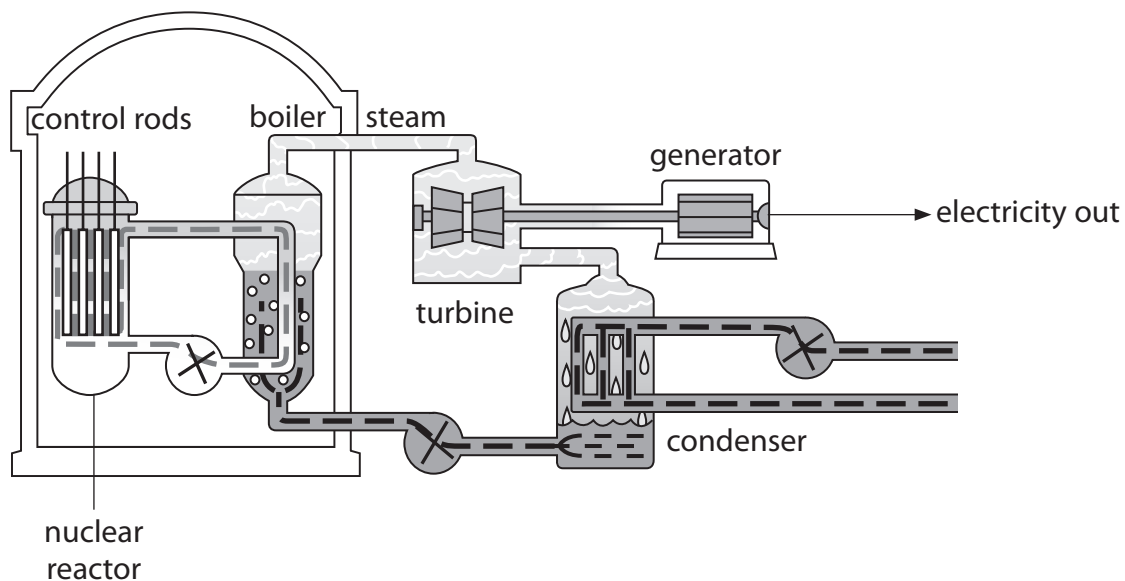


Nuclear fission and radiation

1 The diagram shows parts of a nuclear power station.



(a) (i) Which part of the power station provides thermal (heat) energy from a chain reaction?

Put a cross (☒) in the box next to your answer.

(1)

- A** nuclear reactor
- B** turbine
- C** generator
- D** condenser

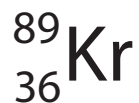
(ii) Which part of the power station transfers kinetic energy into electrical energy?

Put a cross (☒) in the box next to your answer.

(1)

- A** nuclear reactor
- B** boiler
- C** turbine
- D** generator

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



Describe the structure of a nucleus of krypton-89.

(4)

- (c) Use words from the box to complete the following sentence.

The words may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

(2)

alpha	atom	beta
molecule	neutron	nucleus

During nuclear fission, a uranium-235 splits
when it absorbs a slow moving

- (d) There are many control rods in a nuclear reactor.

Explain how control rods are used to reduce the number of nuclear reactions in the reactor.

(2)

Nuclear fusion and nuclear fission

- 2 (a) The nucleus of a hydrogen atom can be represented by this symbol:



- (i) Complete this sentence by putting a cross (☒) in the box next to your answer.

The symbol shows that the nucleus consists of

(1)

- A** 1 proton and 1 neutron
- B** 1 proton only
- C** 1 neutron only
- D** 1 neutron and 1 electron.

- (ii) Two other isotopes of hydrogen are deuterium (D) and tritium (T).

Their nuclei can be represented by these symbols:



State how these symbols show that they are isotopes of hydrogen.

(1)

- (b) Nuclear fusion can occur if a deuterium and a tritium nucleus can be brought close enough to each other.

This fusion produces a helium nucleus and releases a neutron.

- (i) Compare the charges of a helium nucleus and a neutron.

(2)

- (ii) Nuclear fusion is an important process.
Scientists have said '*without nuclear fusion, there would be no life on Earth*'.

Explain why nuclear fusion is important to life on Earth.

(2)

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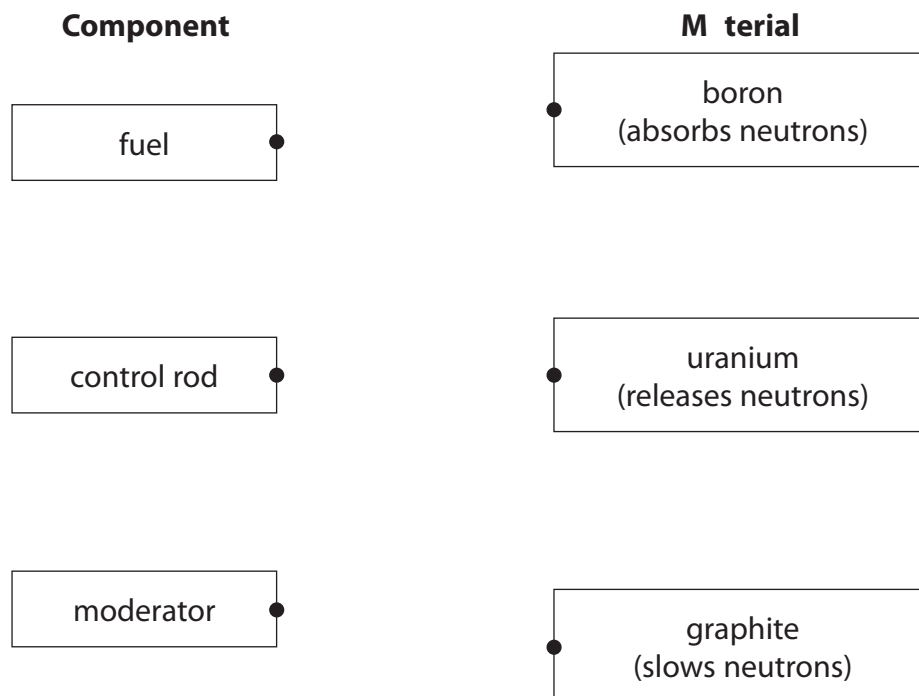
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Nuclear reactors

- 3 (a) Fast neutrons are released during nuclear fission.
- (i) Three different components of a nuclear fission reactor are shown.
Three different materials used in a nuclear fission reactor are also shown.

Draw one line from each component to the material it contains.

(2)



- (ii) Another type of nuclear reactor is a fusion reactor.
Nuclear fusion also releases fast neutrons.

Suggest why a nuclear fusion reactor does not need anything to slow these neutrons down.

(1)

Double alpha emission

4 Beryllium-9 is a stable isotope of beryllium.

(a) (i) State the meaning of the term **stable**.

(1)

(ii) Beryllium-9 has an atomic number of 4 and a mass number of 9.
A nucleus of this isotope can be described using this symbol.



Complete the sentence by putting a cross (☒) in the box next to your answer.

The number of neutrons in this nucleus is

(1)

- A** 4
- B** 5
- C** 9
- D** 13

(iii) Which one of these symbols describes the nucleus of a different isotope of beryllium?

Put a cross (☒) in the box next to your answer.

(1)



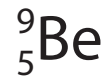
A



B



C

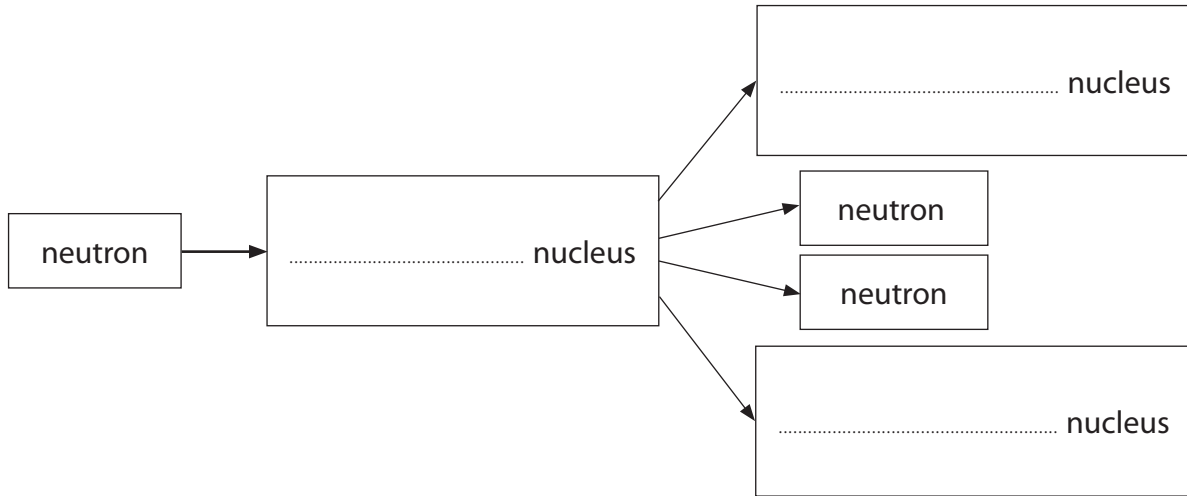


D

(b) A beryllium-9 nucleus absorbs a neutron.
After a short time the new nucleus splits into two neutrons and two alpha particles.

(i) Complete the flow chart for this reaction.

(2)



(ii) Compare this nuclear reaction with the fission of a uranium nucleus.

(3)

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(iii) A fission reaction can be the start of a chain reaction.

Describe what needs to happen next to produce a chain reaction.

(2)

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(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)