Practice Question Set For GCSE

**Subject: Physics** 

Paper-1 Topic: 6\_Radioactivity



(1)

Max. Marks : 17 Marks	Time : 17 Minutes		
Q1.			
(a) Which <b>one</b> of these statements about alpha radiation is correct?			
Put a cross ( $oxtimes$ ) in the box next to your answer.	(4)		
<ul> <li>A Alpha radiation has no charge.</li> <li>B Alpha radiation is very ionising.</li> <li>C Alpha radiation travels very far in air.</li> <li>D Alpha radiation is an electromagnetic wave.</li> </ul>	(1)		
(b) When an atom emits an alpha particle its nucleus changes.			
Which describes the changes in the nucleus?			
Put a cross ( $oximes$ ) in the box next to your answer.			

	proton number	mass number		
⊠ A	decreases by 2	decreases by 4		
⊠ B	increases by 2	decreases by 4		
⊠ C	decreases by 2	increases by 4		
⊠ D	increases by 2	increases by 4		

Name of the Student:

A teacher sets up an experiment to show some students how far beta particles travel in air. Figure 10 shows some of the equipment she uses.



(Source: www.einstein.yu.edu)

## Figure 10

(i) State the scientific name for the radioactivity detector shown in Figure 10.	(1)
The teacher also has:	
<ul> <li>a radioactive source that emits only beta particles</li> <li>a metre rule.(ii) State two precautions the teacher must take to protect herself from the effects of radioactivity.</li> </ul>	(2)
1	(2)
2	
(iii) Describe how the teacher could show how far beta particles travel in air.	(4)

(Total for question = 7 marks)

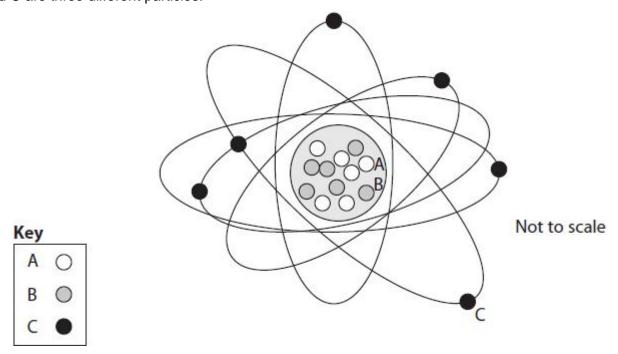
An isotope of krypton, krypton-89, is produced in a nuclear reactor. A nucleus of this isotope can be represented as

<sup>89</sup>Kr

Describe the structure of a nucleus of krypton-89.	
	(4)

The diagram shows an atom of carbon.

A, B and C are three different particles.



(i)	Name the three different particles shown.	

A =	(3)
B =	
C =	

(ii)	What is the mass	(nucleon)	number	of this	carbon	atom?
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(1)