



## Section A : Astronomy and Space Science

### Q.1: Multiple-choice questions

- 1.1 A satellite is orbiting the Earth at a distance  $h$  from the Earth's surface. What is the gain in gravitational potential energy of the satellite in the orbit with respect to the Earth's surface ?

$m$  = mass of the satellite

$R$  = radius of the Earth

$g$  = acceleration due to gravity on the Earth's surface

- |    |                                   |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | $mgh\left(\frac{R}{R+h}\right)$   | A                     | B                     | C                     | D                     |
|    |                                   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| B. | $mgh\left(\frac{R}{R+h}\right)^2$ |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| C. | $mgh\left(\frac{R+h}{R}\right)$   |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| D. | $mgh\left(\frac{R+h}{R}\right)^2$ |                       |                       |                       |                       |

- 1.2 Where is the best location on Earth to build an observatory so as to observe most of the celestial sphere ?

- |    |                                  |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|----|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | latitude $90^\circ$ N            | A                     | B                     | C                     | D                     |
| B. | latitude $90^\circ$ S            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. | latitude $0^\circ$               |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| D. | It is the same for any latitude. |                       |                       |                       |                       |

- 1.3 The Earth receives solar radiation of power  $P_0$  per unit area. Estimate the power of solar radiation received per unit area on Pluto which is 40 AU from the Sun.

- |    |                                   |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | $\frac{1}{39}P_0$                 | A                     | B                     | C                     | D                     |
|    |                                   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| B. | $\frac{1}{40}P_0$                 |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| C. | $\left(\frac{1}{39}\right)^2 P_0$ |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| D. | $\left(\frac{1}{40}\right)^2 P_0$ |                       |                       |                       |                       |

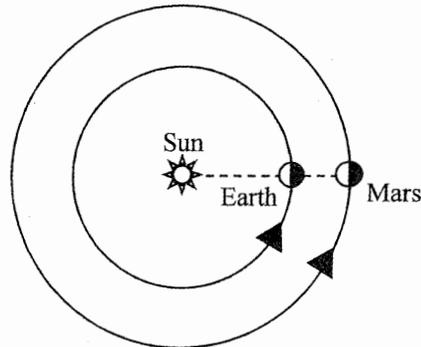
- 1.4 Which of the following observations by Galileo contradict with the geocentric model of the universe ?

- (1) the discovery of satellites of Jupiter
- (2) the retrograde motion of Mars
- (3) the changing phase of Venus

- |    |                  |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|----|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | (1) and (2) only | A                     | B                     | C                     | D                     |
| B. | (1) and (3) only | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. | (2) and (3) only |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| D. | (1), (2) and (3) |                       |                       |                       |                       |

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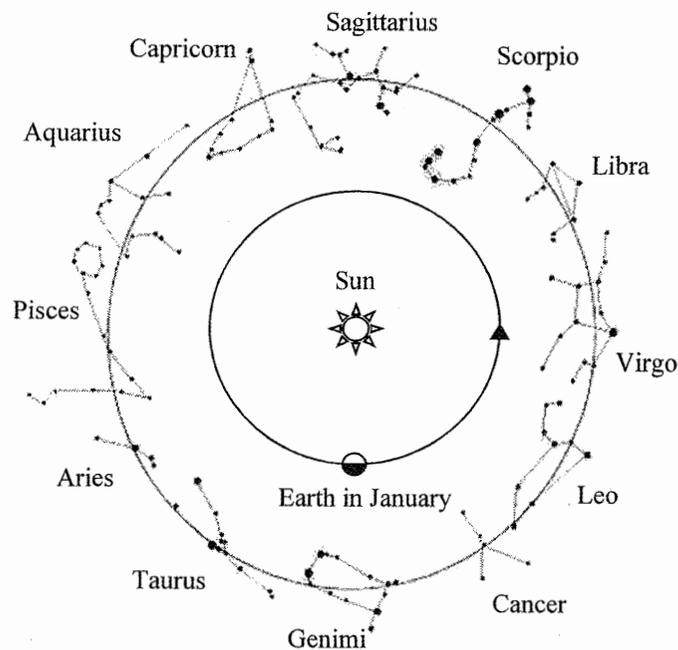
1.5 When the Earth lines up with the Sun and Mars as shown, how does Mars appear to move across the night sky as viewed from Earth?



- A. Mars moves from west to east against the background stars.
- B. Mars moves from east to west against the background stars.
- C. Mars does not move against the background stars.
- D. The movement of Mars cannot be determined because the east and west directions are not known.

A	B	C	D
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

1.6 Which constellations and in what sequence can be seen to pass the Earth's meridian at night in January?



- A. Capricorn, Sagittarius, Scorpio
- B. Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn
- C. Taurus, Gemini, Cancer
- D. Cancer, Gemini, Taurus

A	B	C	D
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- |    |                                   |                       |                       |                       |                       |
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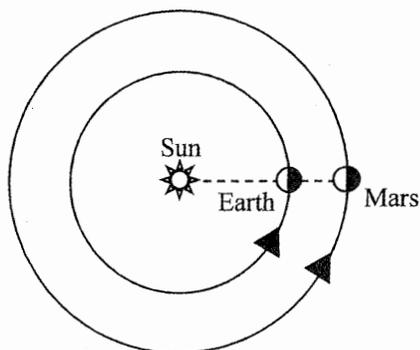
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- |    |                  |                       |                       |                       |                       |
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| B. | (1) and (3) only | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. | (2) and (3) only |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| D. | (1), (2) and (3) |                       |                       |                       |                       |

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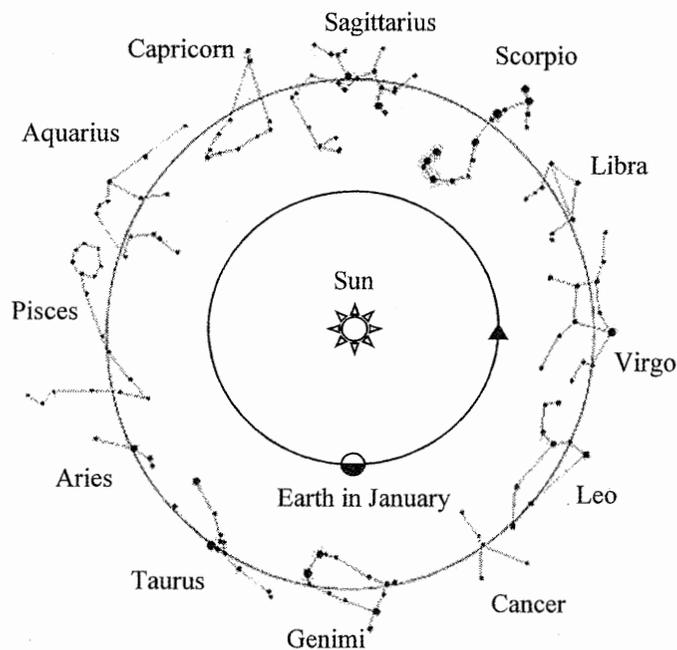
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A      B      C      D  
        

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A      B      C      D

1.7

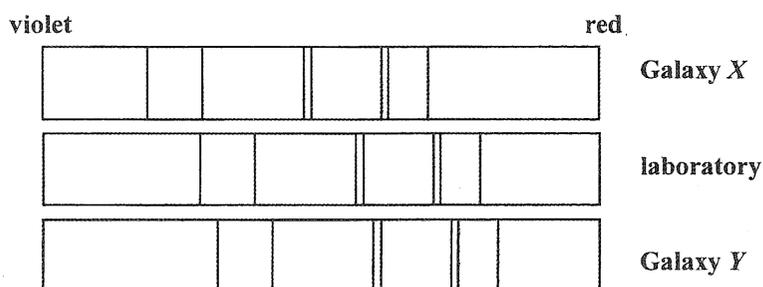
	absolute magnitude	apparent magnitude
star X	2.8	4.7
star Y	5.4	3.2

According to the information given above, which of the following about stars X and Y is/are correct ?

- (1) Luminosity of star X is greater than that of star Y.  
 (2) A telescope collects more energy per unit area per unit time from star X than from star Y.

- A. Only (1) is correct. A B C D  
 B. Only (2) is correct.      
 C. Both (1) and (2) are correct.  
 D. Both (1) and (2) are incorrect.

1.8 The respective absorption spectra of hydrogen from Galaxy X, in the laboratory, and Galaxy Y are shown below :

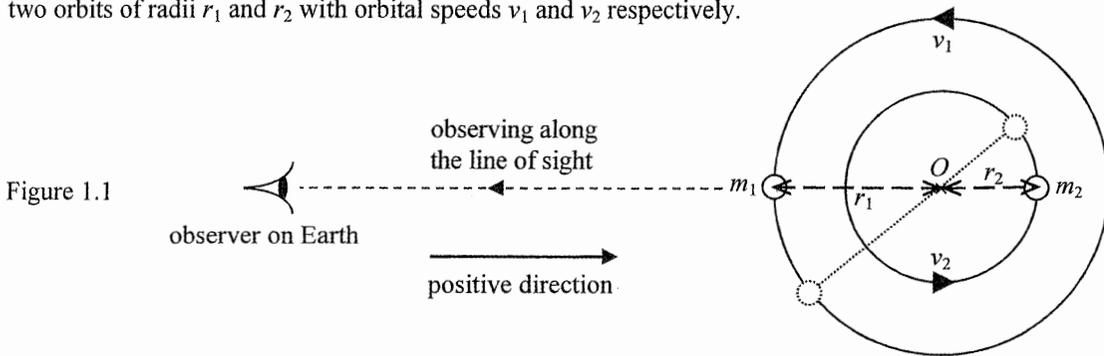


Which of the following descriptions about the motions of Galaxy X and Galaxy Y and their velocities  $v_X$  and  $v_Y$  relative to the Earth is correct ?

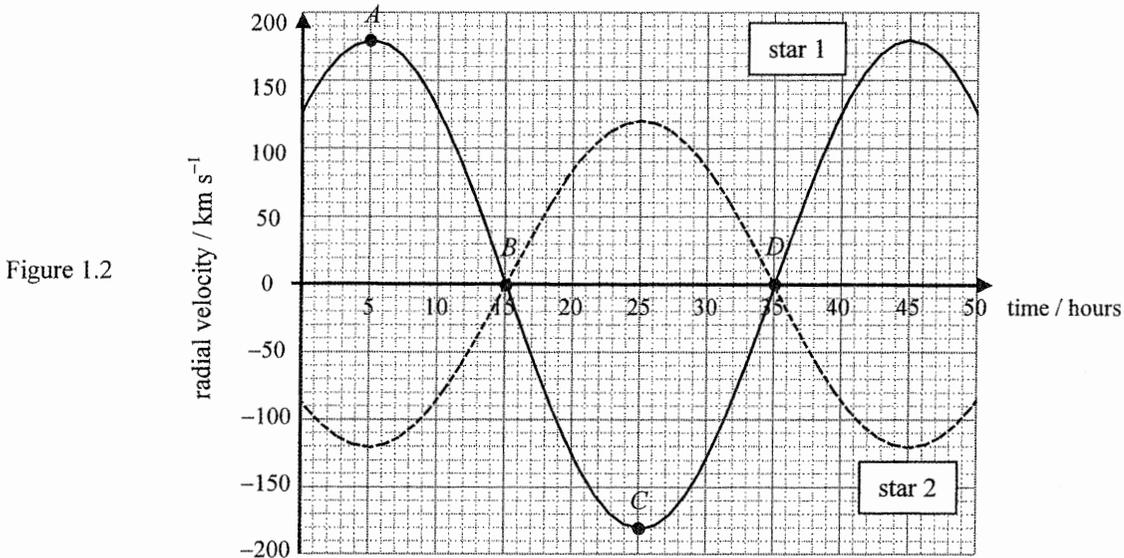
- |    | Galaxy X               | velocities      | Galaxy Y               |
|----|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| A. | moving away from Earth | $ v_X  <  v_Y $ | moving towards Earth   |
| B. | moving away from Earth | $ v_X  >  v_Y $ | moving towards Earth   |
| C. | moving towards Earth   | $ v_X  <  v_Y $ | moving away from Earth |
| D. | moving towards Earth   | $ v_X  >  v_Y $ | moving away from Earth |
- A B C D

**Q.1: Structured question**

Figure 1.1 shows a distant binary star system viewed by an observer on Earth who is also on the orbital plane of the two stars. The system consists of stars 1 and 2 with masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  respectively orbiting in uniform circular motion about their centre of mass  $O$  under their mutual gravitational force. They move with **the same period** in two orbits of radii  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  with orbital speeds  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  respectively.



By finding the radial velocity  $v_r$  of the two stars inferred from the Doppler shift ( $\Delta\lambda$ ) of the hydrogen-alpha line ( $H_\alpha$ ) observed on Earth, astronomers are able to deduce the masses of the stars. Assume that the centre of mass  $O$  of the binary system is stationary with respect to the observer. Figure 1.2 shows the radial velocity curves for the two stars. The direction moving away from the observer is taken to be positive velocity.

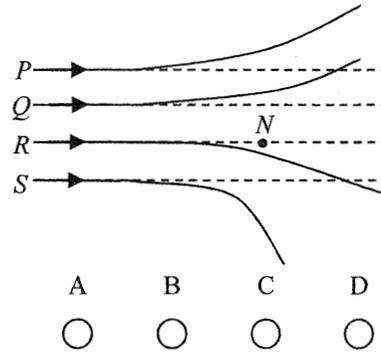


- (a) (i) What does it mean by **radial velocity**  $v_r$  of a star observed on Earth? (1 mark)
- (ii) Identify which point, *A*, *B*, *C* or *D*, marked on the radial velocity curve corresponds to the orbital position of star 1 (in solid line) **at the instant** shown in Figure 1.1. (1 mark)
- (b) Find, from Figure 1.2, the orbital speed  $v_1$  of star 1 and calculate its orbital radius  $r_1$ . Using a similar method, or otherwise, find the orbital radius  $r_2$  of star 2. (4 marks)
- (c) By considering the circular motion of star 1, calculate the mass  $m_2$  of star 2. (2 marks)
- (d) A spectrometer can only measure change of wavelength larger than 0.5 nm. Explain whether this instrument is suitable to measure the Doppler shift  $\Delta\lambda$  of the hydrogen-alpha line ( $\lambda_0 = 656.28$  nm) of the two stars. (2 marks)

## Section B : Atomic World

### Q.2: Multiple-choice questions

- 2.1 A beam of  $\alpha$ -particles with the same initial kinetic energy are scattered by a heavy nucleus  $N$ . In the figure, if  $P$  is a possible path for one of the  $\alpha$ -particles, which of the paths,  $Q$ ,  $R$  and  $S$ , is/are possible for these  $\alpha$ -particles?



- A.  $Q$  and  $R$  only  
 B.  $R$  and  $S$  only  
 C.  $Q$  only  
 D.  $S$  only

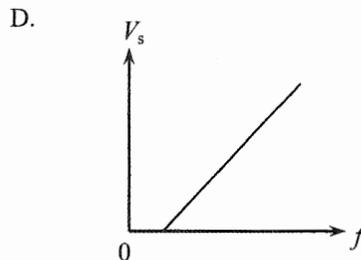
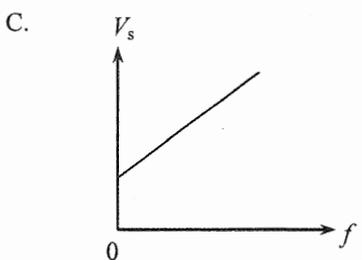
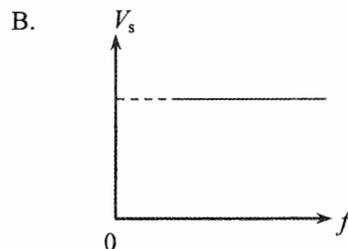
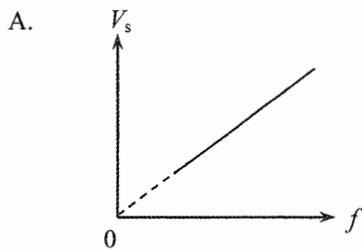
- 2.2 Which of the following provides experimental evidence for **discrete energy levels** in atoms?

- (1) the spectrum of a sodium discharge tube  
 (2) the spectrum of a tungsten filament lamp  
 (3) the diffraction of electrons by atomic spacing in crystals

- A. (1) only  
 B. (3) only  
 C. (1) and (2) only  
 D. (2) and (3) only

- A      B      C      D

- 2.3 In a photoelectric experiment, monochromatic light of frequency  $f$  is incident upon a metal surface and the stopping potential for the photoelectrons emitted is  $V_s$ . If the frequency  $f$  is changed, how would  $V_s$  vary with  $f$ ?



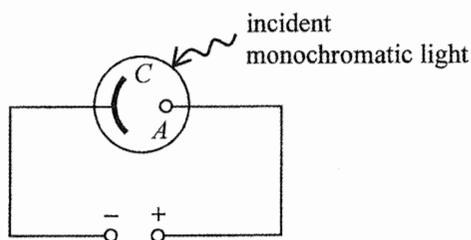
- A      B      C      D

- 2.4 A spy aircraft is cruising at a height of 10 km above the Earth's surface. It is equipped with a camera having an objective lens of aperture 10 cm. Estimate the minimum separation of two small objects on the Earth's surface to be distinguished by this camera. Assume that both objects emit light of wavelength 500 nm.

- A. 0.05 m  
 B. 0.061 m  
 C. 0.10 m  
 D. 0.122 m

- A      B      C      D

2.5



A photocell is connected to a d.c. source as shown. Monochromatic light is incident on cathode *C* of the photocell so that photoelectrons are emitted. The maximum kinetic energy of photoelectrons reaching anode *A* depends on

- (1) the kind of metal making the cathode surface.
- (2) the voltage of the d.c. source.
- (3) the intensity of the monochromatic light used.

- |    |                  |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|----|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | (1) only         | A                     | B                     | C                     | D                     |
| B. | (3) only         | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. | (1) and (2) only |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| D. | (2) and (3) only |                       |                       |                       |                       |

2.6 Aurora Borealis (Northern lights) are often observed in skies at high latitudes. When energetic electrons from outer space collide with the oxygen atoms in the upper atmosphere, the oxygen atoms are excited. The subsequent emission of light is usually green light of wavelength 558 nm. The minimum speed of these energetic electrons is of order of magnitude

- |    |                         |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|----|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | $10^2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ | A                     | B                     | C                     | D                     |
| B. | $10^4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. | $10^6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| D. | $10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ |                       |                       |                       |                       |

2.7 Which of the following can increase the resolving power of a transmission electron microscope (TEM)?

- (1) increasing the anode voltage in the electron gun
- (2) decreasing the aperture of the magnetic objective lens
- (3) increasing the separation between the magnetic projection lens and the fluorescent screen

- |    |                  |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|----|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | (1) only         | A                     | B                     | C                     | D                     |
| B. | (2) only         | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. | (1) and (3) only |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| D. | (2) and (3) only |                       |                       |                       |                       |

2.8 Zinc oxide (ZnO) is used in some suntan lotion. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (1) Nano-sized ZnO can block ultra-violet radiation while bulk-sized ZnO cannot.
- (2) Nano-sized ZnO is more effective in reflecting visible light than bulk-sized ZnO.
- (3) Suntan lotion with nano-sized ZnO appears transparent when applied to the skin.

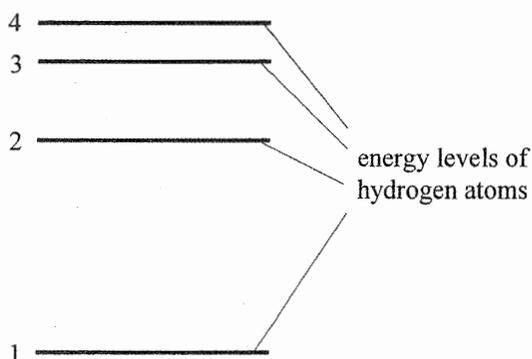
- |    |                  |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|----|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | (1) only         | A                     | B                     | C                     | D                     |
| B. | (3) only         | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. | (1) and (2) only |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| D. | (2) and (3) only |                       |                       |                       |                       |

## Q.2: Structured question

The energy levels  $E_n$  of an electron in a hydrogen atom from the Bohr model can take the form below:

$$E_n = \frac{-13.6}{n^2} \text{ eV} \quad \text{where } n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

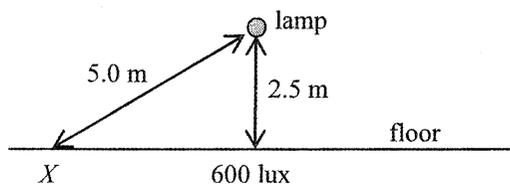
- (a) Bohr's idea was sometimes criticized by some physicists as semi-classical and semi-quantum. Point out **ONE classical aspect** in the Bohr model. (1 mark)
- (b) From the energy point of view, state the physical meaning of a hydrogen atom being in its **ground state**. (1 mark)
- (c) If the minimum energy required to ionize a hydrogen atom in the ground state is  $E$ , express the minimum momentum  $p$  of a photon for ionizing such a hydrogen atom in terms of  $E$  and another physical constant. (2 marks)
- (d) Hydrogen atoms in the ground state are bombarded by electrons each with kinetic energy 12.9 eV.
- (i) Show that these hydrogen atoms can be excited at most to the third excited state (i.e.  $n = 4$ ). (2 marks)
- (ii) For a hydrogen atom excited to the third excited state ( $n = 4$ ), what is the de Broglie wavelength of the orbiting electron in the atom? Given: the orbital radius  $r_n$  of the electron in a hydrogen atom from the Bohr model is equal to  $0.053 n^2$  (unit: nm), where  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  (2 marks)
- (iii) **Copy the energy level diagram below to your answer book** and draw arrow(s) to illustrate all possible transitions leading to emission of photons by these excited hydrogen atoms. (2 marks)



## Section C : Energy and Use of Energy

### Q.3: Multiple-choice questions

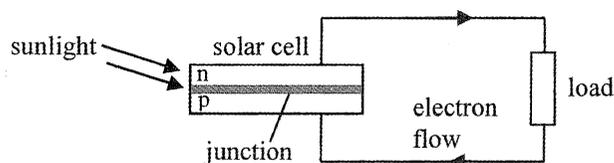
- 3.1 A lamp is fixed on the ceiling of a room as the only light source. The illuminance on the floor directly under the lamp is 600 lux. Assuming that the lamp emits light uniformly in all directions, what is the illuminance on the floor around point  $X$  as indicated in the diagram? Neglect any reflections of the walls and the ceiling.



- A. 75 lux  
 B. 130 lux  
 C. 150 lux  
 D. 300 lux

- A      B      C      D

- 3.2 The schematic diagram below shows a solar cell under sunlight. Incident light photons reach the cell's junction of p-type and n-type semiconductor layers. Which of the following sequences correctly explains how electrical energy can be supplied to the load?



- (1) The electric field developed within the junction draws free electrons and holes to the n-type and p-type layers respectively.
- (2) Free electrons flow to the p-type layer through the load and rejoin the holes there.
- (3) Incident light photons knock out electrons from atoms in the junction such that free electrons result, leaving the holes behind.

- A. (1) → (2) → (3)  
 B. (1) → (3) → (2)  
 C. (3) → (2) → (1)  
 D. (3) → (1) → (2)

- A      B      C      D

- 3.3 A satellite is powered by a solar panel of an area of  $100 \text{ m}^2$  and having a conversion efficiency of 15%. Sunlight falls from a direction  $30^\circ$  to the normal of the panel. The solar constant is  $1370 \text{ W m}^{-2}$ . Estimate the electrical power output of this solar panel.

- A. 10.3 kW  
 B. 17.8 kW  
 C. 20.6 kW  
 D. 58.2 kW

- A      B      C      D

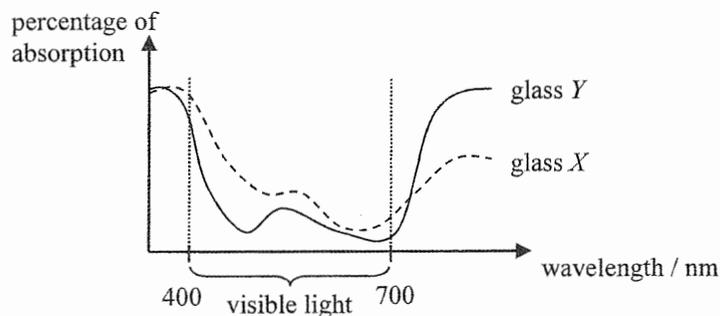
- 3.4 A coal-fired power plant generates and transmits electrical energy to consumers a long distance away. When a consumer connects an incandescent lamp to the mains supply, the following data illustrates what happens per 1000 J of energy in coal converted to electrical energy which is then supplied to the lamp.

Loss during generation process in the power plant	600 J
Loss during transmission before reaching the lamp	100 J
Heat generated by the lamp	250 J
Visible light generated by the lamp	50 J

What is the **end-use energy efficiency** of this incandescent lamp ?

- |    |        |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|----|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | 5 %    | A                     | B                     | C                     | D                     |
| B. | 12.5 % | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. | 16.7 % |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| D. | 30 %   |                       |                       |                       |                       |

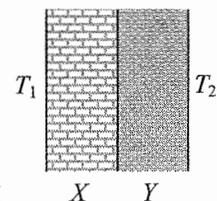
- 3.5 The following graph shows the percentage of absorption of different electromagnetic radiations when passing through two types of glasses *X* and *Y*. One of them is to be chosen for windows of buildings in Hong Kong. With the consideration of energy efficiency of buildings, which statement is correct ?



- A. *X* should be chosen as it is better than *Y* in reducing the need of air conditioning and the amount of lighting.
- B. *Y* should be chosen as it is better than *X* in reducing the need of air conditioning and the amount of lighting.
- C. *X* should be chosen as it can greatly reduce the need of air conditioning although it needs a bit more amount of lighting than *Y*.
- D. *Y* should be chosen as it can greatly reduce the need of air conditioning although it needs a bit more amount of lighting than *X*.

- |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A                     | B                     | C                     | D                     |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

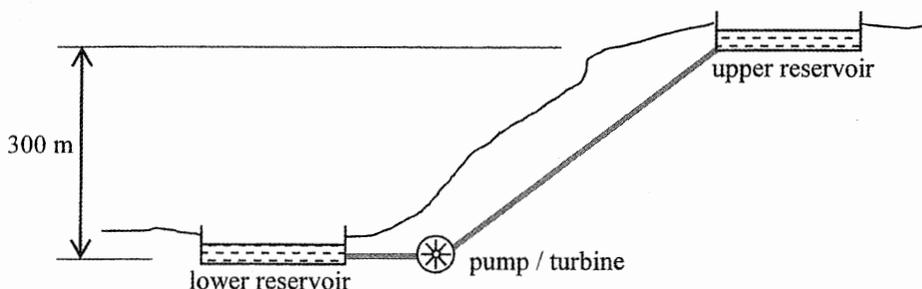
- 3.6 The diagram shows a wall composed of two layers *X* and *Y* of equal thicknesses. The thermal conductivity of the material of *X* is higher than that of *Y*. The two sides of the wall are maintained at different temperatures  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ . Which of the following statements is/are correct ?



- (1) The thermal transmittance of layer *X* is higher than that of layer *Y*.
- (2) The energy flowing through layer *X* per second is greater than that through layer *Y*.
- (3) The temperature drop across layer *X* is smaller than that across layer *Y*.

- |    |                  |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|----|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
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| C. | (1) and (3) only |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| D. | (2) and (3) only |                       |                       |                       |                       |

- 3.7 A power plant is always running at its maximum output power of 1800 MW. However, as the demand of electricity fluctuates greatly within a day, a hydroelectric storage system is therefore designed to increase the output in the high demand period. During the 14 hours of low demand period in a day, the average demand is only 600 MW and the excess output is used to pump water from the lower reservoir to the upper one. When the demand is higher than 1800 MW, the water returns to the lower reservoir through a turbine to generate electricity.



Assume that the hydroelectric storage system is 100% efficient, find the minimum capacity (in kg of water) of the upper reservoir required. ( $g = 9.81 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ )

- |    |                                  |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|----|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | $1.03 \times 10^{10} \text{ kg}$ | A                     | B                     | C                     | D                     |
| B. | $1.47 \times 10^{10} \text{ kg}$ | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. | $2.06 \times 10^{10} \text{ kg}$ | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| D. | $3.08 \times 10^{10} \text{ kg}$ | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

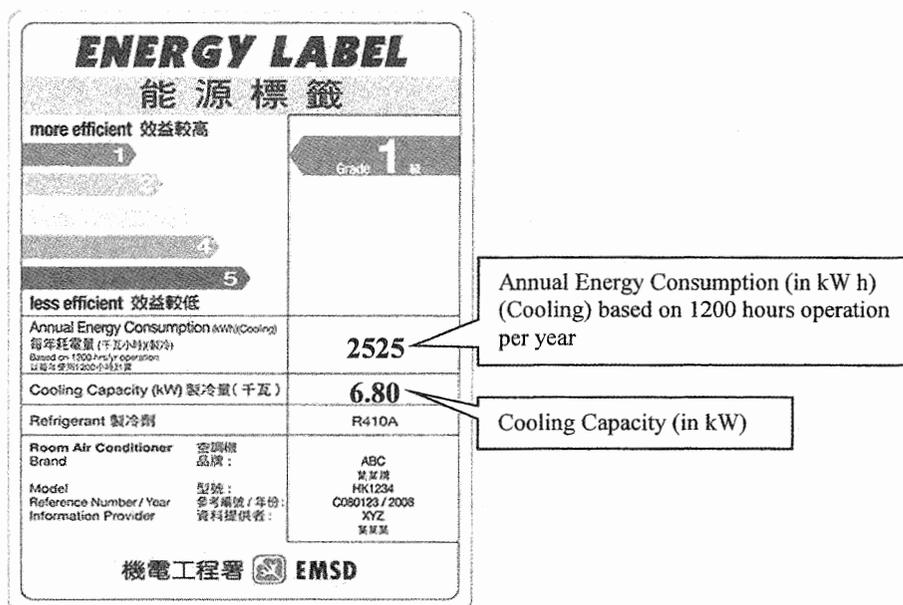
- 3.8 What is the function of the **moderator** in a nuclear fission reactor ?

- A. It slows down neutrons and this helps increase the rate of nuclear fission.  
 B. It slows down neutrons and this helps reduce the rate of nuclear fission.  
 C. It absorbs neutrons and this helps reduce the rate of nuclear fission.  
 D. It generates neutrons for nuclear fission.

- |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A                     | B                     | C                     | D                     |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

### Q.3: Structured question

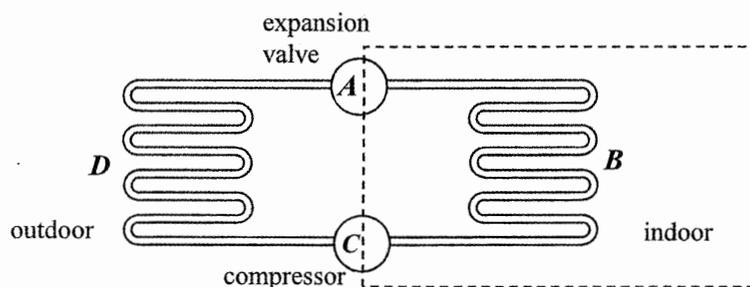
Figure 3.1 shows the Energy Efficiency Label of an air-conditioner *X*.



- (a) This air-conditioner is installed in a room of floor area of  $20.0 \text{ m}^2$  and height of  $3.0 \text{ m}$ .  
Given: density of air =  $1.2 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ , specific heat capacity of air =  $1000 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$
- Estimate the time required to cool the room from  $33^\circ\text{C}$  to  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . Assume that the density and specific heat capacity of air remain constant throughout. (2 marks)
  - Suggest a reason why the actual time for cooling from  $33^\circ\text{C}$  to  $25^\circ\text{C}$  is longer than the result found in (a)(i). (1 mark)
- (b) (i) Find the average electrical power input (in kW) of air-conditioner *X* during operation. (1 mark)
- Find the value of  $\frac{\text{cooling capacity}}{\text{electrical power input}}$  for this air-conditioner. A student comments that this ratio having a value greater than 1 violates the principle of conservation of energy because the amount of heat removed by the air-conditioner is greater than the electrical power input. Discuss the student's comment. (3 marks)

- (c)  $X$  is a cool-only air-conditioner as it can only cool air. Nowadays, 'reverse-cycle air-conditioners' (RCAC) that can either cool or warm air are available in the market and they have the same major components of  $X$ . Figure 3.2 shows a simplified schematic diagram of an RCAC with four components  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$  and  $D$ , in which  $A$  is the expansion valve and  $C$  is the compressor.

Figure 3.2

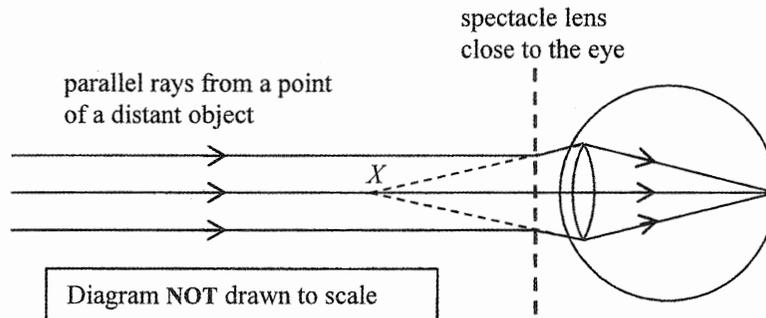


- (i) If the RCAC operates in a mode to **warm air** during winter time, give the direction of the flow of refrigerant starting from compressor  $C$  using the letters  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$  and  $D$ . State in which component,  $A$ ,  $B$  or  $D$ , the refrigerant has the highest temperature. (2 marks)
- (ii) Suggest **ONE** modification that can convert a cool-only air-conditioner into an RCAC. (1 mark)

## Section D : Medical Physics

### Q.4: Multiple-choice questions

- 4.1 Peter suffers from a certain eye defect and needs to wear spectacles. The diagram shows the spectacle lens for correcting this defect. Which statements are correct ?



- (1) Peter is suffering from short sightedness.
- (2) Point  $X$  is the near point of his unaided eye.
- (3) If  $X$  is 0.8 m from the spectacle lens, the power of the lens should be  $-1.25$  D.

- A. (1) and (2) only  
 B. (1) and (3) only  
 C. (2) and (3) only  
 D. (1), (2) and (3)

- A      B      C      D

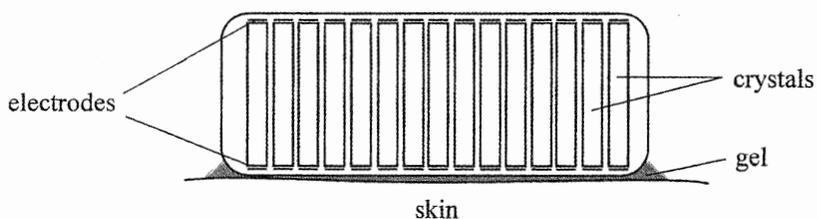
- 4.2 Which of the following are disadvantages of a fibre optic endoscope ?

- (1) Anesthesia is sometimes required.
- (2) It can only be used for viewing the inner surface of an organ with cavity.
- (3) It may cause internal bleeding.

- A. (1) and (2) only  
 B. (1) and (3) only  
 C. (2) and (3) only  
 D. (1), (2) and (3)

- A      B      C      D

- 4.3 The following diagram shows an ultrasound scanner with an array of crystals. A pair of electrodes is connected across each crystal. Which of the following statements is/are correct ?



- (1) The gel is used to reduce the attenuation of ultrasound when passing the gap between the scanner and the skin.
- (2) When a crystal receives ultrasound, an electrical signal is generated between the electrodes by piezoelectric effect.
- (3) This scanner is designed for taking B-scan images.

- A. (1) only  
 B. (2) only  
 C. (1) and (3) only  
 D. (2) and (3) only

- A      B      C      D

4.4 Ultrasound scanning is **NOT** suitable for the lungs because air in the lungs

- |    |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|----|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | has a high attenuation coefficient and can absorb almost all the ultrasound.                   | A                     | B                     | C                     | D                     |
| B. | has a low attenuation coefficient and can absorb almost all the ultrasound.                    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. | has high acoustic impedance compared to soft tissue and can reflect almost all the ultrasound. |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| D. | has low acoustic impedance compared to soft tissue and can reflect almost all the ultrasound.  |                       |                       |                       |                       |

4.5



The diagram shows an X-ray beam passing through a metal block of linear attenuation coefficient  $\mu$ . Its intensity is reduced from  $I$  to  $\frac{I}{2}$ . If the metal block is replaced by another one of the same thickness but having a linear attenuation coefficient of  $3\mu$ , what would the intensity of the emergent X-ray beam be ?

- |    |                |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|----|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | $\frac{I}{6}$  | A                     | B                     | C                     | D                     |
| B. | $\frac{I}{8}$  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. | $\frac{I}{9}$  |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| D. | $\frac{I}{16}$ |                       |                       |                       |                       |

4.6 The image of a computed tomography (CT) scan is of size  $32 \text{ cm} \times 32 \text{ cm}$  and the size of each pixel of the image is  $0.391 \text{ mm}^2$ . Which matrix size below corresponds to the resolution of this CT scan image ?

- |    |                    |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | $128 \times 128$   | A                     | B                     | C                     | D                     |
| B. | $256 \times 256$   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. | $512 \times 512$   |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| D. | $1024 \times 1024$ |                       |                       |                       |                       |

4.7 A doctor decides to conduct radionuclide imaging of a patient's kidneys. Which of the following is the main reason for choosing radionuclide imaging rather than other imaging methods ?

- |    |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|----|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | Diagnosis of the kidneys' function can be made.                                | A                     | B                     | C                     | D                     |
| B. | Fine details of the kidneys' structure can be seen.                            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. | The image produced has the highest resolution compared to the other methods.   |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| D. | Diagnosis will give highly specific information of the kind of kidney disease. |                       |                       |                       |                       |

4.8 The following radioactive sources are all non-toxic and readily absorbed by a certain organ. Which one is the most suitable to be used as a tracer for radionuclide imaging of that organ ?

- |    |   |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|----|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | a $\gamma$ -source of half-life 16 hours  | A                     | B                     | C                     | D                     |
| B. | a $\gamma$ -source of half-life 8 months  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. | a $\beta$ -source of half-life 20 seconds |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| D. | a $\beta$ -source of half-life 12 hours   |                       |                       |                       |                       |

#### Q.4: Structured question

Figure 4.1 shows the structure of human ear.

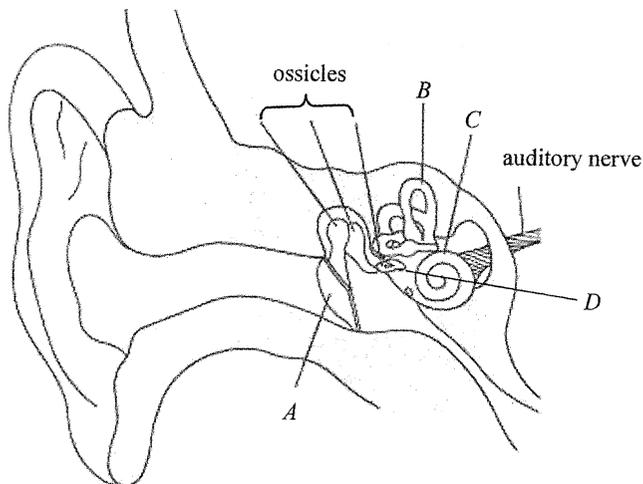


Figure 4.1

- (a) (i) Match the letters *A*, *B*, *C* and *D* in Figure 4.1 with the parts of the ear, namely, **eardrum**, **oval window**, **semi-circular canals** and **cochlea**. State the function of *C*. (2 marks)
- (ii) The ratio of area of *A* to that of *D* is 20. If the ear amplifies the pressure of a sound signal by 25 times totally after passing *D*, find the gain of pressure contributed by the lever action of the ossicles. (1 mark)
- (b) Figure 4.2 shows an equal loudness curve of people with normal hearing.

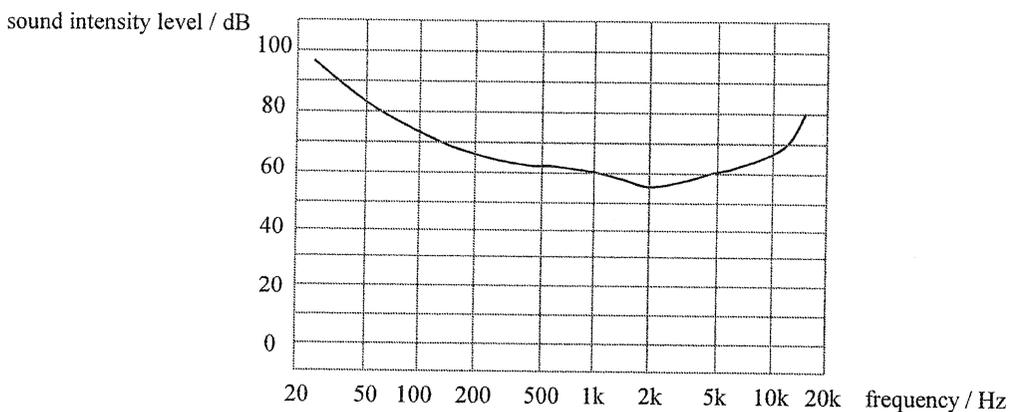
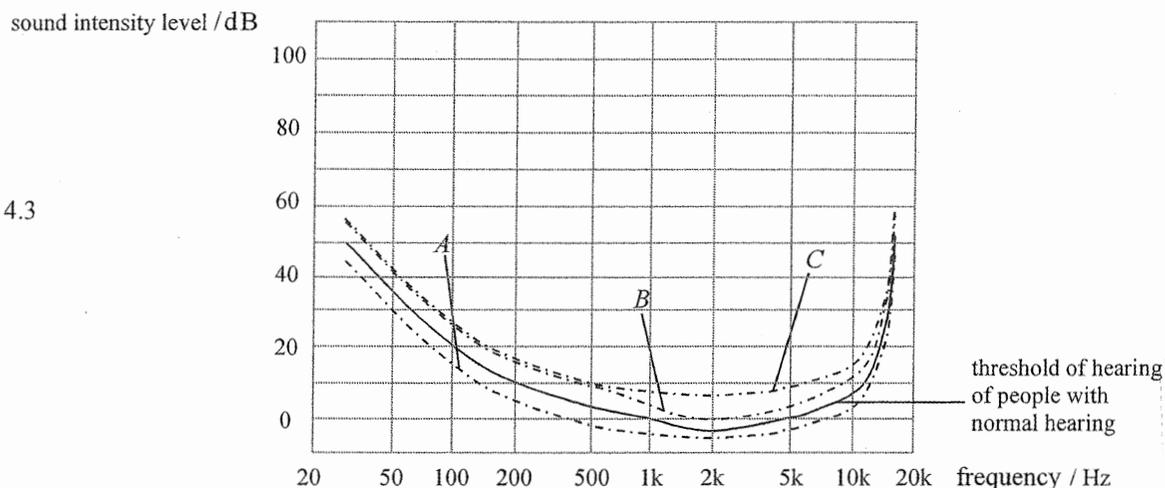


Figure 4.2

- (i) State the loudness, in phons, represented by this curve. State the physical significance of the curve being higher up at both ends. (2 marks)

- (ii) A worker has suffered from hearing loss due to prolonged exposure to a noisy environment and the loss is most severe for sounds around kHz frequencies. If the worker is tested for the threshold of hearing, which of the equal loudness curves, *A*, *B* and *C*, in Figure 4.3 best represents his response? Explain your choice. (2 marks)

Figure 4.3



- (c) An engineer working near an operating engine is exposed to noise of sound intensity  $80 \text{ W m}^{-2}$ . After putting on earmuffs, the sound intensity of the noise heard is reduced to  $2.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ W m}^{-2}$ . Estimate the decrease in sound intensity level of the noise, in dB, heard after wearing the earmuffs. (3 marks)

**END OF PAPER**

Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the *Examination Report and Question Papers* published by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority at a later stage.