

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>12a</b>	<p><b>Either</b></p> <p>Ultrasound is (partially) <u>reflected</u> (from boundaries) (1)</p> <p>(Measure) the <u>time</u> taken or <u>time</u> delay (for signal to return) (1)</p> <p>Calculate expected time for pulse to return (if no air gap) (1)</p> <p><b>Or</b> Compare to known time for pulse to return</p> <p>If time for pulse to return &lt; time calculated, air gap is present (1)</p> <p><b>Or</b></p> <p>Ultrasound is (partially) <u>reflected</u> (from boundaries) (1)</p> <p>(Measure) the <u>time</u> taken or <u>time</u> delay (for signal to return) (1)</p> <p>Calculate distance for pulse to travel (1)</p> <p>If distance pulse returns from &lt; thickness of RSJ, air gap is present</p> <p><b>Or</b> If distance pulse returns from = thickness of RSJ, no air gap (1)</p>	<b>4</b>
<b>12b</b>	<p>(Higher frequency) gives smaller wavelength (1)</p> <p>(Smaller wavelength leads to) high level of detail/resolution (1)</p> <p>(Smaller wavelength) can detect small(er) objects/gaps</p> <p><b>Or</b> (With 20kHz) the detail would not be sufficient to identify air gaps</p> <p><b>Or</b> (With 20kHz,) air gaps might be smaller than the wavelength (1)</p>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total for question 12</b>		<b>7</b>