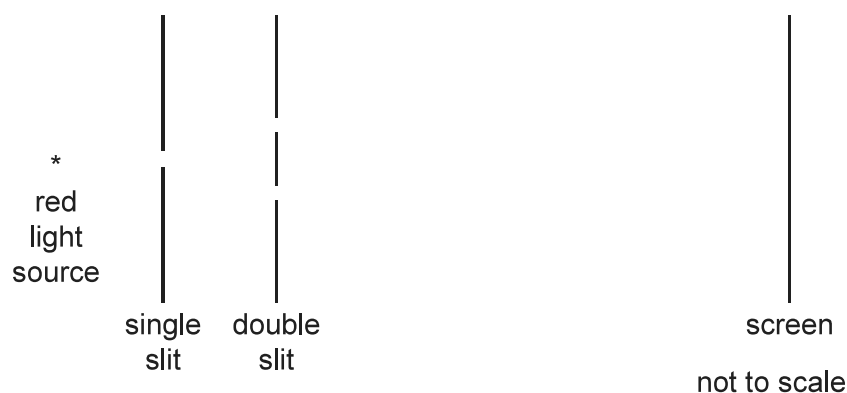
As the angle of the light is increased, the spacing between the fringes in the pattern

97 2 1 6/Q27

	number of orders of diffraction	angle between first and second orders of diffraction
A	decreases	decreases
B	decreases	increases
C	increases	decreases
D	increases	increases

25 A double slit interference experiment is set up as shown

97 2 1 6/Q28



Interference rings are formed on the screen. The distance between successive bright rings is found to be 4 mm.

Changes are then made to the experimental arrangement. The double slit is replaced by another double slit, identical to the first, and the screen is moved so that its distance from the double slit is twice as great.

What is now the distance between successive bright rings?

- A 1 mm B 4 mm C 8 mm D 16 mm

26 Continuous water waves are incident through a gap in a barrier in a ripple tank

97 2 1 6/Q26

Which change will cause the diffraction of the waves to increase?

- A increasing the frequency of the waves
 B increasing the width of the gap
 C reducing the wavelength of the waves
 D reducing the width of the gap

27 The interference patterns from a diffraction grating and a double slit are compared

97 2 1 6/Q27

Using the diffraction grating, the position of the first order is seen at the same angle to the normal as the central maximum using the double slit.

The same bright fringes are seen on a screen 1 m from the double slit. The separation of the fringes is how many times greater than the separation of the fringes using the diffraction grating?

What is the fringe separation on the screen?

- A 2×10^{-7} m
 B 1×10^{-6} m
 C 1×10^{-5} m
 D 1×10^{-4} m

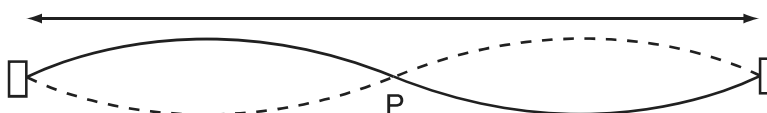
28 A diagram is used to show stationary waves

97 2 1 6/Q28

- A A diagram is used to show stationary waves
- B A diagram is used to show stationary waves
- C A diagram is used to show stationary waves
- D A diagram is used to show stationary waves

29 A diagram represents a stationary wave on a stretched string

97 2 1 7/Q25



What is represented by the diagram?

	Point	Length
A	Antinode	One wavelength
B	Antinode	Two wavelengths
C	Node	One wavelength
D	Node	Two wavelengths

30 A double-slit arrangement is set up to produce interference fringes on a screen. The fringes are too close together for convenient observation. A monochromatic source of light is used.

97 2 1 7/Q26

Which of the following will increase the separation of the fringes?

- A Decrease the distance between the screen and the slits
- B Increase the distance between the slits
- C Increase the slit width
- D Use a monochromatic source of red light

31 Monochromatic light illuminates a narrow slit. The interference pattern on a screen some distance away is

97 2 1 7/Q24

As the slit width increases, the separation between the fringes of the interference pattern

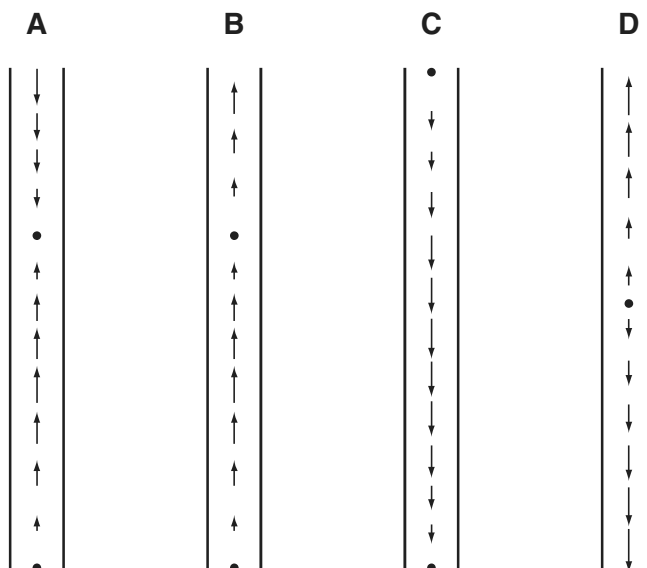
- A decreases the distance between the screen and the slits
- B increases the distance between the slits
- C using monochromatic light to increase the wavelength
- D using monochromatic light to increase the wavelength

32 A stationary longitudinal wave is set up in a pipe

97 2 1 7/Q27

Four diagrams show the length of each air molecule in the air at a particular instant. The arrows represent the amplitude of the motion of the air molecules and the arrows show the direction of motion at that instant.

Which diagram shows a stationary wave in which there are two nodes and two antinodes?



33 A sound wave is emitted from a small source and is reflected by a wall.

97 2 1 8/Q27

The frequency of the wave is f and the speed of sound is v . The distance between the source and the wall is d .

Which expression gives the number of antinodes in the sound wave?

- A $\frac{4d}{v}$ B $\frac{2d}{v}$ C $\frac{v}{2d}$ D $\frac{v}{4d}$

34 A diffraction grating has lines per unit length n is placed at a distance D from a monochromatic light source of wavelength λ .

97 2 1 8/Q28

What is the expression for θ , the angle to the normal to the grating at which the first order maximum is observed?

- A $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{n\lambda}$ B $\sin \theta = n\lambda$ C $\sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{n}$ D $\sin \theta = \frac{n}{\lambda}$

35 Light of wavelength 700 nm is incident on a double slit forming fringes. The distance between the central maximum and the first minimum on a screen is 1.5 mm .

What is the fringe spacing when light of wavelength 400 nm is used and the slit separation is 0.5 mm ?

97 2 1 8/Q29

- A 7 mm B 1 mm C 0.5 mm D 6 mm

36 A small microphone transmitter is placed at a distance r from a reflecting surface

97 2 1

8/Q27



The microphone receiver is moved from towards the reflecting surface until the minimum intensity is observed.

The distance between the microphone and the reflecting surface is 1 mm .

What is the frequency of the microphone?

A 1×10^7

B 2×10^7

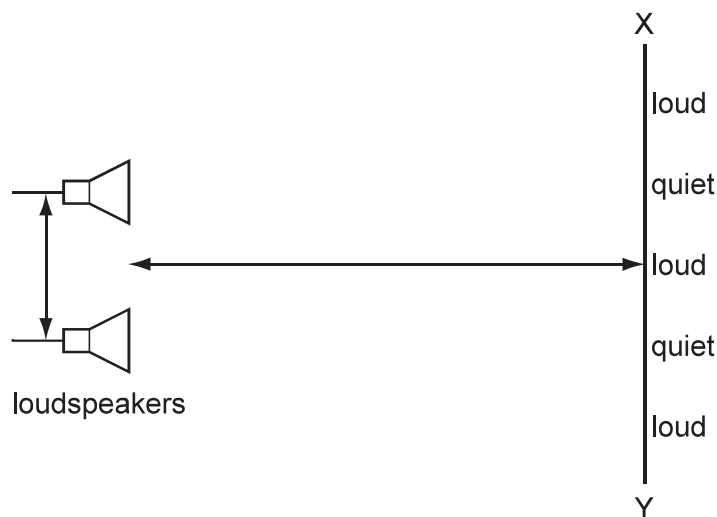
C 1×10^1

D 2×10^1

37 The diagram shows two speakers producing sound waves that are in phase

97 2 1

8/Q28



As a student moves from the point of minimum intensity to the point of maximum intensity, the distance between the speaker and the reflecting surface is

The distance between the speaker and the reflecting surface is

A decreasing distance

B increasing distance

C decreasing the amplitude

D increasing the frequency

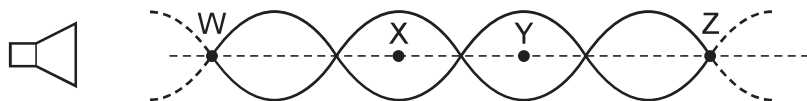
38 Diffraction is the name given to the

97 2 1 9/Q22

- A a combination of two coherent waves to produce a stationary wave pattern
- B bending of waves round an obstacle
- C change of direction when waves cross the boundary between one medium and another
- D splitting of white light into colours

39 The diagram represents the pattern of stationary waves formed at the superposition of sound waves from a loudspeaker and a reflecting metal sheet not shown

97 2 1 9/Q24

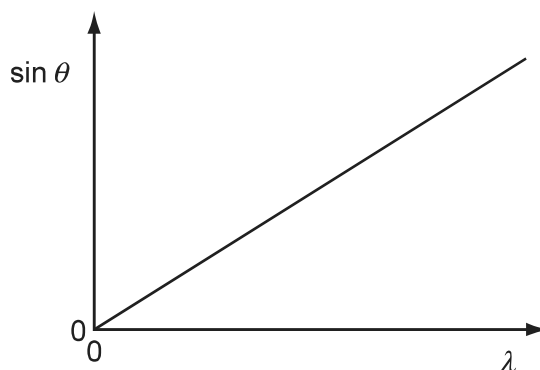


- Which of the following statements about this stationary wave is correct?
- A An antinode is formed at the surface of the metal sheet
 - B A node is a quarter of a wavelength from an adjacent antinode
 - C The oscillations at W are in phase with those at Z
 - D The stationary wave oscillates at right angles to the line WXYZ

40 A diffraction grating with lines per metre is used to reflect light of various wavelengths λ

The diagram shows a relation between the diffraction angles θ for different values of λ in the first order interference pattern

97 2 1 9/Q25



What is the gradient of this graph?

- A n
- B $\frac{1}{n}$
- C $\frac{n}{1}$
- D $\frac{1}{n}$

41 A beam of light of wavelength 400 nm is normally incident on a diffraction grating with lines 1 mm apart

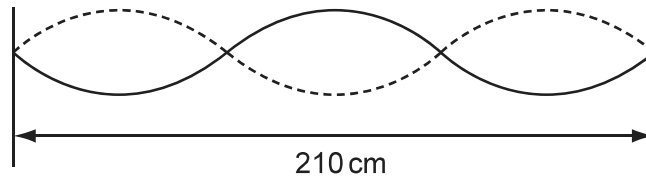
97 2 11 9/Q26

What is the total number of transmitted maxima?

- A 7
- B 8
- C 14
- D 1

- 42 A stationary wave of frequency 8 Hz is set up on a stretched string of length 210 cm

97/2/1 9/Q26

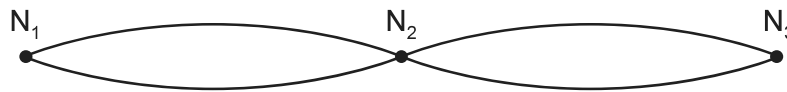


At this time the antinode at the right end is stationary and the

- A 6 ms^{-1} B 112 ms^{-1} C 6 ms^{-1} D 112 ms^{-1}

- 43 The diagram shows a standing wave on a string fixed at three points N_1 , N_2 and N_3

97/2/11 9/Q25

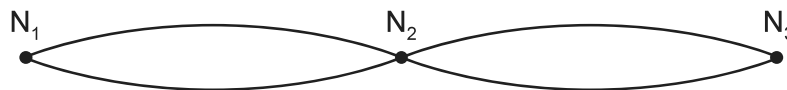


Which statement is correct?

- A All points on the string move in phase
B All points on the string move with the same amplitude
C Points equidistant from N_2 move with the same frequency and in phase
D Points equidistant from N_2 move with the same frequency and the same amplitude

- 44 The diagram shows a standing wave on a string fixed at three points N_1 , N_2 and N_3

97/2/12 9/Q24



Which statement is correct?

- A All points on the string move in phase
B All points on the string move with the same amplitude
C Points equidistant from N_2 move with the same frequency and in phase
D Points equidistant from N_2 move with the same frequency and the same amplitude

- 45 A parallel beam of light of wavelength 400 nm is normally incident on a diffraction grating with 1000 lines/mm

97/2/12 9/Q25

What is the total number of transmitted maxima?

- A 7 B 8 C 14 D 1

46. In Young's double-slit interference experiment, monochromatic light of wavelength λ is incident on two slits separated by distance d . The distance to the screen is D . The distance between the central maximum and the n th minimum is y_n . The value of y_n is

97 2 11 1 /Q23

Both λ and D are no

at is the fringe separation

- A $\frac{\lambda D}{2}$ B $\frac{\lambda D}{d}$ C $\frac{\lambda D}{2d}$ D $\frac{\lambda D}{d^2}$

47. Diagram 1 shows a ripple tank experiment in which plane waves are incident through a narrow slit in a metal sheet.

97 2 11 1 /Q24

Diagram 2 shows the same tank but with a slit of greater width.

In each case the amplitude of the waves incident on the slit and the emergent amplitude are the same.

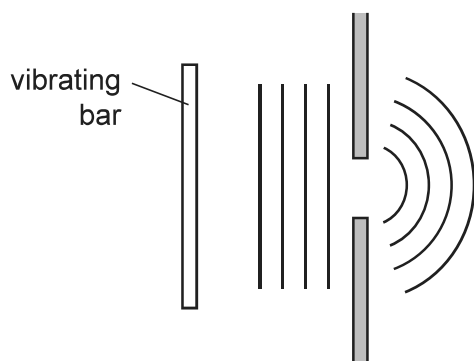


diagram 1

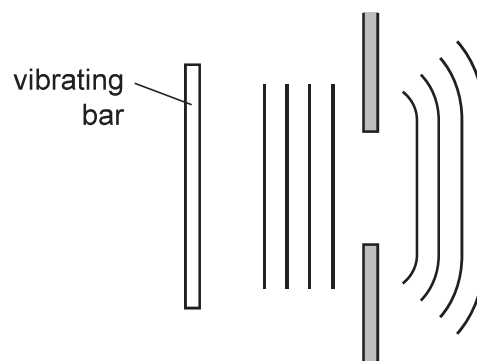


diagram 2

Which action would cause the waves in diagram 1 to diffract less and so produce an emergent pattern closer to that shown in diagram 2?

- A increasing the frequency of the waves
 B increasing the speed of the waves making the water in the tank deeper
 C reducing the amplitude of the waves
 D reducing the length of the vibrating bar
48. Electromagnetic waves from an unknown source in space are found to be significant in the range of wavelengths from 10^{-10} m to 10^{-14} m.

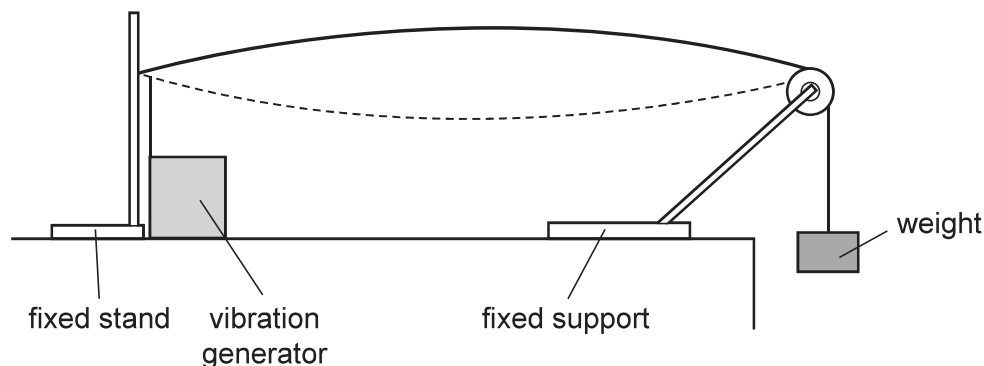
97 2 12 1 /Q24

Which of these are the most likely to be

- A radio waves
 B microwave
 C infrared waves
 D ultraviolet waves

49 The diagram shows a steel wire clamped at one end and tensioned at the other by a weight hanging over a pulley.

97 2 11 1 /Q25



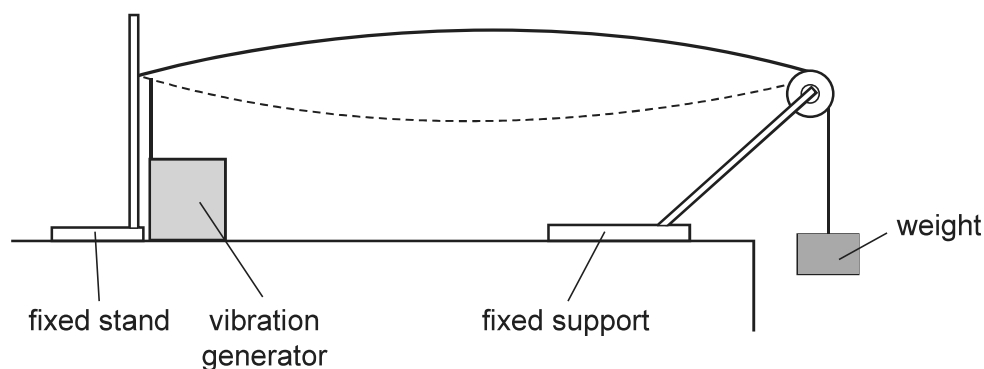
A vibration generator is attached to the wire near the clamp. A stationary wave is produced by the vibration generator.

The frequency of the vibration generator is used to produce a stationary wave of a certain frequency.

- A $\frac{1}{4}$ B $\frac{1}{2}$ C 2 D 4

50 The diagram shows a steel wire clamped at one end and tensioned at the other by a weight hanging over a pulley.

97 2 12 1 /Q22



A vibration generator is attached to the wire near the clamp. A stationary wave is produced by the vibration generator.

The frequency of the vibration generator is used to produce a stationary wave of a certain frequency.

- A $\frac{1}{4}$ B $\frac{1}{2}$ C 2 D 4

51 Single monochromatic light interference fringes are produced on a screen at a distance D from a pair of slits. The separation of the fringes is

97 2 12 1 /Q25

Both A and D are not possible.

What is the separation of the fringes?

- A $\frac{1}{2}$ B C 2 D 4

- 52 Diagram 1 shows a ripple tank experiment in which plane waves are incident through a narrow slit in a meta-sheet

97 2 12 1 /Q23

Diagram 2 shows the same tank but with a slit of greater width

In each case the pattern of waves incident on the slit and the emergent pattern are shown

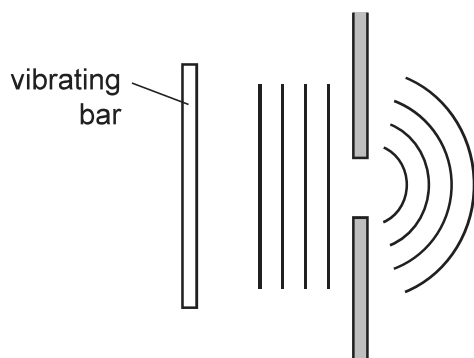


diagram 1

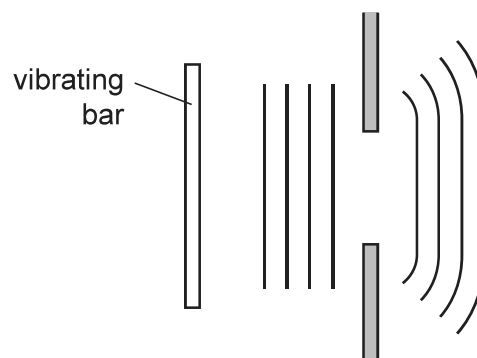


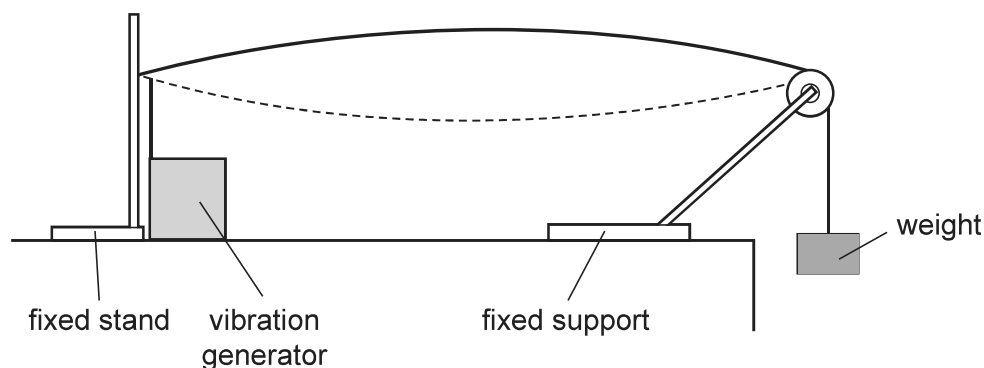
diagram 2

Which action would cause the waves in diagram 1 to be incident less obliquely and so produce an emergent pattern closer to that shown in diagram 2

- A increasing the frequency of vibration of the bar
- B increasing the speed of the waves by making the water in the tank deeper
- C reducing the amplitude of vibration of the bar
- D reducing the length of the vibrating bar

- 53 The diagrams show a steel wire clamped at one end and tensioned at the other by a weight hanging over a pulley

97 2 1 1 /Q24



- A vibration generator is attached to the wire near the clamp end. A stationary wave is produced. The frequency of the vibration generator is

which frequency should be used to produce a stationary wave with two loops

- A $\frac{1}{4}$
- B $\frac{1}{2}$
- C 2
- D 4

- 54 Electromagnetic waves from an unknown source in space are found to be significant in the range of wavelengths from 10^{-11} m to 10^{-14} m. 97/21 1/Q23

Which of the following is most likely to be

- A radio waves
- B microwaves
- C infrared waves
- D ultraviolet waves

- 55 Diagram 1 shows a ripple tank experiment in which plane waves are incident through a narrow slit in a metal sheet. 97/21 1/Q25

Diagram 2 shows the same tank with a slit of greater width.

In each case the pattern of waves incident on the slit and the emergent pattern are shown.

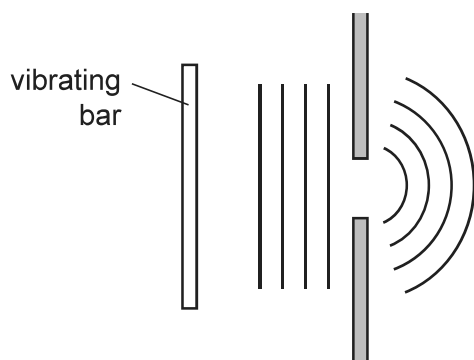


diagram 1

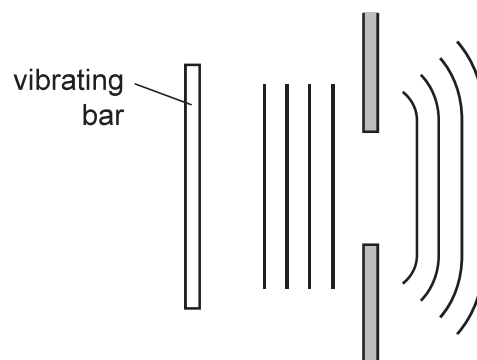


diagram 2

Which action would cause the waves in diagram 1 to be incident less obliquely so as to produce an emergent pattern closer to that shown in diagram 2?

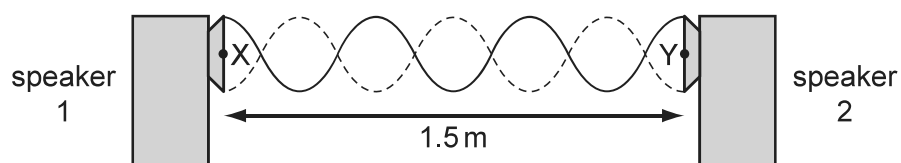
- A increasing the frequency of vibration of the bar
- B increasing the speed of the waves by making the water in the tank deeper
- C reducing the amplitude of vibration of the bar
- D reducing the length of the vibrating bar

- 56 Which electromagnetic wave would cause the most significant ionization effect on an atomic nucleus at a distance of 10^{-11} m? 97/21 1/Q27

- A infrared
- B microwave
- C ultraviolet
- D radio

57 A stationary wave is produced by two speakers emitting sound of the same frequency

97 2 11 1 /Q26



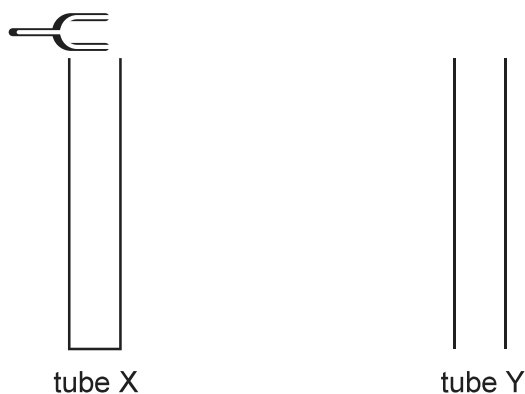
When a microphone is moved between the speakers at a distance of 1 m, it is found that the microphone is at an antinode when it is at a distance of 1 m from speaker 1.

What is the wavelength of the sound?

- A 1 m B 4 m C 2 m D 21 m

58 The diagrams show two tubes

97 2 12 1 /Q25



The tubes are identical and the tubes are closed at both ends. The tubes are open at both ends.

A tuning fork is used to produce resonance in the air at the frequency of resonance. The resonance is found at the frequency of the tuning fork.

Which tuning fork is used to produce resonance in the air at the frequency of the tuning fork?

- A a tuning fork of frequency $\frac{v}{2L}$
 B a tuning fork of frequency $\frac{2v}{L}$
 C a tuning fork of frequency $\frac{v}{L}$
 D a tuning fork of frequency $2v$

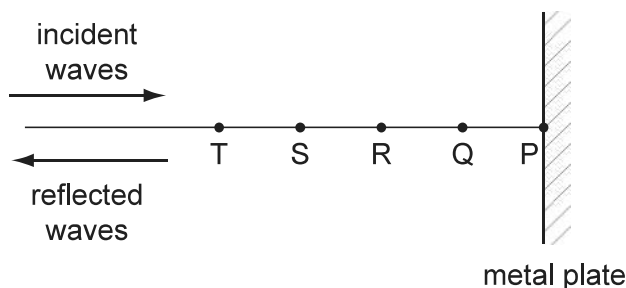
59 Which electromagnetic wave phenomenon is needed to explain the spectrum of light from a diffraction grating?

97 2 11 11/Q26

- A coherence
 B interference
 C polarisation
 D reflection

- 60 A microphone transmitter emits a wave towards a metal plate. The wave strikes the plate and is reflected back along its original path.

97 2 12 1 /Q26



A microphone detector is moved along the line

Points are taken at positions where minima of intensity are observed. These points are found to be 1 mm apart.

What is the wavelength of the microphone waves?

- A 4 mm B 6 mm C 1 mm D 2 mm

- 61 A double-slit interference experiment using light of wavelength 600 nm results in fringes being produced on a screen. The fringe separation is found to be 1 mm.

97 2 12 1 /Q27

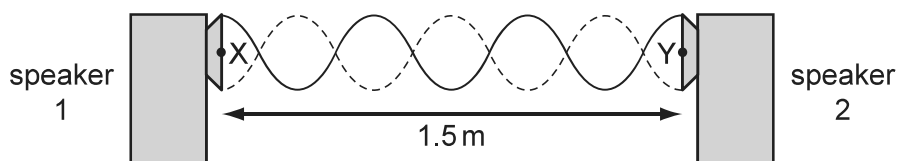
When the distance between the slits and the viewing screen is increased by 2 m, the fringe separation increases to _____ mm.

What is the new fringe separation of the double-slit interference fringes?

- A 4 mm B 6 mm C 9 mm D 12 mm

- 62 A stationary wave is produced between two speakers emitting sound of the same frequency.

97 2 1 1 /Q23



When a microphone is moved between them at a distance of 1 m, six nodes are detected.

What is the wavelength of the sound?

- A 1 m B 4 m C 2 m D 21 m

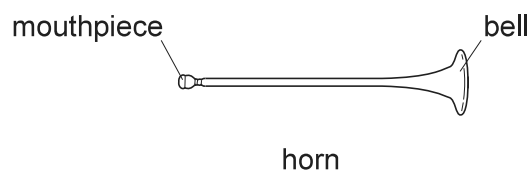
- 63 Microwaves are produced by the most significant interaction effect for an atomic lattice of spacing around 10^{-10} m.

97 2 1 1 /Q26

- A infrared
B microwave
C ultraviolet
D gamma

64 The basic principle of resonance in a horn is to set up a stationary wave in an air column

97/2/11 11/Q25



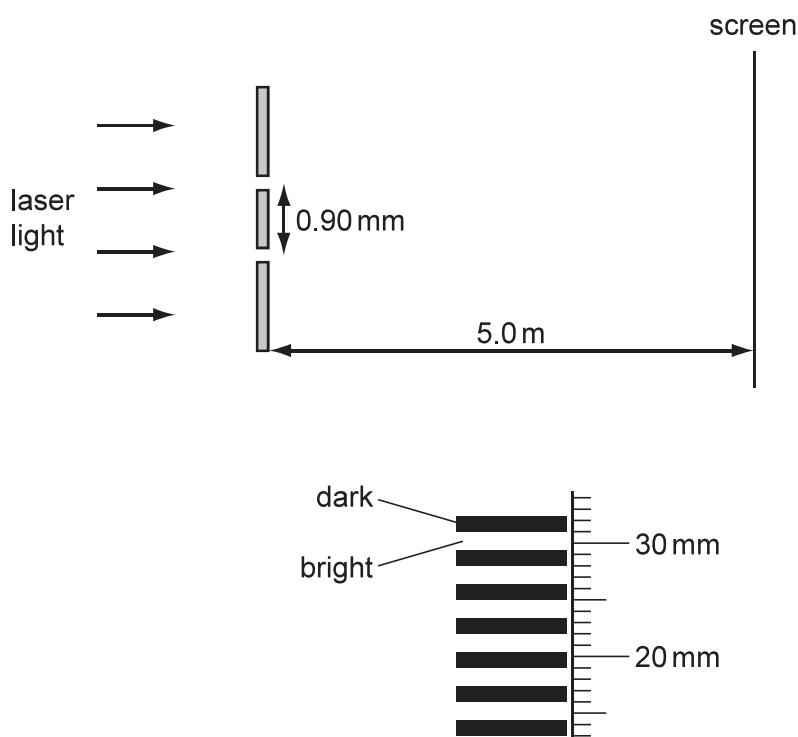
For the resonance to occur, a horn of a particular length is required at the mouthpiece and the antinode is at the bell. The frequency of the note is 7

What are the frequencies of the next two higher notes of this air column?

	first higher note	second higher note
A	11	1
B	1	22
C	1	
D	22	7

65 The diagrams show the arrangement of a apparatus for a Young's double-slit experiment and a photograph of the interference pattern on the screen. It is a ruler placed next to it.

97/2/12 11/Q29

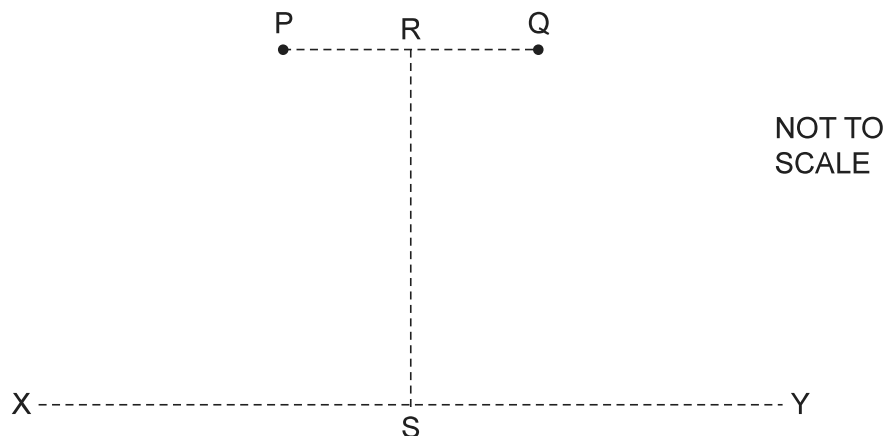


What is the wavelength of the light?

- A $4.8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$ B $4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$ C $2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$ D $4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$

- 66 Coherent waves are produced at two points in a plane. The distance between the two points is much greater than the wavelength. The distance between the two points is much greater than the wavelength.

97 2 11 11/Q30

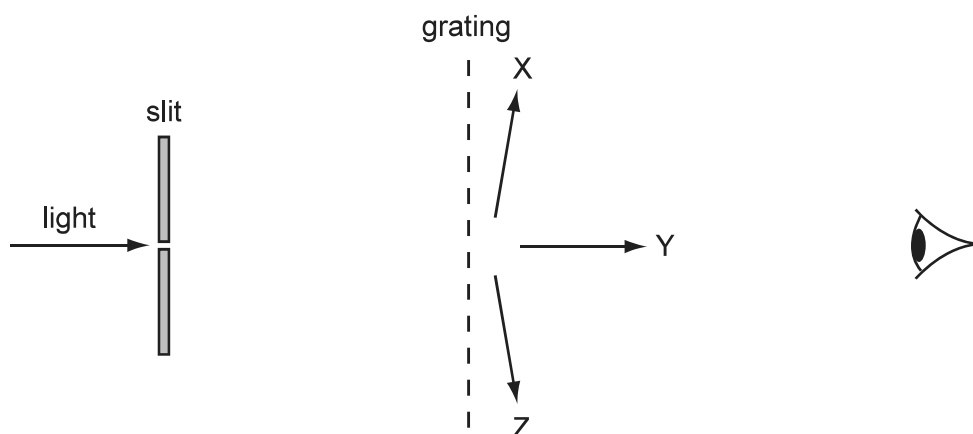


Along which line or lines is an interference pattern observed?

- A Both
B One
C None
D Neither
- 67 A diffraction grating with lines per mm is used to observe diffraction of monochromatic light of wavelength 600 nm.

97 2 1 11/Q26

The light is incident on a narrow slit and the grating is placed so that its lines are parallel to the slit. The light is incident on the slit and the grating.



An observer is standing to the right of the grating at different angles. The observer is standing to the right of the grating at different angles.

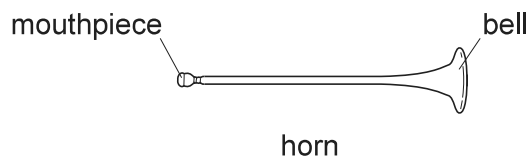
How many images of the slit does he see?

- A 3 B 4 C 6 D 7

68 The basic principle of operation in a horn is to set up a stationary wave in an air column

97/2/1

11/Q27



For the lowest note produced, a horn of length 1.5 m is open at the mouthpiece and the bell end is closed. The frequency of this note is 7

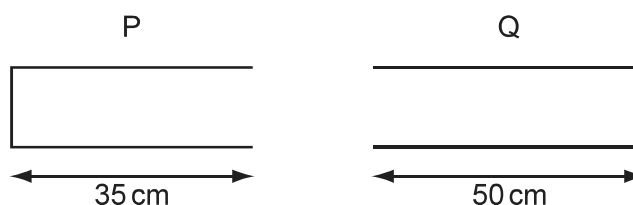
What are the frequencies of the next two higher notes of this air column?

	first higher note	second higher note
A	11	1
B	1	22
C	1	
D	22	7

69 Two pipes of length 2 m are closed at one end. The pipes are labeled P and Q.

97/2/11

11/Q29



Which of the following are stationary waves formed in these pipes?

- A antinode at the closed end
- B node at the closed end
- C antinode at the open end
- D neither

70 Two light sources produce interference fringes on a screen in certain circumstances

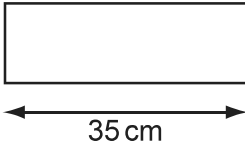
97/2/12

11/Q28

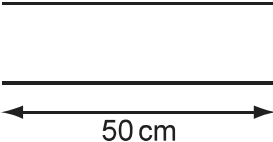
Which condition enables interference fringes to be formed?

- A using a single light source
- B using incoherent sources
- C using one light source which is split at right angles to light from the other source
- D using sources from which the light does not overlap

- 71 In which situation does diffraction occur
- 97 2 12 11/Q28
- A A wave bounces back from a surface
- B A wave passes from one medium into another
- C A wave passes through an aperture
- D Waves from two identical sources are superposed
- 72 Which electromagnetic wave phenomenon is needed to explain the spectrum produced when white light is on a diffraction grating
- 97 2 1 11/Q25
- A coherence
- B interference
- C polarisation
- D reflection
- 73 A sound wave is set up in a long tube closed at one end. The length of the tube is adjusted until the sound from the tube is loudest
- 97 2 12 11/Q27
- What is the nature of the sound wave in the tube
- A longitudinal progressive
- B longitudinal stationary
- C transverse progressive
- D transverse stationary
- 74 Two rings of wire of length 2 cm are placed in the air columns in a closed pipe. The lengths of the air columns are shown
- 97 2 1 11/Q30
- P



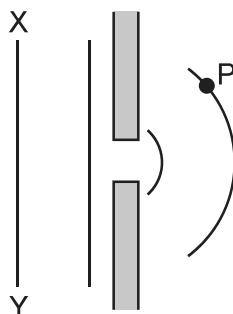
Q


- In which case or cases are stationary waves formed
- A none
- B one
- C two
- D neither nor

75 A monochromatic plane wave of wavelength λ is incident at a small angle

97 2 12 12/Q29

the diagram illustrates successive wavefronts



After a time interval t , the wavefront reaches point

A $\frac{\lambda}{2c}$

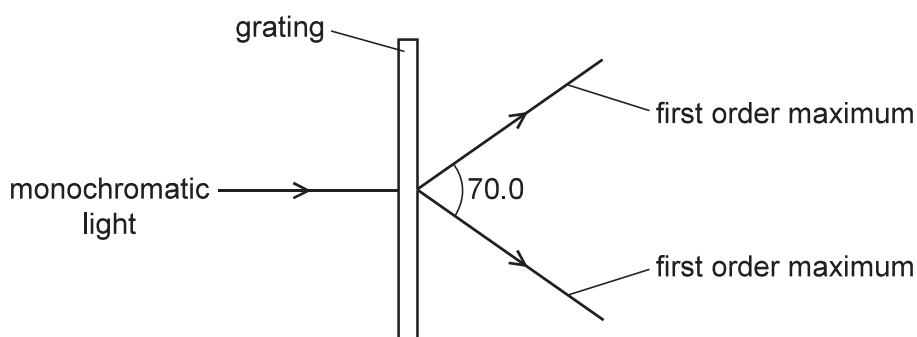
B $\frac{2\lambda}{c}$

C $\frac{\lambda}{c}$

D $\frac{4\lambda}{c}$

76 A diffraction grating is used to measure the wavelength of monochromatic light as shown in the diagram

97 2 11 12/Q30



The spacing of the slits in the grating is $1.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$. The angle between the first order diffraction maxima is 70°

What is the wavelength of the light?

A 287 nm

B 47 nm

C 74 nm

D 94 nm

77 Two sources of stationary waves must travel in opposite directions through the same space

97 2 1 12/Q30

Which statement about the properties of the two waves must also be true?

A The waves must have the same frequency but different speeds and wavelengths

B The waves must have the same speed but different wavelengths and frequencies

C The waves must have the same speed, frequency and wavelength

D The waves must have the same wavelength but different speeds and frequencies

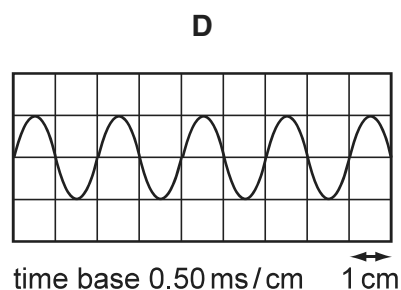
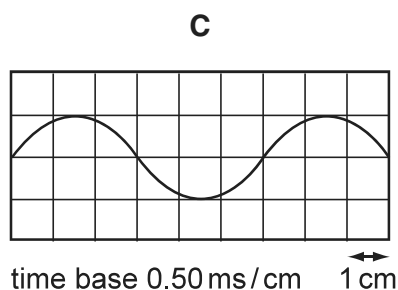
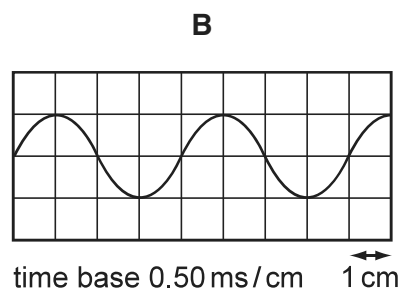
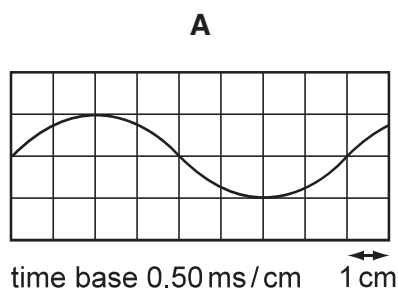
78 A standing sound wave is set up between a loudspeaker and a

97 2 12 12/Q30

A microphone is connected to a cathode ray oscilloscope and is moved along a line perpendicular to the direction of the wave. The amplitude of the trace on the CRO rises to a maximum at a position, falls to a minimum and then rises once again to a maximum at a position.

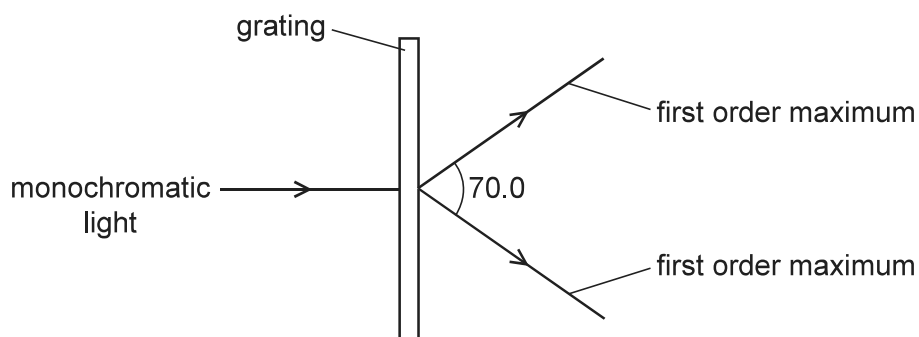
The distance between these two positions is 1.5 cm. The speed of sound in air is 340 ms⁻¹.

The diagram represents the CRO trace of the sound received at



79 A diffraction grating is used to measure the wavelength of monochromatic light as shown in the diagram.

97 2 1 12/Q28



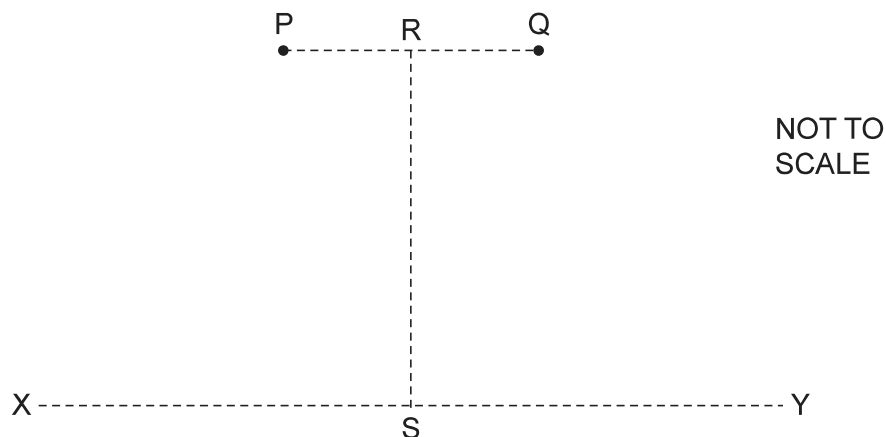
The spacing of the slits in the grating is 1.5×10^{-6} m. The angle between the first order diffraction maxima is 70° .

Calculate the wavelength of the light.

- A 287 nm B 47 nm C 74 nm D 94 nm

- 80 Coherent waves are produced at an antinode and travel outwards in all directions. The intensity of the waves is much greater than the intensity of the waves produced at a node.

97/2/1 11/Q29



A longitudinal wave is an interference pattern.

- A. not a wave
- B. a wave
- C. a wave
- D. neither a wave nor a wave

- 81 Two waves are produced at a stationary source and travel in opposite directions through the same medium.

97/2/11 12/Q29

Which statement about the properties of the waves must also be true?

- A. The waves must have the same frequency but different wavelengths.
- B. The waves must have the same speed but different wavelengths and frequencies.
- C. The waves must have the same speed, frequency and wavelength.
- D. The waves must have the same wavelength but different speeds and frequencies.

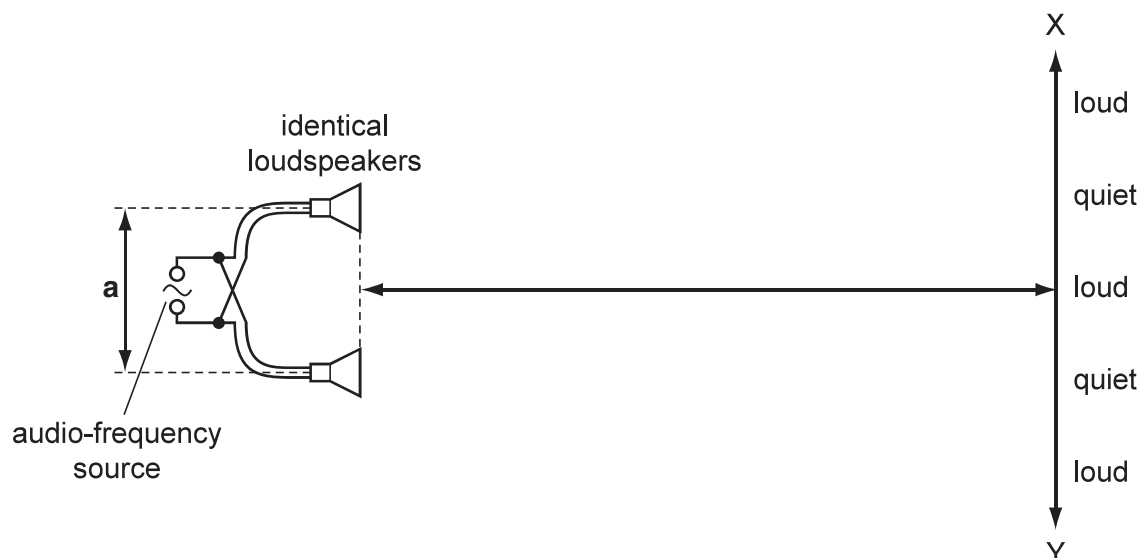
- 82 A musical organ produces notes by blowing air into a set of pipes that are open at one end and closed at the other.

97/2/11 12/Q28

The speed of sound in air is 340 m s^{-1} . The wavelength of the sound produced in the pipes is 1 m .

- A. 4
- B. 8
- C. 16
- D. 2

- 83 The diagram shows two identical loudspeakers driven in phase by a common audio-frequency source.



When a student moves along the line XY , she notices that there are variations in the loudness of the sound. The regions in which the sound is heard to be a certain loudness are indicated on the diagram.

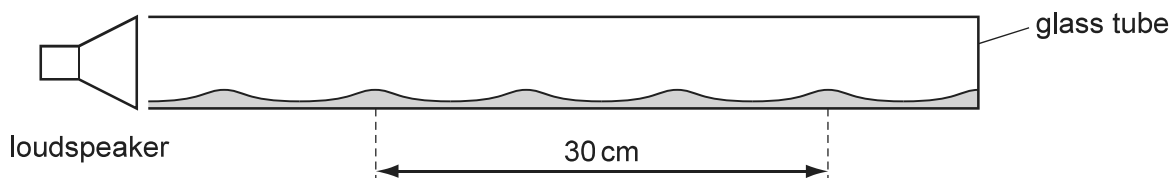
What is the distance between two regions of silence?

- A decreasing the distance between the two speakers
 B increasing the distance
 C increasing the frequency of the audio-frequency source
 D increasing the power output from the audio-frequency source

- 84 A horizontal glass tube closed at one end has a piston at the other end. The piston oscillates sinusoidally with a frequency of 120 Hz. The tube is 1.5 m long. The speed of sound in air is 330 m/s.

The frequency of the sound is varied until the first stationary wave is formed in the tube. What is the frequency of the sound emitted by the piston?

The distance between two nodes is 30 cm.

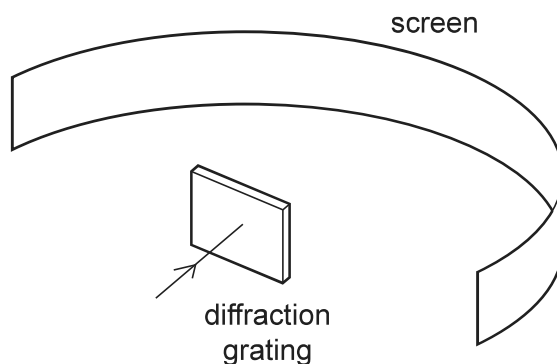


The speed of sound in air is 330 m s^{-1} .

What is the frequency of the sound emitted by the piston?

- A 16 B 22 C 33 D 66

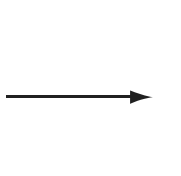
- 85 Monochromatic light of wavelength 690 nm is incident on a diffraction grating. It is observed using a series of maxima on a screen.



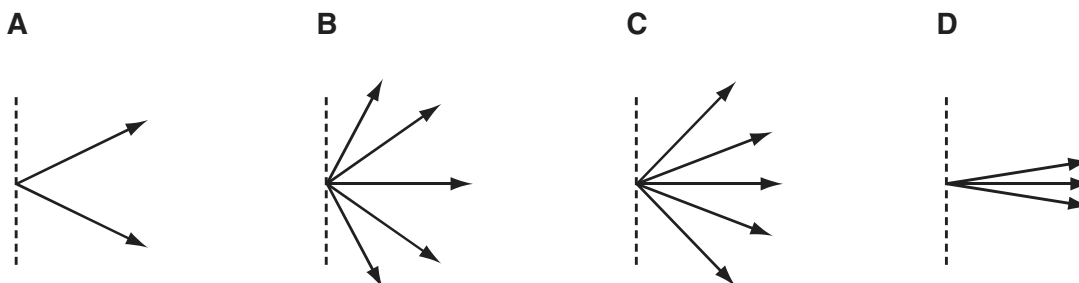
What is the greatest number of maxima that can be observed?

- A 4 B C 8 D 9

- 86 Monochromatic light is incident on a diffraction grating as shown.



Which diagram shows the possible directions of the light after passing through the grating at the maximum intensity?

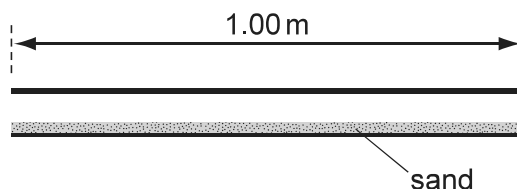


- 87 Diffraction can be observed when a wave passes an obstruction. The diffraction effect is greatest when the wavelength and the obstruction are similar in size.

Which of the following illustrates the combination of wave and obstruction that could best demonstrate diffraction?

- A microwaves passing a steel post
 B radio waves passing a corner
 C sound waves passing a human ear
 D visible light waves passing a gate post

- 88 e iagram s o s an air i e i e o en at ot en s e engt o t e i e is 1 m an t e
o er sur ace o t e insi e o t e i e is co ere it a a ero ine san 97 21 12/026



en a source o soun o a single re uenc is ut near one en o t e i e t e air in t e i e
 is oun to resonate an a attenn in t e san s o st at a stan ing a e containing t ree no es
 is orme it in t e i e

es ee o soun in air is ms¹

at is t e re uenc o t e soun

- A** **B** 49 **C** 99 **D** 1 2

- 89 **A stationary sound source is moving in a measuring chamber. The sound frequency is 972 Hz. The speed of sound is 340 m/s. Calculate the frequency of the sound received by the observer moving towards the source at 10 m/s.**



ic statement is correct

- A The unimodal frequency distribution decreases in some areas to the extent that it is stationary
- B The stationary distribution is caused by the superposition of two opposing directions
- C The stationary distribution is a rise
- D The stationary distribution is a random fluctuation

- 90 **A** ara e eam o re ig to a e engt 7 nm is inci ent norma on a i raction grating t at
as 4 ines er mi imetre 97 21 1 /Q27

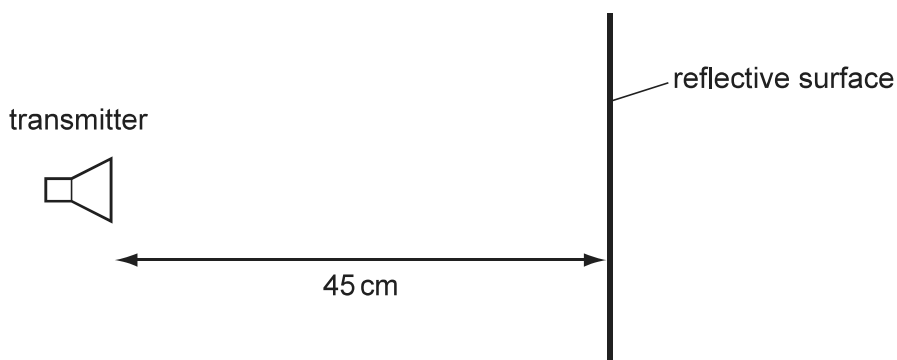
at is t e tota num er o transmitt e ma ima

- A B 4 C 6 D 7**

- 91 Monochromatic light of wavelength $1.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$ is incident normally on a diffraction grating. The first order maximum is observed at an angle of 1.4° to the direction of the incident light. At this angle, what is the ratio of the intensity of the first and second order diffraction maxima?

A $7/6$ B $1/4$ C $16/7$ D 2

- 92 A transmitter of electromagnetic waves is placed 4 cm from a reflective surface.

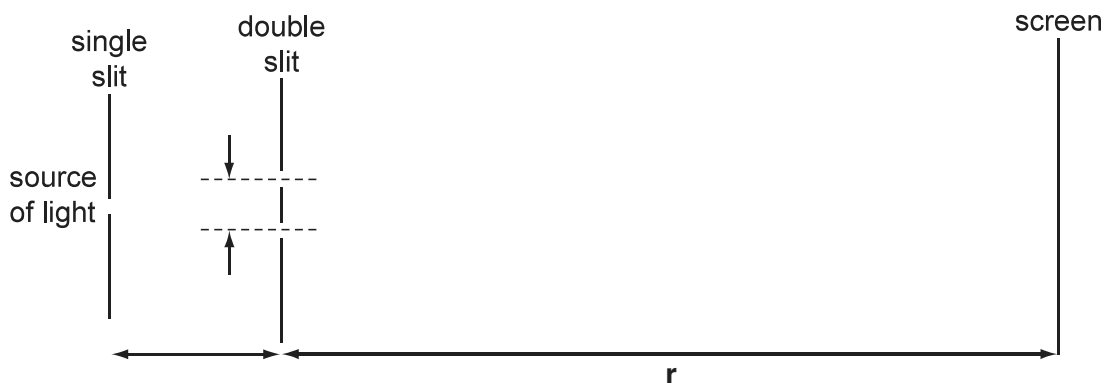


The transmitter emits waves of frequency 0.1 MHz . A stationary observer is positioned at the transmitter and the surface.

How many antinodes are in the space between the transmitter and the surface?

A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4

- 93 A teacher sets up the apparatus shown to demonstrate a double-slit interference pattern on the screen.

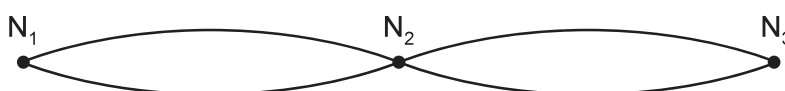


Which change to the apparatus will increase the fringe spacing?

- A decreasing the slit width
B decreasing the slit separation
C decreasing the distance r
D decreasing the wavelength of the light

94 The diagram shows a standing wave on a string. The standing wave consists of two antinodes, N_1 , N_2 and

97 2 1 1 /Q28



Which statement is correct?

- A All points on the string vibrate in phase
- B All points on the string vibrate at the same amplitude
- C Points equidistant from N_2 vibrate at the same frequency and in phase
- D Points equidistant from N_2 vibrate at the same frequency and the same amplitude

95 Light of wavelength 600 nm is incident on a pair of slits. The fringes that are spacing of 4 mm are formed on a screen.

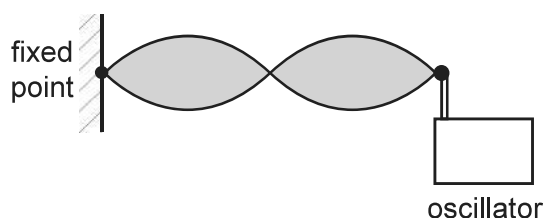
97 2 1 1 /Q27

If the wavelength of the light is changed to 400 nm and the separation of the slits is doubled,

- A 1 mm
- B 2 mm
- C 4 mm
- D 12 mm

96 The speed of a transverse wave on a stretched string can be changed by adjusting the tension of the string. A stationary wave pattern is set up on a stretched string using an oscillator set at a frequency of 6 Hz.

97 2 1 1 /Q28



If the frequency of the oscillator is increased to 7 Hz, what must the speed of the wave on the string be changed to maintain the same stationary wave pattern?

- A Decrease the speed of the wave on the string
- B Decrease the wavelength of the wave on the string
- C Increase the speed of the wave on the string
- D Increase the wavelength of the wave on the string

97. Two loudspeakers are placed in phase and produce sound waves in order to cancel out the sound waves.

97 2 11 1 /Q29

A microphone in the room receives waves from the speakers. A sound wave in the room is 1.8 m long.

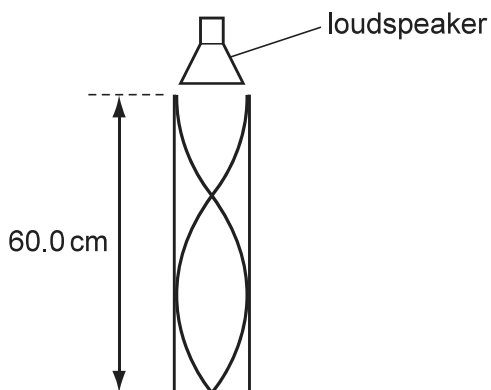
What is the distance between the two speakers?

- A 9 B 18 C 27 D 6

98. A sound wave from a speaker causes resonance of the air in the tube.

97 2 11 1 /Q27

A stationary wave is formed in the tube. The length of the tube is 60.0 cm.



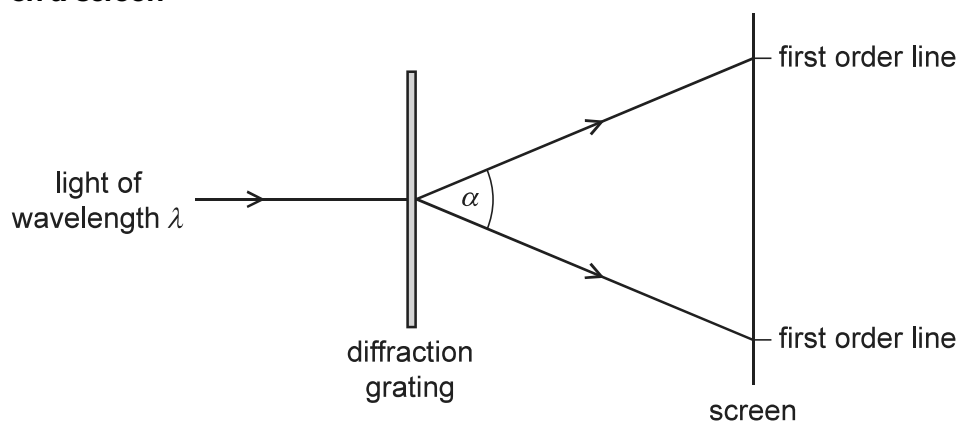
The speed of sound in air is 340 m s⁻¹.

What is the frequency of the sound?

- A 41 B 8 C 16 D 16

99. Light of wavelength λ is incident on a diffraction grating. A series of lines is observed on a screen.

97 2 11 1 /Q28

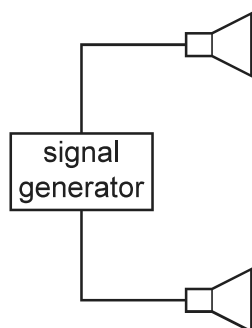


What is the angle α between the two first-order lines?

- A $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)$ B $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)$ C $2\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)$ D $2\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)$

100 A student connects two loudspeakers to a signal generator

97 2 11 1 /Q29



As the student walks from point P to point Q, she notices that the loudness of the sound rises and falls repeatedly.

What causes the loudness of the sound to vary?

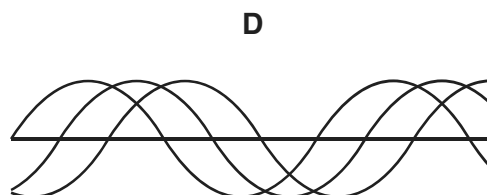
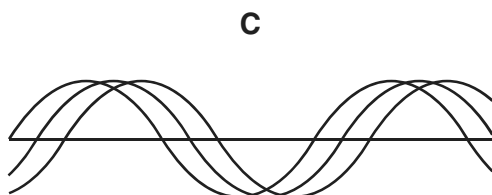
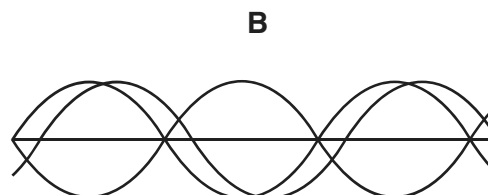
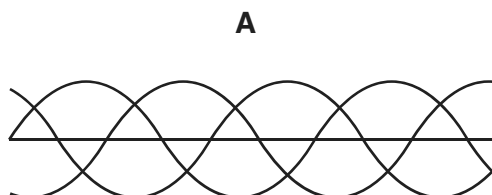
- A Diffraction of the sound waves
- B Interference of the sound waves
- C Polarisation of the sound waves
- D Reflection of the sound waves

101 The three waveforms shown in each diagram have the same amplitude and frequency but differ in phase.

97 2 1 1 /Q26

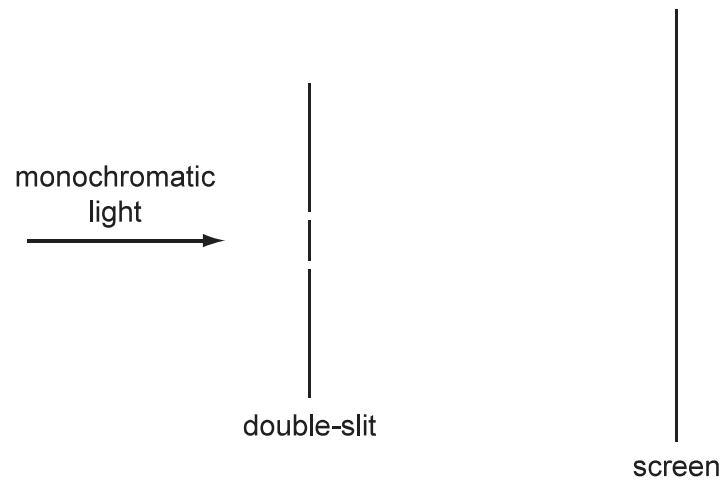
Which two are added together to give a resultant waveform?

In which case is the resultant waveform zero?



- 102 A student sets up a apparatus to observe the double-slit interference of monochromatic light as shown

97 2 1 1 /Q29



Interference fringes are formed on the screen

What change would increase the distance between adjacent fringes

- A Decrease the distance between the slits
- B Decrease the width of each slit
- C Move the screen closer to the double-slit
- D Increase the wavelength of the light

- 103 A stationary wave can be described as a series of nodes separated by a distance between two consecutive nodes

97 2 1 1 /Q27

What is the wavelength of the sound wave

- A 4 cm
- B 6 cm
- C 12 cm
- D 24 cm

- 104 What is meant by diffraction

97 2 1 1 /Q28

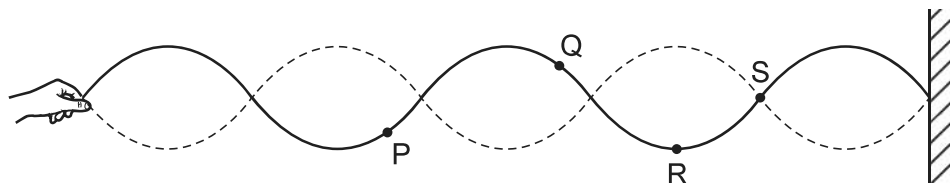
- A A wave of a constant frequency is used to produce a stationary wave pattern
- B Bending of a wave round an obstacle
- C Change of direction when a wave crosses the boundary between one medium and another
- D Splitting of white light into colours

105 A student attempts to sort the interference of light using the following statements. Which statement is correct? [97 2 1 14/Q28]

Which statement is correct? The experiment is not successful.

- A The light from the sources are not coherent
- B The light from the sources do not have the same amplitude
- C The light from the sources are a range of wavelengths
- D The light from the sources are not monochromatic

106 A stationary wave is set up on a stretched string as shown. Which statement about the points on the string is correct? [97 2 1 14/Q29]



Which statement about the points on the string is correct?

- A Point Q has the largest amplitude
- B Points Q and S have the same displacement
- C Point S is an antinode
- D The horizontal distance between Q and S is a wavelength

107 Monochromatic light is incident on a diffraction grating and a diffraction pattern is observed. [97 2 1 14/Q30]

Which of the following gives the effect on the spacing between the fringes if the distance between the slits in the grating is increased?

[97 2 1 14/Q30]

	number of orders of diffraction	angle between first and second orders of diffraction
A	decreases	decreases
B	decreases	increases
C	increases	decreases
D	increases	increases

108 A parallel beam of white light passes through a diffraction grating with a slit separation of 6 nm. The first order maximum coincides with the wavelength of the red light. What is the wavelength of the red light? [97 2 11 14/Q26]

[97 2 11 14/Q26]

What is the wavelength of the red light?

- A 4 nm
- B 48 nm
- C 6 nm
- D 7 nm

- 109 The principle of superposition states that at a certain point, the displacement of two or more waves meet at a point. 97/2/12 14/Q25

At this point, the

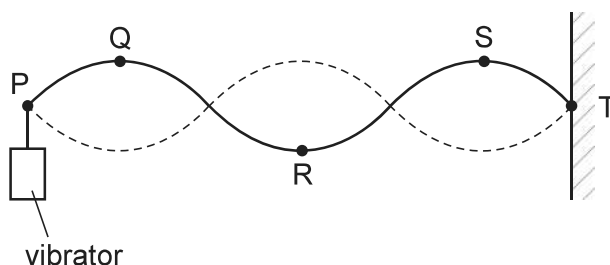
- A amplitude
- B displacement
- C intensity
- D wave length

- 110 Light passes through a diffraction grating where the slit spacing is the same as the wavelength of light. So, light passes through narrow slits. In both situations, you observe intensity maxima and minima on a screen. 97/2/12 14/Q26

Which statement about the separation of the maxima on the screen and the separation of the minima is correct?

- A The diffraction grating maxima are less separated and are less separated than the minima.
- B The diffraction grating maxima are less separated and are more separated than the minima.
- C The diffraction grating maxima are more separated and are less separated than the minima.
- D The diffraction grating maxima are more separated and are more separated than the minima.

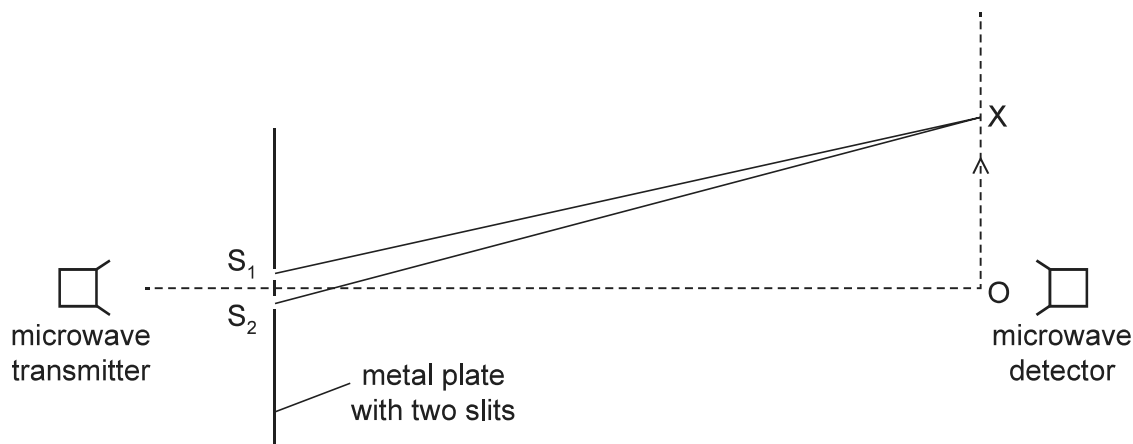
- 111 A stationary wave on a stretched string is set up between two points and 97/2/11 14/Q25



Which statement about the wave is correct?

- A Point P is at a node.
- B Points P and T are in phase.
- C The distance between P and R is the wavelength.
- D The wave is a transverse wave.

- 112 The diagram shows an experiment which has been set up to demonstrate the source interference of a wave of wavelength λ as it passes through two slits S_1 and S_2 . 97/2/12 14/Q27

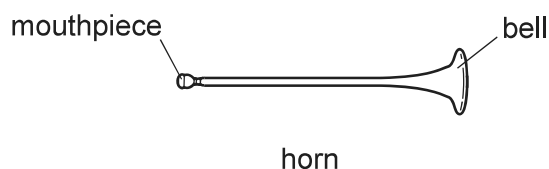


The detector is moved from point X in the direction of the arrow. The signal detected decreases until the detector reaches point Y and then starts to increase again as the detector moves on.

Which equation correctly determines the position of Y?

- A λ
 B $\lambda/2$
 C 2λ
 D $\lambda/2$

- 113 The basic principle of resonance in a horn is to set up a stationary wave in an air column. 97/2/11 14/Q27



For an note to be produced in the horn, a node is formed at the mouthpiece and an antinode is formed at the bell. The frequency of the note is 700 Hz.

What are the frequencies of the next two higher notes for this air column?

	first higher note	second higher note
A	1100	1400
B	700	2100
C	700	1400
D	2100	700

114 A stationary sound wave is produced in a tube

97 2 11

14/Q25

Which statement is correct?

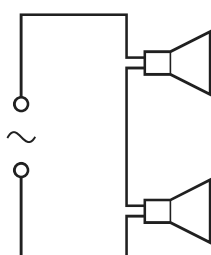
- A The distance between two adjacent nodes is half the wavelength
- B The speed at which energy is transferred from one antinode to an adjacent antinode
- C The speed of the particles at an antinode
- D The speed of the progressive wave is at a maximum using the stationary wave

115 Two identical speakers are connected in series to an a.c. supply

asson

97 2 11

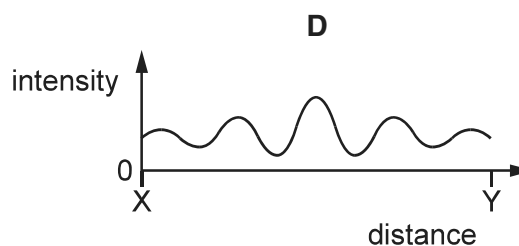
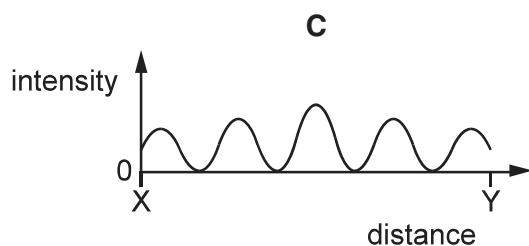
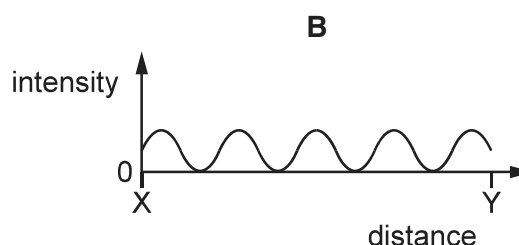
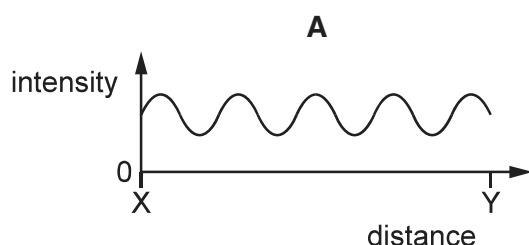
14/Q26



X

Y

Which graph shows the variation of the intensity of the sound with distance along the line



116 Interference fringes are produced on a screen using light of wavelength 600 nm . The fringe separation is 4 mm and the separation of the slits is 0.6 mm

97 2 1

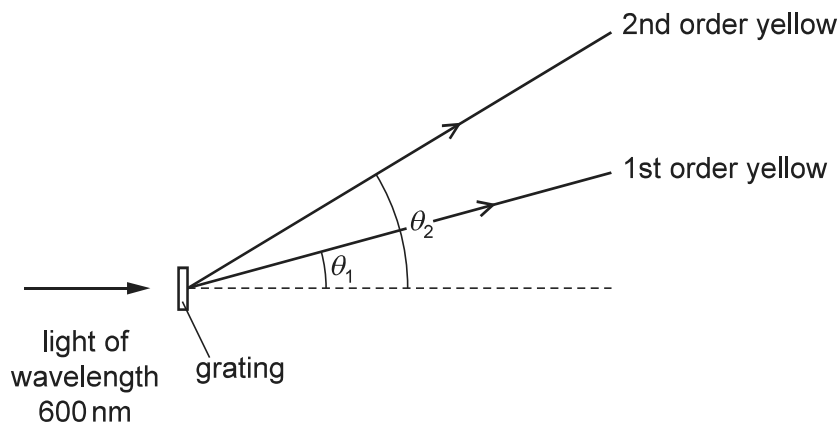
14/Q30

What is the distance between the two slits and the screen?

- A 2 m
- B 4 m
- C 2 m
- D 4 m

- 117 A diffraction grating experiment is set up using light of wavelength 600 nm . The grating is at a distance of 2 m from the screen.

97/2/11 14/Q27

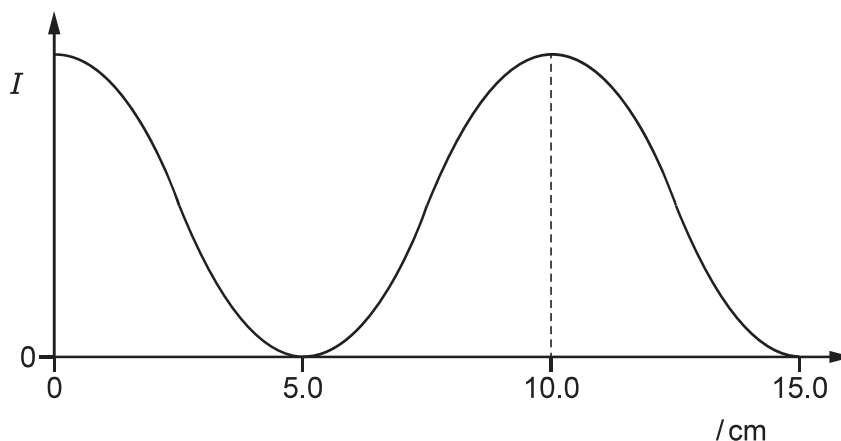


What is the angular separation $\theta_2 - \theta_1$ between the first and second order maxima of the light?

- A 17° B 19.4° C 6.9° D 4°

- 118 The variation of intensity of a stationary sound wave in air is shown in the graph below.

97/2/11 14/Q29



The speed of sound in air is 4 ms^{-1} .

What is the frequency of the sound wave?

- A 17 Hz B 227 Hz C 4 Hz D 68 Hz

- 119 An organ pipe of length L is open at both ends. The first two harmonics are produced. The speed of sound in the air column is v .

97/2/11 14/Q29

The speed of sound in the air column is v .

What is the ratio of the frequency of the first harmonic to the frequency of the second harmonic?

- A $\frac{2}{1}$ B $\frac{1}{2}$ C $\frac{4}{1}$ D $\frac{1}{4}$

120 The table contains statements about stationary and progressive waves

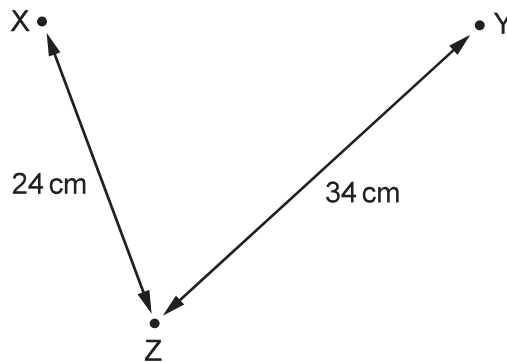
97 2 1 1 /Q27

Which row is correct

	stationary wave	progressive wave
A	all particles move at the same amplitude	all particles move at the same amplitude
B	energy is transferred along the wave	energy is transferred along the wave
C	particles in a transverse wave oscillate in anti-phase	particles move at the same rate in phase
D	particles move at the same rate in phase	particles move at the same rate in phase

121 Two generators at points X and Y produce waves of the same wavelength. At point Z the waves from X and Y are in phase. Distances are as shown

97 2 1 1 /Q29



What is the wavelength of the waves if the path difference between the waves from X and Y at point Z is 2 cm?

- A 2 cm B 4 cm C 6 cm D 8 cm

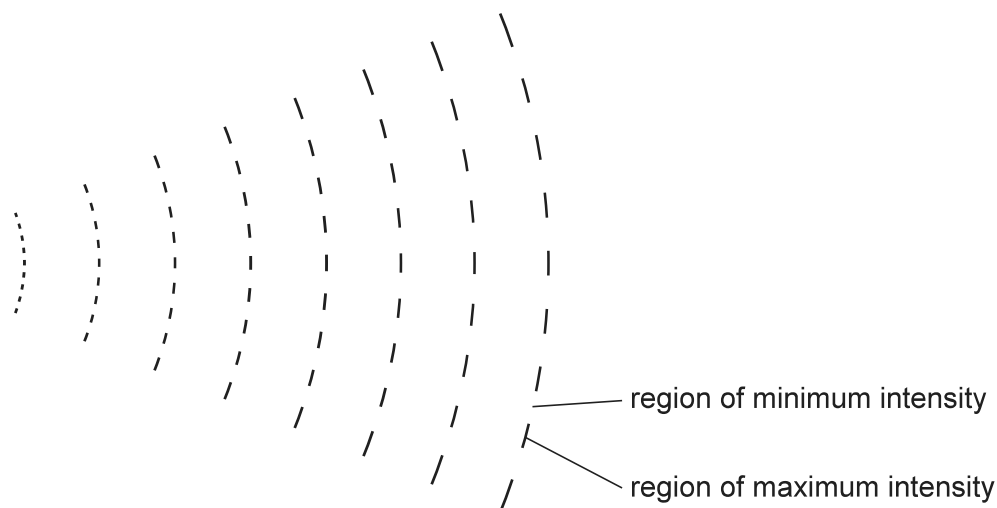
122 Which of the following is not a condition for an interference pattern to occur between two sources?

97 2 12 1 /Q26

- A The frequencies of the two sources must be equal
 B The sources must be coherent
 C The sources must emit waves of equal amplitude
 D The waves from the two sources must overlap

- 123 A pattern of fringes is observed when light from a source of the same wavelength is represented in the diagram

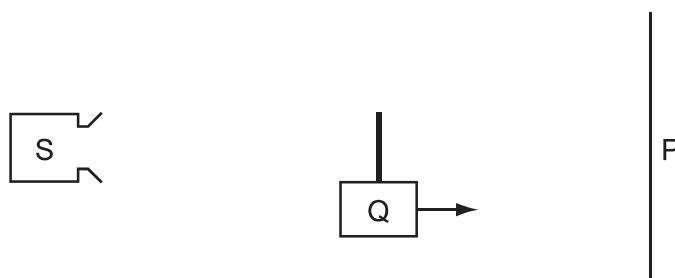
97 2 12 1 /Q28



What can cause this pattern?

- A coherence
 B diffraction and interference
 C diffraction
 D interference
- 124 A source emits microwaves at a constant amplitude. The microwaves hit a metal screen and are reflected. A stationary wave is formed between the screen and the source. The distance between the source and the screen is much smaller than the wavelength of the microwaves.

97 2 12 1 /Q27

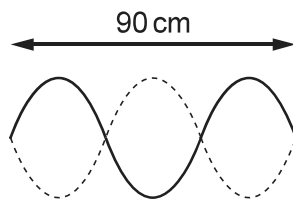


- A detector is moved at a slow constant speed from the position of Q to the position of S. What happens to the amplitude of the signal detected?

- A decreases steadily
 B increases and then decreases regularly
 C increases steadily
 D remains constant

- 125 The diagram shows a stationary wave on a string at two instants of maximum vertical displacement.

97 2 11 1 /Q28



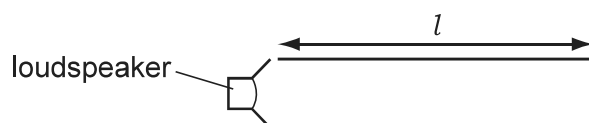
The frequency of the wave is 12

Hz. What is the speed of the wave?

- A 6 ms^{-1} B 72 ms^{-1} C 6 ms^{-1} D 72 ms^{-1}

- 126 A loudspeaker emitting sound of frequency f is placed at the open end of a pipe of length l . The other end of the pipe is closed. A standing wave is set up in the pipe.

97 2 11 1 /Q29



A series of pipes are then set up, with either one or two loudspeakers of frequency f at the open ends. The pipes are in resonance with the first pipe.

Which of the following contains a standing wave?

- A
- B
- C
- D

127 In a double-slit interference experiment the distance between the slits is too small to measure

97 2 11 1 /Q30

What should you do to increase the distance between the slits?

- A increasing the distance between the light source and the slits
- B increasing the distance between the slits and the screen
- C increasing the distance between the slits
- D increasing the frequency of the light source