

Name of the Student: _____

Max. Marks : 17 Marks

Time : 17 Minutes

Mark Schemes

Q1.

- (i) (strontium-90)
beta rays partly absorbed by aluminium
accept gamma rays not absorbed **and** alpha all absorbed
if phosphorus -32 then one mark max for beta ray explanation

1

long half life means it can be used for a long time

1

- (ii) (technetium-99)
(gamma) rays will pass out of body / less likely to be absorbed
accept (gamma) less damaging or alpha / beta will damage cells if
cobalt -60 then one mark max for gamma ray explanation

1

short half life means it will not affect body over a long period

1

[4]

Q2.

neutron becomes proton / neutron emits electron / neutron emits beta particle
gains proton neutral

[1]

Q3.

- (a) evidence of $\frac{7350}{15}$
gains 1 mark

but

490
gains 2 marks

but

4900
gains 3 marks

units cm^3

- (b) *some of radioactive solution gets into cells/body organs*
some of radioactive solution gets into urine (in the kidney)
the radioactive solution becomes less radioactive during the test
variability in readings

in any order for 1 mark each

3

- (c) *ideas that*

- *won't lose (too) much radioactivity during the test*
 - *won't stay radioactive/harm cells for too long after test is over*
- for 1 mark each*

2

[9]

Q4.

- (i) *(fast moving) electrons (from the nucleus)*
(allow negatively charged particles)

for 1 mark

1

- (ii) *protactinium has one neutron fewer*
protactinium has one proton more
(credit has different numbers of neutrons / protons with one mark)

for 1 mark each

2

[3]