##

The table shows the average background radiation dose from various sources that a person living in Britain receives in one year.

Source of background radiation	Average amount each year in dose units
Buildings	50
Food anddrink	300
Medicaltreatments (including X-rays)	300
Radon gas	1250
Rocks	360
Space(cosmic rays)	240
TOTAL	2500

(a) Only **two** of the following statements are true.

Tick (✓) the boxes next to the true statements.

Half the average background radiation dose comes from radon gas. ☐

Everyone receives the same background radiation dose. ☐

Cosmic rays produce less background radiation than food and drink. ☐

(1)

(b) Most sources of background radiation are natural but some are artificial (man-made).

Which source of background radiation given in the table is artificial?

.....

(1)

(c) Each time a dental X-ray is taken, the patient receives about 20 units of radiation.

How many dental X-rays would give the yearly average dose for medical treatments?

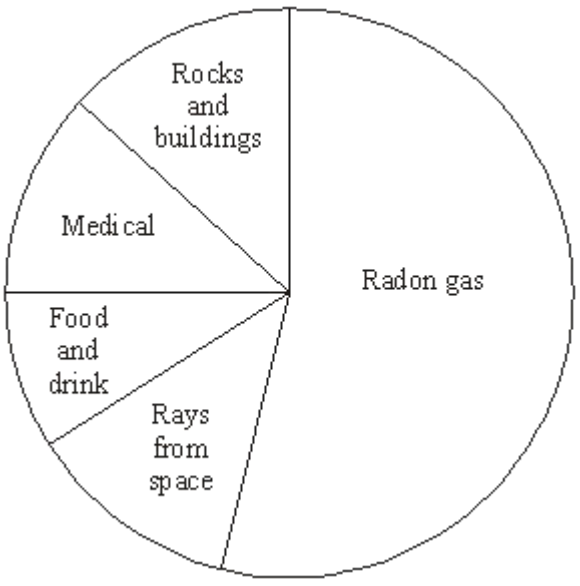
.....

.....

Number of X-rays = ...

(2)
(Total 4 marks)

Q2. Radiation is around us all of the time. The pie chart shows the sources of this radiation.



(i) What is the main source of this radiation?

.....

(1)

(ii) What name is given to the radiation that is around us all of the time?

.....

(1)

(Total 2 marks)

Q3. (a) The names of three types of nuclear radiation are given in **List A**. Some properties of these three types of radiation are given in **List B**.

Draw a straight line to link each type of radiation in **List A** to its correct property in **List B**. Draw only three lines.

List A Type of nuclear radiation	**List B** Property of radiation
	not deflected by an electric field
alpha	
	stopped by thin metal but not paper
beta	
	the most strongly ionising
gamma	
	will not harm living cells

(3)

(b) Nuclear radiation is given out from the centre of some types of atom.

What name is given to the centre of an atom? .....

(1)

(c) One of the substances in the table is used as a radioactive tracer. A hospital patient breathes in air containing the tracer. The radiation given out is measured by a doctor using a detector outside the patient's body.

Substance	**Radiation given out**	**Solid, liquid or gas**
X	alpha	gas
Y	gamma	gas

Z	gamma	solid

Which **one** of the substances, **X**, **Y** or **Z**, should be used as the tracer? .....

Give **two** reasons for your answer.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(3)

(d) Radiation can also be used to kill the bacteria on fresh food.

Give **one** reason why farmers, shop owners or consumers may want food to be treated with radiation.

.....

.....

(1)
(Total 8 marks)

Q4. (a) The names of three types of radiation are given in **List A**. Various properties of these three types of radiation are given in **List B**.

Draw a line to link each type of radiation in **List A** to its correct property in **List B**. Draw only **three** lines.

List A Type of radiation	List B Property of radiation
	not dangerous
alpha (α)	
	stopped by paper
beta (β)	
	travels at 300 000 000 m/s
gamma (γ)	
	travels up to 1 metre in air

(3)

(b) This sign warns people that a radioactive source is being used in a laboratory.

Why is it important to warn people that a radioactive source is being used?

.....

.....

(1)

(c) To study the blood flow in a patient's lungs, a doctor injects some technetium-99 compound into the patient. The gamma radiation given out by the technetium-99 atoms is detected using a gamma camera outside the patient's body.

Which statement gives the reason why gamma radiation is used? Put a tick (✓) in the box next to your choice.

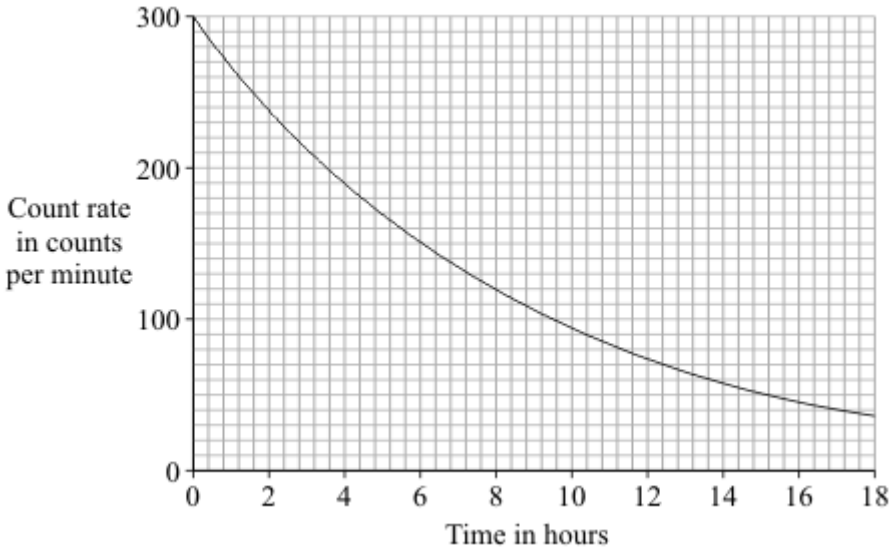
It can travel through a vacuum. ☐

It is not affected by a magnet. ☐

It can pass through the human body. ☐

(1)

(d) The graph shows how the count rate from a sample of technetium-99 changes with time.



Q5.(a) Sources of background radiation are either natural or man-made.

Which **two** of the sources listed in the box are *natural* sources of background radiation?

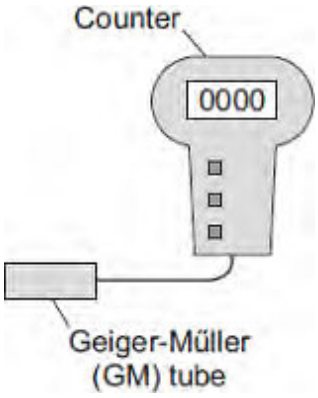
Draw a ring around each of your answers.

cosmic rays	**nuclear accidents**	**X-rays**	**radon gas**

(2)

(b) A teacher used a Geiger-Műller (GM) tube and counter to measure the background radiation in her laboratory. The teacher reset the counter to zero, waited one minute and then took the count reading. The teacher repeated this two more times.

The three readings taken by the teacher are given in the table.



Count
17
21
19

(i) The three readings are different.

What is the most likely reason for this?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

The teacher did not reset the counter to zero. ☐

Radioactive decay is a random process. ☐

The temperature in the laboratory changed. ☐

(1)

(ii) Calculate the mean (average) value of the three readings given in the table.

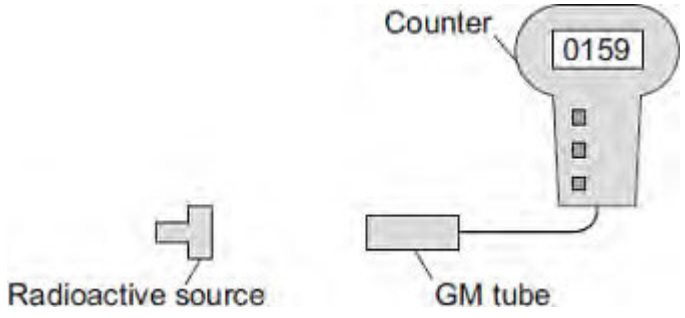
.....

Mean (average) value = ... counts

(1)

(iii) The diagram shows how the teacher used the GM tube and counter to measure the radiation emitted from a radioactive source.

The counter was reset to zero. The count after one minute was 159.



Calculate how many counts were due to the radiation from the radioactive source.

.....

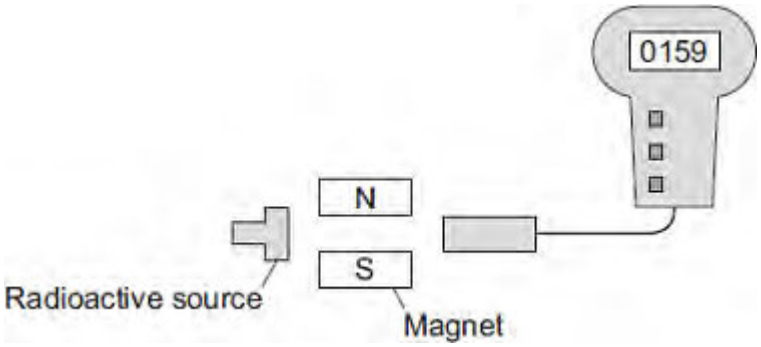
.....

Counts due to the radiation from the radioactive source = ...

(1)

(iv) The teacher then put a powerful magnet between the radioactive source and the GM tube.

The counter was reset to zero. The number on the counter shows the count after one minute.



What type of radiation was being emitted from the radioactive source?

Draw a ring around your answer.

alpha **beta** **gamma**

Explain the reason for your answer.

.....

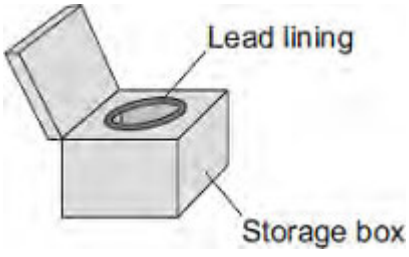
.....

.....

.....

(3)

(c) At the end of the lesson the teacher put the radioactive source back inside its storage box.



Why is the inside of the box lined with lead?

.....

.....

(1)

(d) Which **one** of the following questions **cannot** be answered by scientific study?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

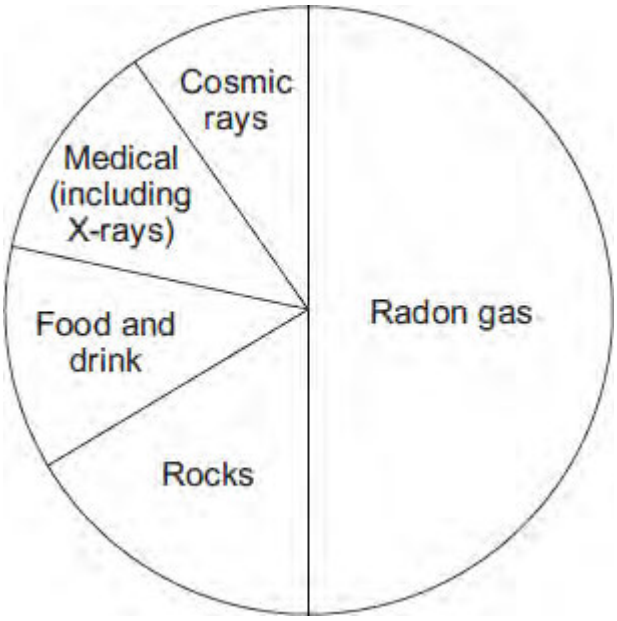
Where does background radiation come from? ☐

What is meant by the half-life of a radioactive source? ☐

Should radioactive waste be dumped in the oceans? ☐

(1)
(Total 10 marks)

Q6. The pie chart shows the average proportions of background radiation from various sources in the UK.



Three sources of background radiation are given in **List A**.
Statements about sources of background radiation are given in **List B**.

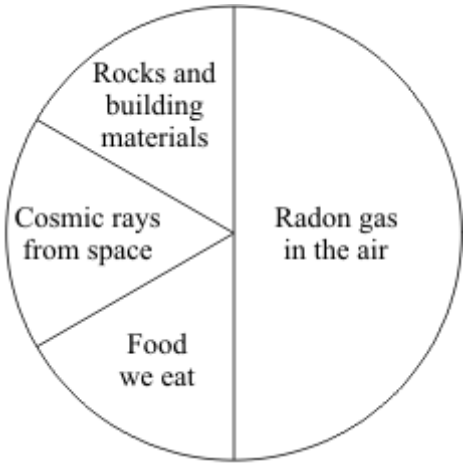
Draw **one** line to link each source of background radiation in **List A** to the statement about that source given in **List B**.

Draw only **three** lines.

List A	**List B**
	Are used to show broken bones.
X-rays	
	The radiation comes from outer space.
Cosmic rays	
	Comes from soil containing a radioactive isotope of potassium.
Radon gas	
	Gives about 50 % of all background radiation.

(Total 3 marks)

Q7. (a) The pie chart shows the average proportions of natural background radiation from various sources in one part of the UK.



(i) What proportion of the background radiation comes from radon gas?

.....

(1)

(ii) Suggest why our bodies are slightly radioactive.

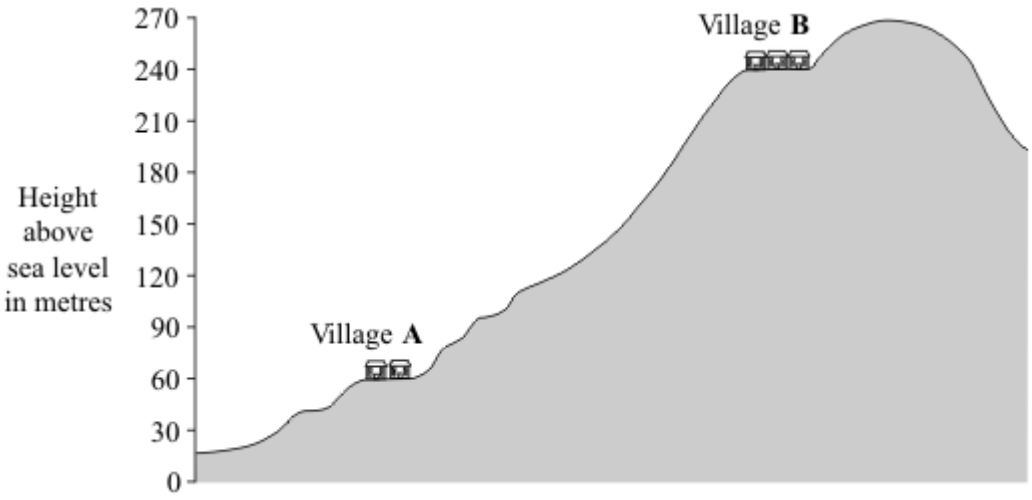
.....

.....

(1)

(b) The level of background radiation from cosmic rays is not the same everywhere. For every 30 metres above sea level, the amount of background radiation increases by one unit.

The diagram shows the position of two villages, **A** and **B**, built on a hill.



How is the amount of background radiation from cosmic rays different in village **A** compared to village **B**?

To obtain full marks you must include a calculation in your answer.

.....

.....

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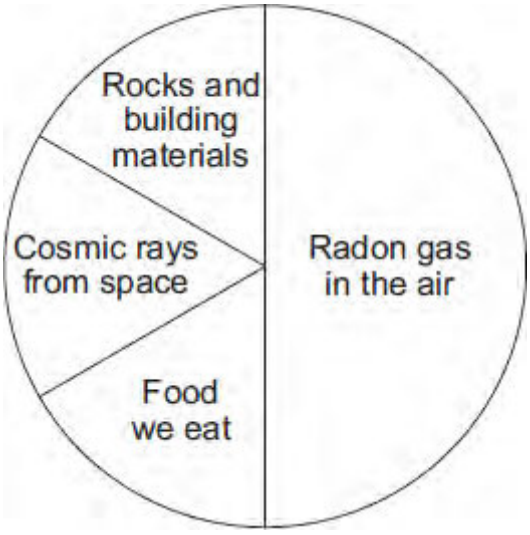
(3)
(Total 5 marks)

Q8. The pie chart shows the average proportions of natural background radiation from various sources in the UK.



(a) (i) Complete the following sentence.

On average, ... of the natural background radiation in the UK comes from radon gas.

(1)

(ii) Radon gas is found inside homes.

The table shows the results from measuring the level of radon gas inside four homes in one area of the UK.

Home	Level of radon gas in Bq per m^3 of air
1	25
2	75
3	210
4	46
Mean	89

One of the homes has a much higher level of radon gas than the other three homes.

What should be done to give a more reliable mean for the homes in this area of the UK?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to your answer.

ignore the data for home number 3 ☐

measure the radon gas level in more homes in this area ☐

include data for homes from different areas of the UK ☐

(1)

(b) Each atom of radon has 86 protons and 136 neutrons.

(i) How many electrons does each atom of radon have?

Draw a ring around your answer.

50 **86** **136** **222**

(1)

(ii) How many particles are there in the nucleus of a radon atom?

Draw a ring around your answer.

50 **86** **136** **222**

(1)
(Total 4 marks)

Q9. The table shows the average background radiation dose from various sources that a person living in the UK receives in one year.

Source of background radiation	Average radiation dose received each year in dose units
Cosmic rays (from space)	300
Food and drink	250
Medical treatments (including X-rays)	350
Radon gas	1250
Rocks	350
TOTAL	2500

(a) (i) A student looked at the data in the table and then wrote down four statements.

Only **two** of the statements are true.

Put a tick (✓) in the boxes next to the **two** true statements.

More than half of the average radiation dose comes from radon gas. ☐

On average, cosmic rays produce less background radiation than rocks. ☐

Everyone living in the UK receives the same background radiation dose. ☐

Having no X-rays reduces a person's radiation dose. ☐

(2)

(ii) Each time a chest X-ray is taken, the patient receives about 100 units of radiation.

How many chest X-rays would just exceed the yearly average dose for medical treatments?

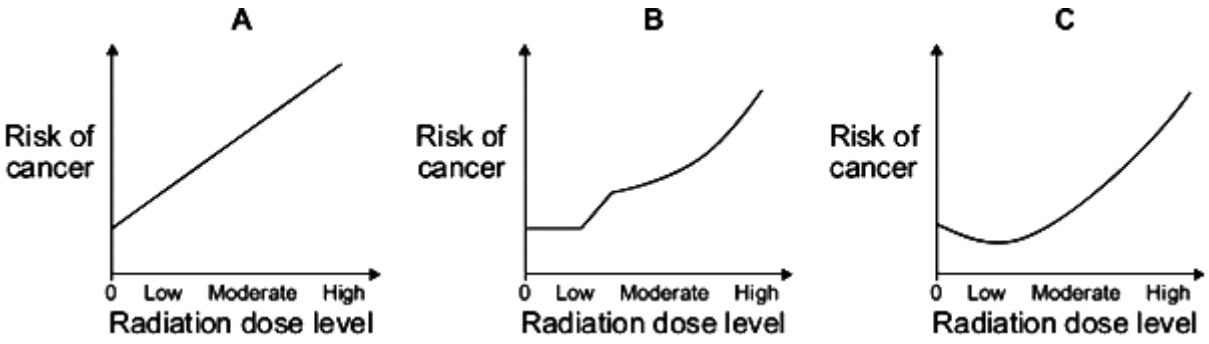
.....

Number of chest X-rays = ...

(2)

(b) Exposure to radiation can cause cancer.

The graphs, **A**, **B** and **C**, show three different ways that the exposure to radiation and the risk of getting cancer could be linked.



(i) What do all three of these graphs suggest happens to the risk of getting cancer when the radiation dose goes from moderate to high?

.....

.....

(1)

(ii) Some scientists believe that exposure to **low** radiation doses reduces the chance that a person will get cancer. This effect is called 'radiation hormesis'.

Which one of the graphs, **A**, **B** or **C**, shows 'radiation hormesis'?

Write your answer in the box. ☐

Give a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(c) Scientists did an experiment in which mice were exposed to different doses of

radiation.

The results from the experiment are given in the table.

Description of exposure	Percentage of mice getting cancer
Mice exposed to a low dose of radiation and then a high dose of radiation.	16%
Mice exposed to a high dose of radiation only.	46%

(i) Do the results from this experiment provide evidence to support 'radiation hormesis'?

Draw a ring around your answer. NO YES

Explain the reason for your answer.

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.....

(2)

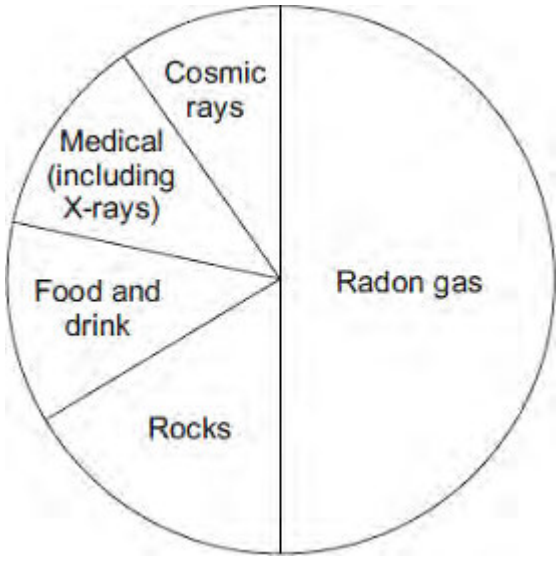
(ii) Complete the following sentence by drawing a ring around the correct word in the box.

	environmental	
Using animals in scientific experiments raises	ethical	ssues.
	social	

(1)

(Total 10 marks)

Q10. The pie chart shows the average proportions of background radiation from various sources in the UK.



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Draw **one** line to link each source of background radiation in **List A** to the statement about that source given in **List B**.

Draw only **three** lines.

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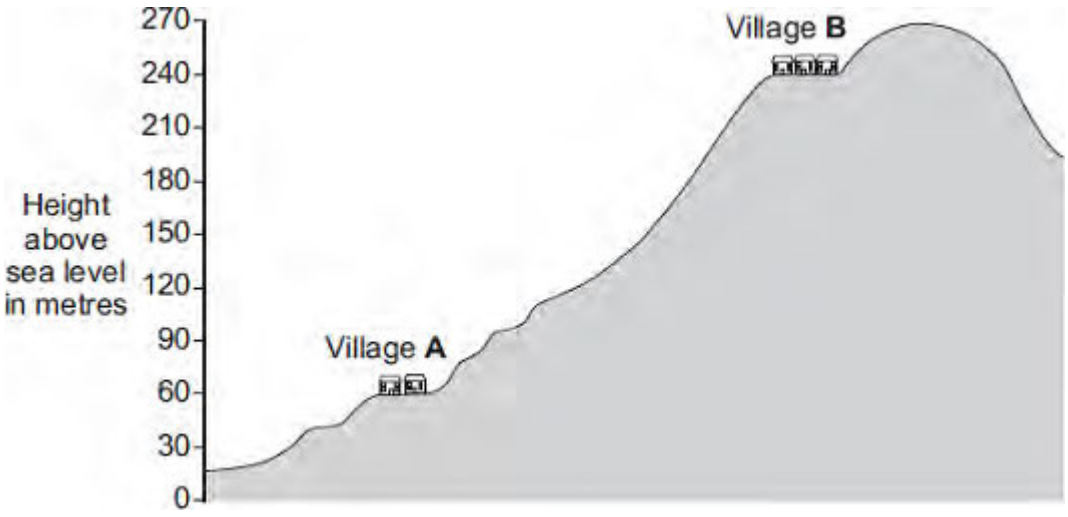
	Are used to show broken bones.
X-rays	
	The radiation comes from outer space.
Cosmic rays	
	Comes from soil containing a radioactive isotope of potassium.
Radon gas	
	On average gives 50% of all background radiation.

(3)

(b) The level of background radiation from cosmic rays is not the same everywhere.

For every 30 metres above sea level, the amount of background radiation increases by one unit.

The diagram shows the position of two villages, **A** and **B**, built on a hill.



How is the amount of background radiation from cosmic rays different in village **A** compared to village **B**?

To obtain full marks, you must include a calculation in your answer.

.....

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.....

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(3)
(Total 6 marks)