



ANSWER BOOK

Constituents of the atom

Particles · Year 12

AQA 3.2.1.1 · CIE 11.1 · OCR A 6.4.1

10 questions · 29 marks

NAVY EDITION

SECTION A · Warm-up

- A1** Proton: charge $+1.60 \times 10^{-19}$ C, relative mass 1. Neutron: charge 0, relative mass 1. [2]
Electron: charge -1.60×10^{-19} C, relative mass about $1/1836$.
- A2** Specific charge = $Q/m = (1.60 \times 10^{-19})/(1.67 \times 10^{-27}) = 9.58 \times 10^7$ C kg⁻¹. [2]
- A3** Isotopes are atoms of the same element (same number of protons, same Z) that have different numbers of neutrons, and so different mass numbers A. [2]

SECTION B · Standard

- B1** Specific charge = $(1.60 \times 10^{-19})/(9.11 \times 10^{-31}) = 1.76 \times 10^{11}$ C kg⁻¹. This is far larger than the proton's, because the electron has the same magnitude of charge but a much smaller mass. [3]
- B2** Protons: 6 ($Z = 6$). Neutrons: $A - Z = 14 - 6 = 8$. The neutral atom has 6 electrons. [3]
- B3** Charge = $2e = 3.2 \times 10^{-19}$ C, mass $\approx 4 \times 1.67 \times 10^{-27} = 6.68 \times 10^{-27}$ kg. Specific charge = 4.79×10^7 C kg⁻¹. [3]
- B4** Charge = $2 \times 1.60 \times 10^{-19} = 3.2 \times 10^{-19}$ C. Mass $\approx 16 \times 1.67 \times 10^{-27} = 2.67 \times 10^{-26}$ kg. Specific charge = 1.20×10^7 C kg⁻¹. [3]

SECTION C · Stretch

- C1** Protons: 92. Neutrons: $238 - 92 = 146$. Charge = $92e = 1.47 \times 10^{-17}$ C. Specific charge = $(92 \times 1.60 \times 10^{-19})/(238 \times 1.67 \times 10^{-27}) = 3.70 \times 10^7$ C kg⁻¹. [3]
- C2** Proton: $(1.60 \times 10^{-19})/(1.67 \times 10^{-27}) = 9.58 \times 10^7$ C kg⁻¹. Alpha: 4.79×10^7 C kg⁻¹. The proton's is greater (about twice), because the alpha has twice the charge but four times the mass. [3]
- C3** Specific charge is charge divided by mass. The electron carries the same magnitude of charge as the proton but has a mass roughly 1836 times smaller, so its charge-to-mass ratio is far larger than that of the proton or the (uncharged) neutron. [3]