

Nuclear Changes Section 1 Radioactivity Answer Key

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Structure of Atomic Nuclei YPD-BOOKS

This book is the product of a congressionally mandated study to examine the feasibility of eliminating the use of highly enriched uranium (HEU) in reactor fuel, reactor targets, and medical isotope production facilities. The book focuses primarily on the use of HEU for the production of the medical isotope molybdenum-99 (Mo-99), whose decay product, technetium-99m ($Tc-99m$), is used in the majority of medical diagnostic imaging procedures in the United States, and secondarily on the use of HEU for research and test reactor fuel. The supply of Mo-99 in the U.S. is likely to be unreliable until newer production sources come online. The reliability of the current supply system is an important medical isotope concern; this book concludes that achieving a cost difference of less than 10 percent in facilities that will need to convert from HEU- to LEU-based Mo-99 production is much less important than is reliability of supply.

Fundamentals of Radiation Materials Science

National Academies Press

The publication of this fourth edition, more than ten years on from the publication of Radiation Therapy Physics third edition, provides a comprehensive and valuable update to the educational offerings in this field. Led by a new team of highly esteemed authors, building on Dr Hendee's tradition, Hendee's Radiation Therapy Physics offers a succinctly written, fully modernised update. Radiation physics has undergone many changes in the past ten years: intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) has become a routine method of radiation treatment delivery, digital imaging has replaced film-screen imaging for localization and verification, image-guided radiation therapy (IGRT) is frequently used, in many centers proton therapy has become a viable mode of radiation therapy, new approaches have been introduced to radiation therapy quality assurance and safety that focus more on process analysis rather than specific performance testing, and the explosion in patient- and machine-related data has necessitated an increased awareness of the role of informatics in radiation therapy. As such, this edition reflects the huge advances made over the last ten years. This book: Provides state of the art content throughout Contains four brand new chapters; image-guided therapy, proton radiation therapy, radiation therapy informatics, and quality and safety improvement Fully revised and expanded imaging chapter

discusses the increased role of digital imaging and computed tomography (CT) simulation The chapter on quality and safety contains content in support of new residency training requirements Includes problem and answer sets for self-test This edition is essential reading for radiation oncologists in training, students of medical physics, medical dosimetry, and anyone interested in radiation therapy physics, quality, and safety.

Occupational Outlook Handbook Prentice Hall

Marie Curie discovered radium and went on to lead the scientific community in studying the theory behind and the uses of radioactivity. She left a vast legacy to future scientists through her research, her teaching, and her contributions to the welfare of humankind. She was the first person to win two Nobel Prizes, yet upon her death in 1934, Albert Einstein was moved to say, "Marie Curie is, of all celebrated beings, the only one whom fame has not corrupted." She was a physicist, a wife and mother, and a groundbreaking professional woman. This biography is an inspirational and exciting story of scientific discovery and personal commitment. Oxford Portraits in Science is an on-going series of scientific biographies for young adults. Written by top scholars and writers, each biography examines the personality of its subject as well as the thought process leading to his or her discoveries. These illustrated biographies combine accessible technical information with compelling personal stories to portray the scientists whose work has shaped our understanding of the natural world.

Radiation Effects Design Handbook. Section 1 - Semiconductor Diodes CreateSpace

Origin of Nuclear Science; Nuclei, Isotopes and Isotope Separation; Nuclear Mass and Stability; Unstable Nuclei and Radioactive Decay; Radionuclides in Nature; Absorption of Nuclear Radiation; Radiation Effects on Matter; Detection and Measurement Techniques; Uses of Radioactive Tracers; Cosmic Radiation and Elementary Particles; Nuclear Structure; Energetics of Nuclear Reactions; Particle Accelerators; Mechanics and Models of Nuclear Reactions; Production of Radionuclides; The Transuranium Elements; Thermonuclear Reactions: the Beginning and the Future; Radiation Biology and Radiation Protection; Principles of Nuclear Power; Nuclear Power Reactors; Nuclear Fuel Cycle; Behavior of Radionuclides in the Environment; Appendices; Solvent Extraction Separations; Answers to Exercises; Isotope Chart; Periodic Table of the Elements; Quantities and Units; Fundamental Constants; Energy Conversion Factors; Element and Nuclide Index; Subject Index.

Medical Isotope Production Without Highly Enriched Uranium

National Academies Press

The complexity and vulnerability of the human body has driven the development of a diverse range of diagnostic and therapeutic techniques in modern medicine. The Nuclear Medicine procedures of Positron Emission Tomography (PET), Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT) and Radionuclide Therapy are well-established in clinical practice and are founded upon the principles of radiation physics. This book will offer an insight into the physics of nuclear medicine by explaining the principles of radioactivity, how radionuclides are produced and administered as radiopharmaceuticals to the body and how radiation can be detected and used to produce images for diagnosis. The treatment of diseases such as thyroid cancer, hyperthyroidism and lymphoma by radionuclide therapy will also be explored.

Radiochemistry and Nuclear Chemistry Oxford University Press

Neutron-capture prompt-gamma activation analysis (PGAA) is particularly valuable as a non-destructive nuclear method in the measurement of elements that do not form neutron capture products with delayed gamma ray emissions. Inaccurate and incomplete data have been a significant hindrance in the qualitative and quantitative analysis of complicated capture gamma spectra by means of PGAA. This database was produced to improve the quality and quantity of required data in order to make possible the reliable application of PGAA in fields such as materials science, geology, mining, archaeology, environment, food analysis and medicine. The database provides a variety of tables for all natural elements (from H to U) including the following data: isotopic composition, thermal radiative cross-section (total and partial), Westcott g-factors, energy of the gamma rays (prompt and delayed), decay mode, half-life and branching ratios. The CD-ROM included in this publication contains the database, the retrieval system and important electronic documents related to the project.--Publisher's description.

Infinite Jest Alpha Science Int'l Ltd.

The decay product of the medical isotope molybdenum-99 (Mo-99), technetium-99m (Tc-99m), and associated medical isotopes iodine-131 (I-131) and xenon-133 (Xe-133) are used worldwide for medical diagnostic imaging or therapy. The United States consumes about half of the world's supply of Mo-99, but there has been no domestic (i.e., U.S.-based) production of this isotope since the late 1980s. The United States imports Mo-99 for domestic use from Australia, Canada, Europe, and South Africa. Mo-99 and Tc-99m cannot be stockpiled for use because of their short half-lives. Consequently, they must be routinely produced and delivered to medical imaging centers. Almost all Mo-99 for medical use is produced by irradiating highly enriched uranium (HEU) targets in research reactors, several of which are over 50 years old and are approaching the end of their operating lives. Unanticipated and extended shutdowns of some of these old reactors have resulted in severe Mo-99 supply shortages in the United States and other countries. Some of these shortages have disrupted the delivery of medical care. Molybdenum-99 for Medical Imaging examines the production and utilization of Mo-99 and associated medical isotopes, and provides recommendations for medical use.

Chemistry Springer Science & Business Media

Brief summaries are given of the progress of work in the following areas: Cyclotron operation; knockout reactions; neutron total cross sections; n-p total cross sections; biological uses of proton beams; space radiation studies; measurement of cross sections with neutrons as targets; nuclear resonance in solid H₂; application of synchrotron radiation; directional correlations and Mossbauer effect; studies of resonant absorption of Sn119 at low temperatures; masses of isotopes; induced changes in radioactive decay constants; nuclear interactions in molecules; atomic hydrogen maser.

Nuclear Medicine Physics BoD – Books on Demand

The problem of alpha decay is considered when the interior potential is exactly a square well (the CSW model of Part 1 of this discussion) by examining the change with time of an initial nonstationary wave function. Although not required by the

method, the problem is restricted to describe the emission of a single group of particles. The resulting necessary properties of the initial function are considered. Self-consistency is demonstrated by showing that two formally different expressions for the decay constant agree to ca. 0.0001 percent. It is found that the less general derivations given by Bethe and Preston are correct for the case considered; their expressions for the decay constant can be brought into agreement with that obtained here by the removal of numerical approximations from their derivations. A method for computing nuclear radii from the results obtained here is given, and some numerical comparison are made.

Molybdenum-99 for Medical Imaging IAEA

A recipient of the PROSE 2017 Honorable Mention in Chemistry & Physics, *Radioactivity: Introduction and History, From the Quantum to Quarks, Second Edition* provides a greatly expanded overview of radioactivity from natural and artificial sources on earth, radiation of cosmic origins, and an introduction to the atom and its nucleus. The book also includes historical accounts of the lives, works, and major achievements of many famous pioneers and Nobel Laureates from 1895 to the present. These leaders in the field have contributed to our knowledge of the science of the atom, its nucleus, nuclear decay, and subatomic particles that are part of our current knowledge of the structure of matter, including the role of quarks, leptons, and the bosons (force carriers). Users will find a completely revised and greatly expanded text that includes all new material that further describes the significant historical events on the topic dating from the 1950s to the present. Provides a detailed account of nuclear radiation – its origin and properties, the atom, its nucleus, and subatomic particles including quarks, leptons, and force carriers (bosons) Includes fascinating biographies of the pioneers in the field, including captivating anecdotes and insights Presents meticulous accounts of experiments and calculations used by pioneers to confirm their findings

Use of Gamma Radiation Techniques in Peaceful Applications

Amer Chemical Society

The principal goals of the study were to articulate the scientific rationale and objectives of the field and then to take a long-term strategic view of U.S. nuclear science in the global context for setting future directions for the field. *Nuclear Physics: Exploring the Heart of Matter* provides a long-term assessment of an outlook for nuclear physics. The first phase of the report articulates the scientific rationale and objectives of the field, while the second phase provides a global context for the field and its long-term priorities and proposes a framework for progress through 2020 and beyond. In the second phase of the study, also developing a framework for progress through 2020 and beyond, the committee carefully considered the balance between universities and government facilities in terms of research and workforce development and the role of international collaborations in leveraging future investments. Nuclear physics today is a diverse field, encompassing research that spans dimensions from a tiny fraction of the volume of the individual particles (neutrons and protons) in the atomic nucleus to the enormous scales of astrophysical objects in the cosmos. *Nuclear Physics: Exploring the Heart of Matter* explains the research objectives, which include the desire not only to better understand the nature of matter interacting at the nuclear level, but also to describe the state of the universe that existed at the big bang. This report explains how the universe can now be studied in the most advanced colliding-beam accelerators, where strong forces are the dominant interactions, as well as the nature of neutrinos.

Advances in Nuclear Science and Technology Oxford University Press

Holland-Frei *Cancer Medicine*, Ninth Edition, offers a balanced view of the most current knowledge of cancer science and clinical oncology practice. This all-new edition is the consummate reference source for medical oncologists, radiation oncologists, internists, surgical oncologists, and others who treat cancer patients. A translational perspective throughout, integrating cancer biology with cancer management providing an in depth understanding

of the disease An emphasis on multidisciplinary, research-driven patient care to improve outcomes and optimal use of all appropriate therapies Cutting-edge coverage of personalized cancer care, including molecular diagnostics and therapeutics Concise, readable, clinically relevant text with algorithms, guidelines and insight into the use of both conventional and novel drugs Includes free access to the Wiley Digital Edition providing search across the book, the full reference list with web links, illustrations and photographs, and post-publication updates

Quarterly Progress Report, 1 December 1967-29 February 1968

Butterworth-Heinemann

With contributions by leading quantum physicists, philosophers and historians, this comprehensive A-to-Z of quantum physics provides a lucid understanding of key concepts of quantum theory and experiment. It covers technical and interpretational aspects alike, and includes both traditional and new concepts, making it an indispensable resource for concise, up-to-date information about the many facets of quantum physics.

Radiation and Reason Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission

"Radiation detection is key to experimental nuclear physics as well as underpinning a wide range of applications in nuclear decommissioning, homeland security and medical imaging. This book presents the state-of-the-art in radiation detection of light and heavy ions, beta particles, gamma rays and neutrons. The underpinning physics of different detector technologies is presented, and their performance is compared and contrasted. Detector technology likely to be encountered in contemporary international laboratories is also emphasized. There is a strong focus on experimental design and mapping detector technology to the needs of a particular measurement problem. This book will be invaluable to PhD students in experimental nuclear physics and nuclear technology, as well as undergraduate students encountering projects based on radiation detection for the first time. Part of IOP Series in Nuclear Spectroscopy and Nuclear Structure." -- Prové de l'editor.

Chemistry 2e John Wiley & Sons

This is a positive and accessible account of the effect of radiation on life that brings good news for the future of mankind. For more than half a century the view that radiation represents an extreme hazard has been accepted. This book challenges that view by facing the question "How dangerous is ionising radiation?" Briefly the answer is that radiation is about a thousand times less hazardous than suggested by current safety standards. For many this will come as a surprise and then quickly raise a second question "Why are people so worried about radiation?" This is the out-of-date result of Cold War politics combined with a concern about radiation that was appropriate in an earlier age when the scientific understanding was limited. In the book these answers are explained in accessible language and related directly to modern scientific evidence and understanding, for instance the high levels of radiation used to the benefit of health in every major hospital. Four facts illustrate the need for a new understanding. 1. The radiation levels in the nuclear waste storage hall at Sellafield, UK are so low (1 micro-sievert per hour) that anyone would have to stay there for a million hours to receive the same dose that any patient on a course of radiotherapy treatment receives to their healthy tissue in a single day (1 sievert or gray). 2. The radiation dose experienced by the survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs caused 0.6% to die of radiation-induced cancer between 1950 and 2000, that is about 1/20 of the chance of dying of cancer anyway and less than the chance of being killed on US highways in that period. 3. The wildlife at Chernobyl today is reported to be thriving, despite being radioactive. 4. The mortality of UK radiation workers before age 85 from all cancers is 15-20% lower than comparable groups. The case for a complete change in attitude towards radiation safety is unrelated to the effects of climate change. But the realisation that radiation and nuclear energy are much safer than is usually supposed is of extreme importance to the current discussion of alternatives to fossil fuels and their relative costs.

Capabilities of Nuclear Weapons. Part 2. Damage Criteria. Change 1.

Chapter 5. Nuclear Radiation Phenomena. Sanitized Back Bay Books

The two decades between the first and second world wars saw the emergence of nuclear physics as the dominant field of experimental and theoretical physics, owing to the work of an international cast of gifted physicists. Prominent among them were Ernest Rutherford, George Gamow, the husband and wife team of Frédéric and Irène Joliot-Curie, John Cockcroft and Ernest Walton, Gregory Breit and Eugene Wigner, Lise Meitner and Otto Robert Frisch, the brash Ernest Lawrence, the prodigious Enrico Fermi, and the incomparable Niels Bohr. Their experimental and theoretical work arose from a quest to understand nuclear phenomena; it was not motivated by a desire to find a practical application for nuclear energy. In this sense, these physicists lived in an 'Age of Innocence'. They did not, however, live in isolation. Their research reflected their idiosyncratic personalities; it was shaped by the physical and intellectual environments of the countries and institutions in which they worked. It was also buffeted by the political upheavals after the Great War: the punitive postwar treaties, the runaway inflation in Germany and Austria, the Great Depression, and the intellectual migration from Germany and later from Austria and Italy. Their pioneering experimental and theoretical achievements in the interwar period therefore are set within their personal, institutional, and political contexts. Both domains and their mutual influences are conveyed by quotations from autobiographies, biographies, recollections, interviews, correspondence, and other writings of physicists and historians.

Holland-Frei Cancer Medicine Academic Press

Emphasises on contemporary applications and an intuitive problem-solving approach that helps students discover the exciting potential of chemical science. This book incorporates fresh applications from the three major areas of modern research: materials, environmental chemistry, and biological science.

The Science of the Cold Fusion Phenomenon National Academies Press

This publication provides the basis for the education of medical physicists initiating their university studies in the field of nuclear medicine. The handbook includes 20 chapters and covers topics relevant to nuclear medicine physics, including basic physics for nuclear medicine, radionuclide production, imaging and non-imaging detectors, quantitative nuclear medicine, internal dosimetry in clinical practice and radionuclide therapy. It provides, in the form of a syllabus, a comprehensive overview of the basic medical physics knowledge required for the practice of medical physics in modern nuclear medicine.

John Wiley & Sons

A highly practical reference for health physicists and other professionals, addressing practical problems in radiation protection, this new edition has been completely revised, updated and supplemented by such new sections as log-normal distribution and digital radiography, as well as new chapters on internal radiation dose and the environmental transport of radionuclides. Designed for readers with limited as well as basic science backgrounds, the handbook presents clear, thorough and up-to-date explanations of the basic physics necessary. It provides an overview of the major discoveries in radiation physics, plus extensive discussion of radioactivity, including sources and materials, as well as calculational methods for radiation exposure, comprehensive appendices and more than 400 figures. The text draws substantially on current resource data available, which is cross-referenced to standard compendiums, providing decay schemes and emission energies for approximately 100 of the most common radionuclides encountered by practitioners. Excerpts from the Chart of the Nuclides, activation cross sections, fission yields, fission-product chains, photon attenuation coefficients, and nuclear masses are also provided. Throughout, the author emphasizes applied concepts and carefully illustrates all topics using real-world examples as well as exercises. A much-needed working resource for health physicists and other radiation protection professionals.

Introduction to Radiation Research & Education Assn

A NEWER EDITION OF THIS TITLE IS AVAILABLE. SEE ISBN: 978-0-7386-0427-5 Our savvy test experts show you the way to master the test and score higher. This new and fully expanded edition examines all AP Chemistry areas including in-depth coverage of solutions, stoichiometry, kinetics, and thermodynamics. The comprehensive review covers every possible exam topic: the structure of matter, the states of matter, chemical reactions, and descriptive chemistry. Features 6 full-length practice exams with all answers thoroughly explained. Follow up your study with REA's test-taking strategies, powerhouse drills and study schedule that get you ready for test day. DETAILS - Comprehensive, up-to-date subject review of every AP Chemistry topic used in the AP exam - Study schedule tailored to your needs - Packed with proven key exam tips, insights and advice - 6 full-length practice exams. All exam answers are fully detailed with easy-to-follow, easy-to-grasp explanations. TABLE OF CONTENTS About Research & Education Association Preface About the Test Scoring Contacting the AP Program AP CHEMISTRY COURSE REVIEW CHAPTER 1 - THE STRUCTURE OF MATTER A. ATOMIC PROPERTIES 1. The Atomic Theory and Evidence for the Atomic Theory 2. Chemical and Physical Approaches to Atomic Weight Determination 3. Atomic Number and Mass Number, Isotopes, Mass Spectroscopy 4. Electron Energy Levels 5. The Periodic Table and Periodic Relationships: Symbols, Radii, Ionization Energy, Electron Affinity, Oxidation States B. BONDING 1. Types of Bonds 2. Effects of Bonding Forces on States, Structures, and Properties of Matter 3. Polarity and Electronegativity 4. Geometry of Ions, Molecules, and Coordination Complexes 5. Molecular Models C. NUCLEAR CHEMISTRY, NUCLEAR EQUATIONS, HALF-LIVES, RADIOACTIVITY CHAPTER 2 - STATES OF MATTER A. GASES 1. Ideal Gas Laws 2. Kinetic Molecular Theory B. LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS 1. Kinetic-Molecular View of Liquids and Solids 2. Phase Diagram 3. Changes of State, Critical Phenomena 4. Structure of Crystals C. SOLUTIONS 1. Types of Solutions 2. Factors Affecting Solubility 3. Ways of Expressing Concentrations 4. Colligative Properties 5. Interionic Attractions CHAPTER 3 - REACTIONS A. TYPES 1. Forming and Cleaving Covalent Bonds 2. Precipitation 3. Oxidation and Reduction B. STOICHIOMETRY 1. Recognizing the Presence of Ionic and Molecular Species 2. Balancing Chemical Equations 3. Weight and Volume Relationships C. EQUILIBRIUM 1. Dynamic Equilibrium Both Physical and Chemical 2. The Relationship Between K_p and K_c 3. Equilibrium Constants for Reactions in Solutions D. KINETICS 1. Rate of Reaction 2. Reaction Order 3. Temperature Changes and Effect on Rate 4. Activation Energy 5. Mechanism of a Reaction E. THERMODYNAMICS 1. State Functions 2. The First Law of Thermodynamics 3. The Second Law of Thermodynamics 4. Change in Free Energy CHAPTER 4 - DESCRIPTIVE CHEMISTRY 1. Horizontal, Vertical, and Diagonal Relationships in the Periodic Table 2. Chemistry of the Main Groups and Transition Elements and Representatives of Each 3. Organic Chemistry 4. Structural Isomerism PRACTICE EXAMS AP CHEMISTRY EXAM I AP CHEMISTRY EXAM II AP CHEMISTRY EXAM III AP CHEMISTRY EXAM IV AP CHEMISTRY EXAM V AP CHEMISTRY EXAM VI FORMULAS AND TABLES EXCERPT About Research & Education Association Research & Education Association (REA) is an organization of educators, scientists, and engineers specializing in various academic fields. Founded in 1959 with the

purpose of disseminating the most recently developed scientific information to groups in industry, government, high schools, and universities, REA has since become a successful and highly respected publisher of study aids, test preps, handbooks, and reference works. REA's Test Preparation series includes study guides for all academic levels in almost all disciplines. Research & Education Association publishes test preps for students who have not yet completed high school, as well as high school students preparing to enter college. Students from countries around the world seeking to attend college in the United States will find the assistance they need in REA's publications. For college students seeking advanced degrees, REA publishes test preps for many major graduate school admission examinations in a wide variety of disciplines, including engineering, law, and medicine. Students at every level, in every field, with every ambition can find what they are looking for among REA's publications. While most test preparation books present practice tests that bear little resemblance to the actual exams, REA's series presents tests that accurately depict the official exams in both degree of difficulty and types of questions. REA's practice tests are always based upon the most recently administered exams, and include every type of question that can be expected on the actual exams. REA's publications and educational materials are highly regarded and continually receive an unprecedented amount of praise from professionals, instructors, librarians, parents, and students. Our authors are as diverse as the fields represented in the books we publish. They are well-known in their respective disciplines and serve on the faculties of prestigious high schools, colleges, and universities throughout the United States and Canada. PREFACE This book provides an accurate and complete representation of the Advanced Placement Examination in Chemistry. Our six practice exams are based on the most recently administered Advanced Placement Chemistry Exams. Each exam is three hours in length and includes every type of question that can be expected on the actual exam. Following each exam is an answer key complete with detailed explanations designed to clarify and contextualize the material. By completing all six exams and studying the explanations which follow, you can discover your strengths and weaknesses and thereby become well prepared for the actual exam. The formulas and tables for the AP Chemistry Exam can be found at the back of this book, beginning on page 417. You will be provided these formulas and tables when you take the actual exam. You should also use this material when taking the practice tests in this book. ABOUT THE TEST The Advanced Placement Chemistry Examination is offered each May at participating schools and multi-school centers throughout the world. The Advanced Placement Program is designed to allow high school students to pursue college-level studies while attending high school. The participating colleges, in turn, grant credit and/or advanced placement to students who do well on the examinations. The Advanced Placement Chemistry course is designed to be the equivalent of a college introductory chemistry course, often taken by chemistry majors in their first year of college. Since the test covers a broad range of topics, no student is expected to answer all of the questions correctly. The exam is divided into two sections: 1) Multiple-choice: Composed of 75 multiple-choice questions designed to test your ability to recall and understand a broad range of chemical concepts and calculations. This section constitutes 45% of the final grade and you are allowed 90 minutes for this portion of the exam. Calculators are not permitted for this section of the exam. 2) Free-response section: Composed of several comprehensive problems and essay topics. This section constitutes 55% of the final grade

and the student is allowed 90 minutes for this portion of the exam. You may choose from the questions provided. These problems and essays are designed to test your ability to think clearly and to present ideas in a logical, coherent fashion. You can bring an electronic hand-held calculator for use on the 40-minute free-response section. Essay and chemical-reaction questions comprise the last 50 minutes of the test, during which calculators are not permitted. A final note about calculators: Most hand-held models are allowed in the test center; the only notable exceptions are those with typewriter-style (QWERTY) keypads. If you are unsure if your calculator is permitted, check with your teacher or Educational Testing Service.

SCORING The multiple-choice section of the exam is scored by crediting each correct answer with one point, and deducting only partial credit (one-fourth of a point) for each incorrect answer. Omitted questions receive neither a credit nor a deduction. The essay section is scored by a group of more than 1,000 college and high school educators familiar with the AP Program. These graders evaluate the accuracy and coherence of the essays accordingly. The grades given for the essays are combined with the results of the multiple-choice section, and the total raw score is then converted to the program's five-point scale: 5 - Extremely well qualified 4 - Well qualified 3 - Qualified 2 - Possibly qualified