

### Question 5

QUESTION	ANSWERS	EXTRA INFORMATION	MARK	AO / SPEC. REF.
<b>05.1</b>	<b>Level 3:</b> detailed description of chain reaction and function of control rods, including absorption of neutrons to reduce rate of emitted neutrons causing fissions, or ratio 1:1		5–6	AO2 4.4.4.1
	<b>Level 2:</b> detailed description of chain reaction and some understanding of control rods shown.		3–4	
	<b>Level 1:</b> Simple description of chain reaction, or control rods.		1–2	
	No relevant content.		0	
	<b>Indicative content</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neutron absorbed by nucleus of nuclear fuel (uranium/ plutonium).</li> <li>• Nucleus splits into two smaller nuclei releasing energy and 2–3 further neutrons.</li> <li>• Fission neutrons can fission other nuclei and the reaction progresses into a chain reaction.</li> <li>• Control rods are made of cadmium or boron.</li> <li>• They can absorb neutrons without undergoing fission.</li> <li>• Rods are inserted in the reactor core deep enough to cause one further fission for each nucleus that splits/ to control the reaction.</li> </ul>			
<b>05.2</b>	Advantage:		1	AO1 4.1.3 4.4.2.4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very high power output</li> </ul> Disadvantage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear waste difficult to store safely</li> <li>• Large decommissioning costs</li> <li>• Risks of nuclear disasters, e.g. Fukushima/Chernobyl</li> </ul>		1	
<b>05.3</b>	Tick in the box with the third option: (✓) Nuclear fusion is the merging of two light nuclei to form a heavier nucleus. The mass of the product nucleus is smaller than the combined mass of the two lighter nuclei.		1	AO1 4.4.4.2
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>9</b>	