| Name: |
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College Chemistry Nuclear Quiz/Test Review

- 1. What happens to the mass number and the atomic number of an element when it undergoes alpha decay?
- 2. What happens to the mass number and the atomic number of an element when it undergoes beta decay?
- 3. What happens to the mass number and the atomic number of an element when it captures a proton?
- 4. What happens to the mass number and the atomic number of an element when it captures a neutron?
- 5. By what process does thorium-230 decay to radium-226?
- 6. The alpha decay of what isotope of what element produces lead-206?
- 7. Radium undergoes alpha decay. The product of this reaction also undergoes alpha decay. What is the product of this second decay reaction?
- 8. ⁴¹Ca decays by electron capture. The product of this reaction undergoes alpha decay. What is the product of this second decay reaction?
- 9. Bombardment of uranium-235 with a neutron generates tellurium-135, 3 neutrons, and ______.
- 10. The reaction shown below is responsible for creating ¹⁴C in the atmosphere. What is the bombarding particle?

$$\frac{14}{7}$$
N + ____ $\rightarrow \frac{14}{6}$ C + $\frac{1}{1}$ H

- 11. How many neutrons are emitted when a californium-249 nucleus is bombarded with a carbon-12 nucleus to produce a $\frac{257}{104}$ Rf nucleus?
- 12. ¹³¹I has a half-life of 8.04 days. Assuming you start with a 1.53 mg sample of ¹³¹I, how many mg will remain after 16.08 days?
- 13. All atoms of a given element have the same .
- 14. The beta decay of cesium-137 has a half-life of 30.0 years. How many years must pass to reduce a 25 mg sample of cesium 137 to 6.25 mg?
- 15. What isotope of what element is produced if krypton-81 undergoes beta decay?
- 16. Electrons do not exist in the nucleus, yet beta emission is ejection of electrons from the nucleus. How does this happen?

Name: KEY

College Chemistry Nuclear Quiz/Test Review

| | What happens to the mass number and the atomic number of an element when it undergoes alpha decay? |
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| | MN decreases by 4, AN decreases by 2. What, happens to the mass number and the atomic number of an element when it undergoes beta decay? |
| 2. | What happens to the mass number and the atomic number of an element when it undergoes beta decay? |
| | MN no change, AN moreases by |
| 3. | MN no change, AN mereases by 1 What happens to the mass number and the atomic number of an element when it captures a proton? |
| | MN increases by I AN increases by I What happens to the mass number and the atomic number of an element when it captures a neutron? |
| 4. | What happens to the mass number and the atomic number of an element when it captures a neutron? |
| •• | MN increases 691, AN no change |
| 5 | By what process does thorium-230 decay to radium-226? |
| J. | Alpha |
| c | The alpha decay of what isotope of what element produces lead-206? |
| Ο. | _ |
| | Po-210 |
| 7. | Radium undergoes alpha decay. The product of this reaction also undergoes alpha decay. What is the |
| | product of this second decay reaction? |
| | Polonium |
| | (0 (0) · 0 () |
| 8. | ⁴¹ Ca decays by electron capture. The product of this reaction undergoes alpha decay. What is the product of |
| - | this second decrease action 2 |
| | 41 0 - 4 / 3701 |
| | this second decay reaction? 41 $Ca + Ce \rightarrow 19$ $Ca + Ce \rightarrow 1$ |
| ٥ | Bombardment of uranium-235 with a neutron generates tellurium-135, 3 neutrons, and $\frac{9727}{40}$. |
| Э. | Bolibardinett of draffiditi-255 with a fleutroff generates telluliditi-155, 5 fleutroffs, and |
| 10 | The reaction shown below is responsible for creating ¹⁴ C in the atmosphere. What is the bombarding |
| 10. | |
| | particle? |
| | $\frac{14}{7}N + \frac{14}{6}C + \frac{1}{1}H \qquad (newtron)$ |
| | |
| 11. | How many neutrons are emitted when a californium-249 nucleus is bombarded with a carbon-12 nucleus to |
| | produce a $\frac{257}{104}$ Rf nucleus? $\frac{249}{98}$ Cf + $\frac{12}{6}$ C \Rightarrow $\frac{257}{104}$ Rf + $\frac{14}{0}$ |
| | 98 6 104 |
| 12. | 131 has a half-life of 8.04 days. Assuming you start with a 1.53 mg sample of 131 how many mg will remain |
| | after 16.08 days? |
| | 2 half lives -> 0.3825g remain |
| 13 | All stome of a given element have the same of a same of the same of the same of a satisfied |
| 13. | All atoms of a given element have the same <u>atomic # (# of. profons)</u> . The beta decay of cesium-137 has a half-life of 30.0 years. How many years must pass to reduce a 25 mg |
| 14. | some least decay of cestum-137 has a fian-file of 50.0 years. How many years must pass to reduce a 23 mg |
| | sample of cesium 137 to 6.25 mg? 25 -> 6.25mg is 2 half lives |
| | 60 years |
| | 60 years |
| 4- | |
| 15 | What isotope of what element is produced if krypton-81 undergoes beta decay? |
| | 36Kr -> -e + 37Rb |
| | • |
| 16. | Electrons do not exist in the nucleus, yet beta emission is ejection of electrons from the nucleus. How does |
| | this happen? A newtron decays rate a proton |
| | |
| | when it emits a beta particle. |
| | • |