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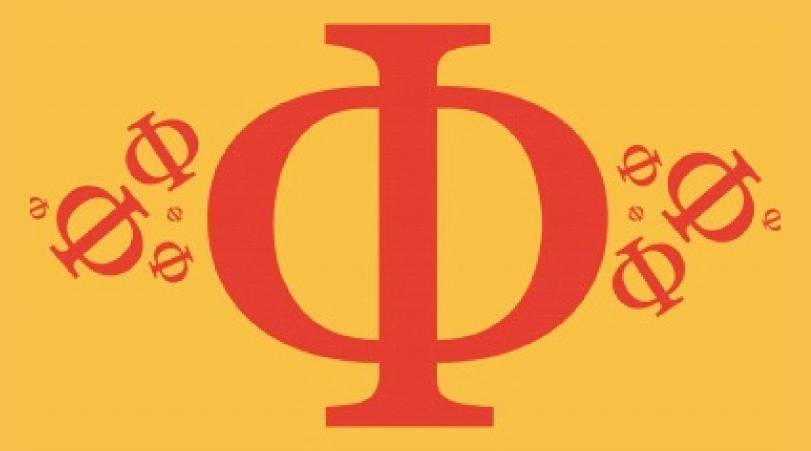
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# 7.1 Discrete Energy & Radioactivity Medium



# PHYSICS





# 7.1 Discrete Energy & Radioactivity

## **Question Paper**



### **EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE**

Time allowed:	20
Score:	/10
Percentage:	/100



Fluorodeoxyglucose is a compound used as a tracer in medical imaging. The isotope fluorine-18 is used, which is a positron emitter.

The way these positrons interact with electrons in the body allows PET (positron emission tomography) scanners to determine the rate of respiration certain cells are performing.

Fluorine-18 decays into an isotope of oxygen.

Which equation below represents the correct nuclear equation for this decay?

[1mark]

#### **Question 2**

Protactinium-231  $\binom{231}{91}$  Pa) is a radioactive element, it decays by alpha radiation and then beta-minus decay as shown below:

**PAPERS PRACTIC**  

$$231Pa \rightarrow A + \alpha \rightarrow B + \beta^{-} + v_{e}$$

E.

What proton number and mass number will element **B** have?

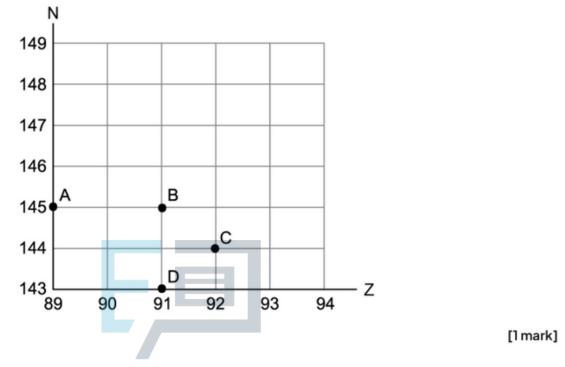
	Proton Number	Mass Number
Α.	89	229
В.	90	229
C.	89	227
D.	90	227

[1mark]



<sup>238</sup>U decays to thorium-234 by emitting an alpha particle and two gamma rays. Thorium-234 then decays into protactinium 92 via beta decay.

Which point on the N-Z graph below represents the position of the granddaughter nucleus, protactinium?



#### Question 4

## **EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE**

The half-life of carbon-14 is 6000 years.

An ancient elephant tusk has been uncovered and its age is unknown. A 20 g sample of the tusk has an activity of 1.25 Bq due to carbon-14.

A 80 g sample of tusk taken from a living elephant has an activity of 20 Bq.

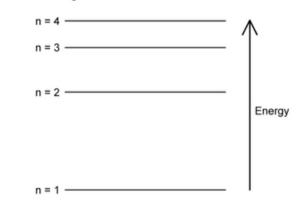
Use this information to determine the age of the ancient tusk.

- A. 3000 years
- B.12000 years
- C.18 000 years
- D. 24 000 years

[1 mark]



The energy levels of an atom are shown in the diagram below.



Which transition will emit the photon with the shortest wavelength?

A. n = 4 to n = 1	
B. n = 2 to n = 1	
C. n = 2 to n = 1	
D. n = 4 to n = 3	



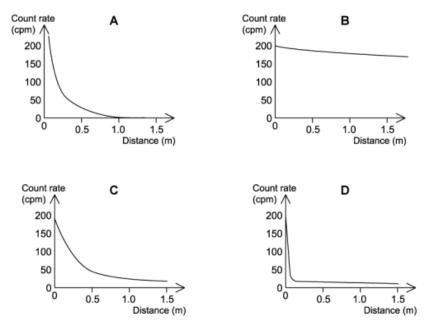
[1mark]

#### **Question 6**

A radioactive source is known to emit  $\beta$  radiation. A Geiger-Muller tube is used to measure the count rate at increasing

distances from the source.

Wh<sub>i</sub>ch graph correctly represents the variation in count rate over these distances for  $\beta$  radiation?





Unstable nuclei make up 10% of a sample's mass. The count rate of the sample is measured over a time period of 8 hours.



After some time has passed, the percentage of the sample which is unstable reduces to 2.5%. What is the count rate of the source at this time?

A. 90 cpm

B. 60 cpm

C.45 cpm

D. 30 cpm

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[1 mark]



A source is known to be radioactive but the type of radiation being emitted is unknown.

A Geiger-Müller tube is placed close to the source and different materials are placed between the two. A table of the count rates recorded for each material is shown below. The background count rate is 15 counts per minute.

Material	Count rate recorded / counts per minute
Paper	528
Nothing	1064
Thick lead	17
Aluminium	524

What types of radiation are being emitted by the source?

A.  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ 

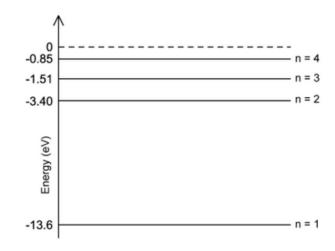
- B. α only
- C. $\beta$  and  $\gamma$
- D.  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$

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EXAM	PAPE	RS PF	RACTIO	CE

[1mark]



Hydrogen atoms feature energy levels as shown below.



Which photon energy will not cause an electron to be excited or ionised in a ground state hydrogen atom?



#### **Question 10**

Three of the four isotopes below are the same element. Which isotope represents a different element?

	Nucleon number	Neutron number
Α.	233	141
В.	235	143
C.	238	146
D.	239	146

[1mark]