

Communication

Mark Scheme 1

Level	International A Level
Subject	Physics
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Communication
Sub Topic	
Paper Type	Theory
Booklet	Mark Scheme 1

Time Allowed: 60 minutes

Score: /50

Percentage: /100

CHEMISTRY ONLINE

A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
>85%	77.5%	70%	62.5%	57.5%	45%	<45%

- 1 (a) (i) loudspeaker/doorbell/telephone etc. B1 [1]
- (ii) television set/audio amplifier etc. B1 [1]
- (iii) satellite/satellite dish/mobile phone etc. B1 [1]
- (b) e.g. lower attenuation/fewer repeaters
 more secure
 less prone to noise/interference
 physically smaller/less weight
 lower cost
 greater bandwidth
 (any two sensible suggestions, 1 each) B2 [2]
- (c) (i) ratio = $25 + (62 \times 0.21)$
 = 38 dB C1 [2]
- (ii) ratio/dB = $10 \lg(P_2/P_1)$
 $38 = 10 \lg(P/\{9.2 \times 10^{-6}\})$ C
- $P = 58 \text{ mW}$ or $5.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ W}$ A1 [2]
 (allow 1/2 for missing 10 in equation)
- 2 (a) (i) metal (allow specific example of a metal) B [1]
- (ii) e.g. provides 'return' for the signal
 shields inner core from interference/reduces cross-talk/reduces noise
 increased security
 (any two sensible suggestions, 1 each) B2 [2]
- (b) (i) (gradual) loss of power/intensity/amplitude B1 [1]
- (ii) dB is a log scale B1
 either large (range of) numbers are easier to handle (on a log scale)
 or compounding attenuations/amplifications is easier B1 [2]
- (c) attenuation = $190 \times 11 \times 10^{-3} = 2.09 \text{ dB}$
 $-2.09 = 10 \lg(P_{\text{OUT}}/P_{\text{IN}})$ C
 ratio = 0.62 A1 [3]

- 3 handset transmits (identification) signal to number of base stations B1
 base stations transfers (signal) to cellular exchange B1
(idea of stations needed at least once in first two marking points)
- computer at cellular exchange selects base station with strongest signal B1
 computer at cellular exchange selects a carrier frequency for mobile phone B1 [4]
(idea of computer needed at least once in these two marking points)
- 4 (a) (i) e.g. satellite communication, mobile phones, line of sight communication, wifi B1 [1]
 (ii) e.g. connection of TV to aerial, loudspeaker, microphone (if clearly identified) B1 [1]
 (iii) e.g. a.f. amplifier to loudspeaker, landline for phone B1 [1]
- (b) (i) attenuation / dB = $10 \lg (P_2 / P_1)$ C1
 $-190 = 10 \lg (P_2 / 3.1)$
 $P_2 = 3.1 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kW}$ A1 [2]
- (ii) signal is amplified M1
 frequency is changed M1
 to prevent swamping of up-link signal by down-link (signal) A1 [3]
- 5 (a) analogue: continuously variable B1
 digital: two / distinct levels only or 1 s and 0 s or highs and lows B1 [2]
- (b) (i) 5 CHEMISTRY ONLINE A1 [1]
 (ii) 1 1 0 1 — TUITION — A1 [1]
- (c) greater number of voltage / signal levels B1
 smaller step heights in reproduced signal B1
 smaller voltage / signal changes can be seen B1 [3]

- 6 (a) same carrier frequencies can be re-used M1
but not in neighbouring cells/possible to use more handsets A1 [2]
- (b) e.g. wavelength is short (M1)
so aerial on mobile phone conveniently short (A1)
- e.g. limited ran (M1)
so low power/less interference between cells (A1)
- e.g. large number of channels/greater bandwidth (M1)
so more simultaneous callers (A1) [4]
- 7 (a) e.g. noise can be eliminated/waveform can be regenerated
extra bits of data can be added to check for errors
cheaper/more reliable
greater rate of transfer of data
(1 each, max 2) B2 [2]
- (b) receives bits all at one time B1
transmits the bits one after another B1 [2]
- (c) sampling frequency must be higher than/(at least) twice frequency to be sampled M1
either higher (range of) frequencies reproduced on the disc
or lower (range of) frequencies on phone A1
either higher quality (of sound) on disc
or high quality (of sound) not required for phone B1 [3]