# General Chemistry 4.4 Worksheet

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# Section 4.4 Unstable Nuclei and Radioactive Decay

In your textbook, read about radioactivity.

For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

# Column ACol1. The rays and particles that are emitted by a radioactive materiala. nu2. A reaction that involves a change in an atom's nucleusb. be3. The process in which an unstable nucleus loses energy<br/>spontaneouslyc. ra4. Fast-moving electronsd. ra

In your textbook, read about types of radiation.

#### Use the diagram to answer the questions.



5. Which plate do the beta particles bend toward? Explain.

6. Explain why the gamma rays do not bend.

### Column B

- a. nuclear reaction
- b. beta radiation
- c. radiation
- d. radioactive decay

7. Explain why the path of the beta particles bends more than the path of the alpha particles.

# Complete the following table of the characteristics of alpha, beta, and gamma radiation.

Radiation Type	Composition	Symbol	Mass (amu)	Charge
8. Alpha				
9.			1/1840	
10.	High-energy electromagnetic radiation			

# Explain *radioactivity by completing the paragraph below using the following words.*

Nuclear reactions	different element	rearranged	affects	nuclei			
radiation	radioactive decay	radiation	identities	Unstable nuclei			
unstable nuclei	changes						
In chemical reactions, atoms may be <b>11</b> , but their <b>12</b>							
do not change. The rearrangement <b>13</b> only the <b>14</b> o							
atoms, not the <b>15.</b>	are different. In nuc			ent. In nuclear			
reactions, 17	gain	gain stability by emitting <b>18.</b> As a result of					
19	in the nuclei, th	in the nuclei, the atoms' <b>20.</b> change.					
21	will continue er	nitting <b>22</b>	, in	, in a process called			
23	, until stable nu	clei, often of a <b>24.</b>		, are formed.			