### Mark – scheme for RADIOACTIVITY quiz:

- 1. Delta.
- 2. True
- 3. Gamma
- 4. Alpha particles
- **5. Beta decay** (Radioactive decay that emits energetic electrons is <u>called</u> <u>beta decay</u>. Beta decay comes in two varieties.  $\beta$  decay involves normal, negatively-charged electrons, while  $\beta$ + decay involves positively-charged electrons or positrons. The energetic electrons or positrons are called beta particles in this context.)
- 6. Alpha decay

# Q2: Complete the following nuclear equations (the question marks)

a. 
$$^{42}_{19}{
m K} \rightarrow ^{0}_{-1}{
m e}^{-} + ?$$

b. 
$$^{239}_{94} Pu \rightarrow ^{4}_{2} He^{2} + +?$$

c. 
$${}_{4}^{9}\mathrm{Be} \rightarrow {}_{4}^{9}\mathrm{Be} + ?$$

d. 
$$^{235}_{92}U \rightarrow ? + ^{231}_{90}Th$$

e. 
$${}_{3}^{6}\text{Li} \rightarrow {}_{2}^{4}\text{He}^{2+} + ?$$

f. 
$$? \rightarrow {}^{142}_{56} \text{Ba} + {}^{91}_{36} \text{Kr} + 3 {}^{1}_{0} \text{n}$$

## **Pre-lesson activity:**

- What is the atomic mass?
- Why we do not use the absolute atomic mass?
- How the relative atomic mass was calculated?
- What is the value of *amu*?
- Why the atomic masses in the periodic table are not necessarily whole numbers?

#### Theme of the lesson

## **Atomic mass**

# Learning objectives

- ✓ Calculate relative atomic, molecular and formula masses.
- ✓ Explain why the atomic masses in the periodic table are not necessarily whole numbers.
- Calculate relative isotopic ratios from molar mass.

## Success criteria

#### Student achieves if

- ✓ He/she will be able to calculate relative atomic, molecular and formula masses
- ✓ He/she can explain why the atomic masses in the periodic table are not necessarily whole numbers
- ✓ He/she will be able to calculate relative isotopic ratios from molar mass

# The relative atomic mass is calculated using the equation:

$$A_r = \frac{(\% \ of \ Isotope \ 1 \times mass \ of \ Isotope \ 1) + \ (\% \ of \ Isotope \ n \times mass \ of \ Isotope \ n)}{100}$$

So in the case of chlorine:

$$A_r = \frac{(25\% \ o \times 37) + (75\% \ o \times 35)}{100} = 35.5$$

**Task 1.** Calculate the relative atomic mass of oxygen if its absolute atomic mass is equal to  $26.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{kg}$ 

**Task 2**. What is the absolute atomic mass of sulfur atom?

**Task 3**. Calculate the average relative atomic mass for next isotopes of given elements:

- 69.2% <sup>63</sup><sub>29</sub>Cu and 30.8% <sup>65</sup><sub>29</sub>Cu
- 50% of  $^{79}_{35}$ Br and 50% of  $^{81}_{35}$ Br

**Task 4.** It is possible to do the reverse of a relative atomic mass calculation if you know the  $A_r$  which isotopes are present. (It involves a little bit of arithmetical algebra.) The  $A_r$  of boron is 10.81 and consists of only two isotopes,boron-10 and boron-11. Calculate the % composition of isotopes MS