

First Name: _____

Last Name: _____

L10 - Formative Quiz - Radioactivity

Use the following information to answer Q1:

Radioactive Decays

A scientist is conducting research into radioactive decay. Four different sources are allowed to decay. A variety of sensors are placed 4.25 meters away to detect the various forms of radioactive emissions.

Astatine-218 undergoes Alpha decay, emitting alpha radiation.

Lead-214 undergoes Beta-negative decay, emitting beta radiation.

Francium-222 undergoes Beta-positive decay, emitting beta radiation.

Polonium-210 undergoes gamma decay, emitting gamma radiation.

Q1: Which radioactive emission will reach the detectors first?

- a. Alpha radiation emitted from Astatine-218. → Helium nuclei
 - b. Beta-negative radiation emitted from Lead-214. → Electron
 - c. Beta-positive radiation emitted from Francium-222. → Positron
 - d. Gamma radiation emitted from Polonium-210. → EMR travels at the speed of light.
- } All particles travel less than the speed of light.

Q2: The half-life of iodine-131 is 8.04 days. What percentage of an iodine-131 sample will remain after 30 days?

(Record your **three digit** answer in the Numerical Response boxes below)

7	.	5	3
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$$\begin{aligned}
 N &= N_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \\
 &= 100 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{30 \div 8.04} \\
 &= 100 (0.07529\dots) \\
 &= 7.529285\dots \\
 &\approx 7.53\%
 \end{aligned}$$

KEY

Q3: The half-life of thorium-227 is 18.72 days. How many days are required for three-fourths of a given amount to decay?

- a. 7.77 days
- b. 14.04 days
- c. 18.72 days
- (d) 37.44 days

$\frac{3}{4}$ decays? So $\frac{1}{4}$ left. It halved twice.

$$2 \times (18.72 \text{ days}) = 37.44 \text{ days}$$

Alternate method

$$25\% = 100\% \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$0.25 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$n = \log_{0.5}(0.25) = \frac{\log_{10}(0.25)}{\log_{10}(0.5)} = 2$$

$$2 \times (18.72 \text{ days}) = 37.44 \text{ days}$$

Q4: Carbon-14 is used to determine the age of ancient objects. If a sample today contains 0.060 mg of carbon-14, then $b \times 10^{-w}$ mg of carbon-14 must have been present in the sample 11,430 years ago.

(Record your three digit answer in the Numerical Response boxes below)

2	.	3	9
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NOTE:

2	3	9	1
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 is wrong.

$$N = N_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$0.06 = N_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{11,430 \div 5730}$$

$$0.06 = N_0 (0.250908908944)$$

$$N_0 = 0.23913 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 2.39 \times 10^{-1} \text{ mg}$$

MARKING

Beginning	0
Progressing	1
Competent	2-3
Exemplary	4