a	number of (complete) <u>waves</u> (passing a point) <u>in 1 second</u> OR	1	Allow: Cycles Allow: unit time
	number of waves / time (for the waves to pass a point) OR		7 mo m and anno
	(complete number of) oscillations \ vibrations \ per second OR		
	1/T with T defined as time for 1 (complete) oscillation ✓		
b	For two marks: Oscillation of particles \ medium \ material etc, but not oscillation of wave is parallel to \ in same direction as the direction wave (travels) ✓✓ For one mark: Particles\material\medium move(s) \ disturbance \ displacement Parallel to \ in same direction as the direction wave travels OR (oscillations) parallel to direction of wave travel ✓ The one mark answer with: Mention of compressions and rarefactions	2	Allow Vibration Allow direction of energy transfer \ wave propagation
	OR		
	(Longitudinal waves) cannot be polarised		
	Gets two marks		
	✓		
С	$(f = 1540 / 0.50 \times 10^{-3})$	2	
	= 3 100 000 (Hz) ✓ (3 080 000)		
	2sf ✓		
d	No more than two points from either list (max 3): Description Mention of nodes and antinodes Particles not moving at a node Maximum displacement at antinode Particles either side of node in antiphase / between two nodes in phase Variation of amplitude between nodes Explanation A stationary wave (forms) two waves are of equal frequency or wavelength (and amplitude in the same medium) reflected and transmitted waves \ waves travelling in opposite directions, pass through each other superpose / interfere occurs constructive interference at antinodes destructive interference at nodes	3	Allow 'standing wave'

(a)	maximum displacement from equilibrium/mean position/mid-point/etc ✓	1
(b) (i)	any one from: surface of water/water waves/in ripple tank ✓ rope ✓ slinky clearly qualified as transverse ✓ secondary ('s') waves ✓	max 1
(b) (ii)	transverse wave: oscillation (of medium) is perpendicular to wave travel or transverse can be polarised or all longitudinal require a medium ✓	1
(c) (i)	vertical line on B ± 5° ✓	1
(c) (ii)	maximum light intensity 0 0 90 180 270 360 angle max 0, 180, 360 + min 90, 270 ✓ and line reaches same minimum and maximum every time and reasonable shape ✓	2
(d)	appropriate use ✓ reason for Polaroid filter being used ✓ eg Polaroid glasses/sunglasses/ windscreens camera (in a) microscope polarimeter to identify minerals/rocks to analyse chemicals/concentration or type of sugar stress analysis reveals areas of high/low stress/ other relevant detail LCD displays very low power/other relevant detail	2
	3D glasses enhance viewing experience, etc	
	Total	8

4)

а	the maximum displacement (of the wave or medium) ✓ from the equilibrium position ✓	
	accept 'rest position', 'undisturbed position', 'mean position'	
b	(vertically) downwards (¼ cycle to maximum negative displacement) ✓	
	then upwards (¼ cycle to equilibrium position and ¼ cycle to maximum positive displacement) ✓	
	down (¼ cycle) to equilibrium position/zero displacement and correct reference to either maximum positive or negative displacement or correct reference to fractions of the cycle ✓	3
	candidate who correctly describes the motion of a knot 180 degrees out of phase with the one shown can gain maximum two marks (ie knot initially moving upwards)	
С	max 3 from	
	stationary wave formed ✓	
	by superposition or interference (of two progressive waves) ✓	max 3
	knot is at a node ✓	IIIax 3
	waves (always) cancel where the knot is ✓	
	allow 'standing wave'	
	Total	8

5)

(a)	(i)	0.4(0) m ✓	
	(ii)	speed (= frequency × wavelength) = 22 × 0.4(0) ecf ✓ = 8.8 (m s ⁻¹) ✓	_
	(iii)	90 or 450 \checkmark ° or degrees \checkmark or 0.5π or 2.5π or $5\pi/2$ \checkmark rad(ians) or r or r \checkmark no R, Rad, etc	5
(b)		displacement of Y will be a positive (or 'up') maximum at ¼ of a period (or cycle) (0.0114s) ✓ returns to original position (at 0.5 of a period or cycle) (owtte) ✓	2
		Total	7

6)

а		(wave) B ✓ (the parts of the) spring oscillate / move back and forth in direction of / parallel to wave travel OR mention of compressions and rarefactions ✓ Second mark can only be scored if first mark is scored	2
b	i	(double ended arrow / line / brackets) from between two points in phase ✓	1
b	ii	wave A: arrow vertically upwards ✓ wave B: arrow horizontally to the left ✓	2
С		(transmitted radio waves are often) polarised ✓ aerial (rods) must be aligned in the same <u>plane</u> (of polarisation / electric field) of the wave ✓	2

7)

a i π/2 (radians) or 90 (degrees) ✓ No path differences Penalise contradictions No fractions of a cycle	
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		$3\pi/2$ (rad) or 270 (degrees) \checkmark		No path differences
a	ii		1	Penalise contradictions
				No fractions of a cycle
		(oscillation or motion) perpendicular to direction of wave		do not allow 'up and down' for first mark
		(travel /velocity/energy transfer) ✓		allow 'up and down', or 'down then up', 'side to
Ь		(oscillates from equilibrium to maximum positive	2	side', 'rise and fall' in place of oscillates
"		displacement, back to equilibrium, then to max negative		Allow 'rest position', 'starting position', 'middle',
		displacement) and back to equilibrium /starting position		'centre line'
		/rest position ✓		ref to nodes/antinodes not allowed for 2 nd mark
		(the wave is) transverse OR not longitudinal✓		
				accept it is an S wave or secondary wave
С		only transverse can be polarised OR longitudinal waves	2	
		cannot be polarised		
		OR oscillations are in one plane ✓		
		number of waves/complete cycles/wavelengths (passing		or 'unit time'
		a point/produced) per second ✓		allow: (number of)
d	i		1	oscillations/vibrations/cycles per second
-				allow f=1/T only if T is correctly defined
				do not allow references to f=c/λ
		$(v = f/\lambda \lambda = v/f =) \ 4.5 \times 10^3 / 6.0 \checkmark$		correct answer only gets 2 marks
d	ii	= 750 (m) \(\square\)	2	Correct answer only gets 2 marks
		- /50 (III) ¥		