AQA - Nuclear physics - 2022 A2 Physics P2

1. June /2022/Paper_ 7408/2/No.6

Fission and fusion are two processes that can result in the transfer of binding energy

0 6.1 State what is meant by the binding energy of a nucleus.

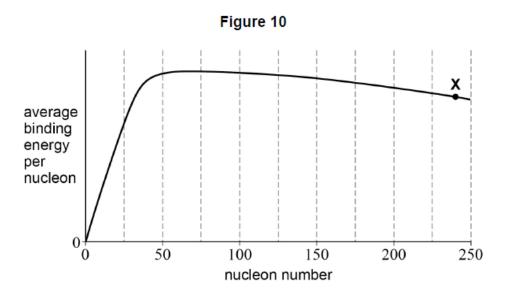
[2 marks]

mass of ${56\atop 26}{\rm Fe}\,{\rm nucleus} = 9.288\times 10^{-26}\,{\rm kg}$

[3 marks]

binding energy = MeV

Figure 10 shows a graph of average binding energy per nucleon against nucleon number for common nuclides.



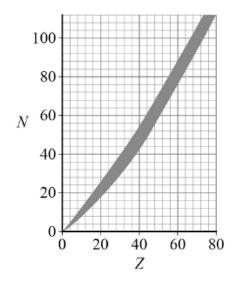
0 6. 3 The nuclide labelled **X** in **Figure 10** undergoes fission.

Annotate Figure 10 with F_1 and F_2 to show one possible pair of nuclides resulting from the fission of X.

[2 marks]

 $oxed{0}$ $oxed{6}$. $oxed{4}$ Figure 11 shows a graph of N against Z for stable nuclides.

Figure 11



Deduce the likely initial mode of decay of \mathbf{F}_1 and \mathbf{F}_2 . Refer to **Figure 11** in your answer.

J	,			[3 marks]

2.	June	/2022/Pape	r 7408	/2	/No.25

What was deduced or observed in the Rutherford scattering experiment?

[1 mark]

Α	All gold atoms are not alike.	0
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B Alpha particles are helium nuclei.

C Some particles were deflected through angles greater than 90°.

D The motion of most alpha particles was reversed.

3. June /2022/Paper_ 7408/2/No.26

Which row is correct for α , β and γ radiation?

[1 mark]

		α	β	γ	
A	Is it deflected by a magnetic field?	yes	yes	no	0
В	Is it deflected by an electric field?	yes	yes	yes	0
С	Does it have a positive charge?	yes	no	yes	0
D	Does it come from outside the nucleus?	no	yes	no	0

4. June /2022/Paper_ 7408/2/No.27

A sample of radioactive material consists of 200 g of nuclide P and 100 g of nuclide Q.

Nuclide P has a half-life of 2 days and nuclide Q has a half-life of 4 days.

What is the total mass of nuclides P and Q after 12 days?

[1 mark]

A 3.1 g

0

B 12.5 g

0

C 15.6 g

0

D 18.8 g

0

5. June /2022/Paper_ 7408/2/No.28

A nuclide has a half-life of 10 ms.

The decay constant for this nuclide lies between

[1 mark]

- **A** 1 s^{-1} and 10 s^{-1} .
- 0
- **B** 10 s^{-1} and 10^2 s^{-1} .
- 0
- ${
 m C}~10^2~{
 m s}^{-1}$ and $10^3~{
 m s}^{-1}$.
- 0
- **D** $10^3 \, \mathrm{s}^{-1}$ and $10^6 \, \mathrm{s}^{-1}$.
- 0

6. June /2022/Paper_ 7408/2/No.29

Which provides evidence for the existence of energy levels in nuclei?

[1 mark]

A the Rutherford alpha particle scattering experiment



B the existence of X-ray line spectra



C the existence of gamma radiation

0

D electron diffraction by crystals

0

7. June /2022/Paper_ 7408/2/No.30

	Which is not true for gamma radiation?		[1 mark]	
	A It is more penetrating than alpha or beta radiation of the same energy through the same material.	0	[
	B Its intensity is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from its source.	0		
	C It is emitted with discrete frequencies.	0		
	D When it is absorbed it makes the absorber radioactive.	0		
8.	8. June /2022/Paper_ 7408/2/No.31 In a thermal reactor, induced fission occurs when a $^{235}_{92}\rm U$ nucleus captures a neutron Which statement is true?			
	A The moderator absorbs excess neutrons.	0		
	B A large number of neutrons should be produced per fission to sustain the reaction.	0		
	C Slow neutrons are required for this induced fission.	0		
	D The control rods slow down neutrons.	0		