

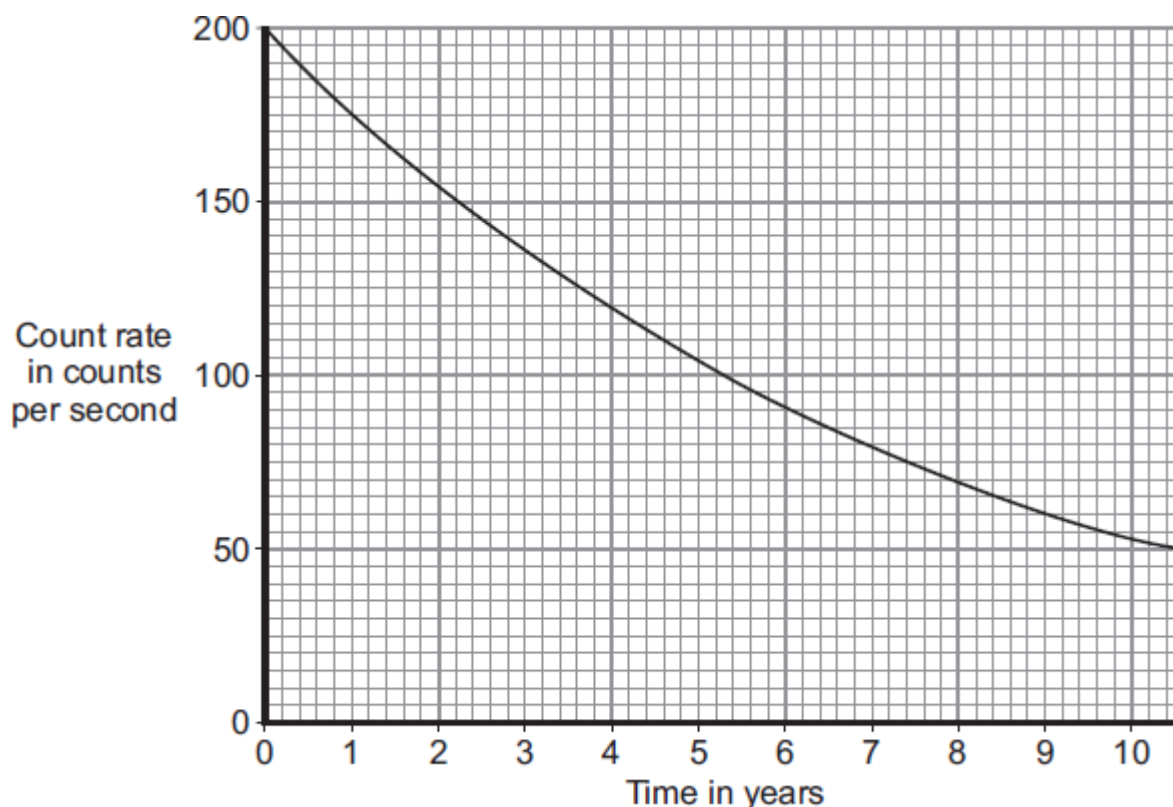
Name of the Student: _____

Max. Marks : 19 Marks

Time : 19 Minutes

Q1.

- (a) The graph shows how the count rate from a sample containing the radioactive substance cobalt-60 changes with time.



- (i) What is the range of the count rate shown on the graph?

From _____ counts per second to _____ counts per second.

(1)

- (ii) How many years does it take for the count rate to fall from 200 counts per second to 100 counts per second?

Time = _____ years

(1)

- (iii) What is the half-life of cobalt-60?

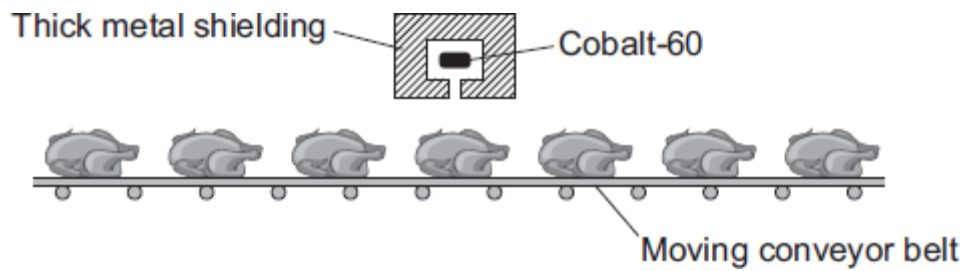
Half-life = _____ years

(1)

- (b) The gamma radiation emitted from a source of cobalt-60 can be used to kill the bacteria on

fresh, cooked and frozen foods. Killing the bacteria reduces the risk of food poisoning.

The diagram shows how a conveyor belt can be used to move food past a cobalt-60 source.



- (i) Which **one** of the following gives a way of increasing the amount of gamma radiation the food receives?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to your answer.

Increase the temperature of the cobalt-60 source.

☐

Make the conveyor belt move more slowly.

☐

Move the cobalt-60 source away from the conveyor belt.

☐

(1)

- (ii) To protect people from the harmful effects of the gamma radiation, the cobalt-60 source has thick metal shielding.

Which **one** of the following metals should be used?

Draw a ring around your answer.

aluminium

copper

lead

(1)

- (c) A scientist has compared the vitamin content of food exposed to gamma radiation with food that has not been exposed.

The table gives the data the scientist obtained when she tested 1 kg of cooked chicken.

Vitamin	Food not exposed to gamma radiation	Food exposed to gamma radiation
	Mass in milligrams	Mass in milligrams
B6	1.22	1.35
B12	21.00	28.00

E	3.30	2.15
Niacin	58.00	55.50
Riboflavin	2.10	2.25

Considering only this data, which **one** of the following is a correct conclusion?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to your answer.

Vitamin content is not affected by gamma radiation.

☐

Gamma radiation completely destroys some types of vitamin.

☐

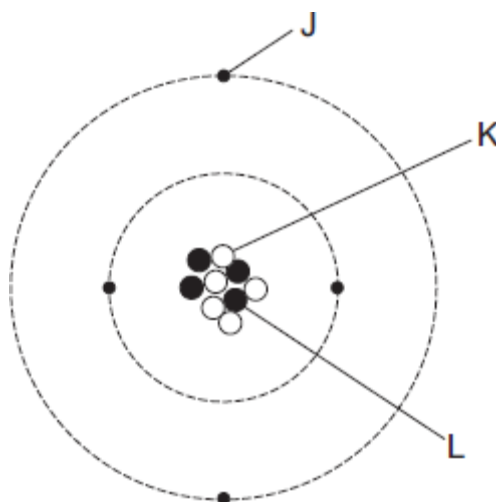
Exposure increased the content of some types of vitamin.

☐

(1)
(Total 6 marks)

Q2.

The diagram represents an atom of beryllium.



(a) Complete the following statements by writing one of the letters, **J**, **K** or **L**, in each box.

Each letter should be used only **once**.

The particle with a positive charge is

The particle with the smallest mass is

The particle with no charge is



(2)

- (b) Give the reason why all atoms have a total charge of zero.

(1)

- (c) Complete the following sentence.

There are several isotopes of beryllium. Atoms of different beryllium isotopes will have different numbers of _____

(1)

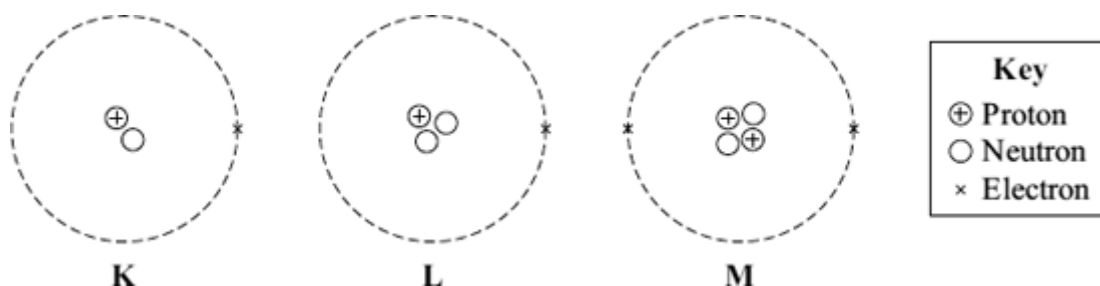
- (d) What happens to the structure of an atom to change it into an ion?

(1)

(Total 5 marks)

Q3.

- (a) The diagram represents 3 atoms, **K**, **L** and **M**.



- (i) Which **two** of the atoms are isotopes of the same element?

_____ and _____

(1)

- (ii) Give a reason why the **two** atoms that you chose in part (a)(i) are:

(1) atoms of the same element _____

(2) different isotopes of the same element. _____

(2)

- (b) The table gives some information about the radioactive isotope thorium-230.

mass number	230
atomic number	90

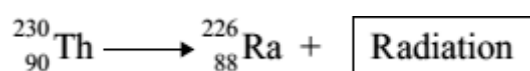
- (i) How many electrons are there in an atom of thorium-230?

_____ (1)

- (ii) How many neutrons are there in an atom of thorium-230?

_____ (1)

- (c) When a thorium-230 nucleus decays, it emits radiation and changes into radium-226.



What type of radiation, alpha, beta or gamma, is emitted by thorium-230?

Explain the reason for your answer.

(3)
(Total 8 marks)