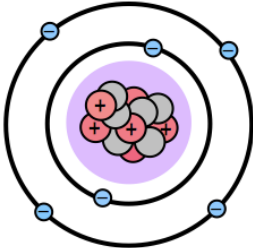
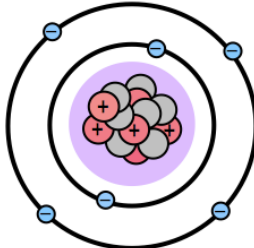
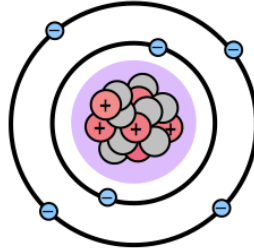


## CONCEPT: ISOTOPES

- All atoms of an element have the *same* # of protons, but NOT necessarily the same number of *neutrons*.
  - \_\_\_\_\_: atoms of the same element that only vary in the number of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ *atomic numbers* (# of protons) BUT \_\_\_\_\_ *mass numbers* (# of protons + neutrons).
  - Recall: *Atomic Mass* is the *average* mass of all isotopes.

**EXAMPLE:** Atomic Mass of Carbons 3 Isotopes.

Three Isotopes of Carbon						
99% of All Carbon Atoms	1% of All Carbon Atoms		100% of All Carbon Atoms			
	+		+		=	<div>Atomic Mass</div> <div>12.011</div>
<div>Carbon - <math>^{12}_6\text{C}</math> 6 Protons __ Neutrons 6 Electrons</div>		<div>Carbon - 13 <math>^{13}_6\text{C}</math> 6 Protons __ Neutrons 6 Electrons</div>		<div>Carbon - <math>^{14}_6\text{C}</math> 6 Protons __ Neutrons 6 Electrons</div>		

**PRACTICE:** What is TRUE about carbon-13 and carbon-14?

- a) They are isotopes.
- b) They have the same mass number.
- c) They have the same number of neutrons in their nuclei.
- d) They behave differently in biological reactions.
- e) None of the above are true.

**PRACTICE:** How are Carbon-13 and Nitrogen-15 respectively different from the more abundant isotopes Carbon-12 and Nitrogen-14? Carbon-13 and Nitrogen-15 \_\_\_\_\_:

- a) Each have an extra neutron.
- b) Each have an extra proton.
- c) Each have one less neutron.
- d) Each have one less proton.
- e) Each have one less electron.

## CONCEPT: ISOTOPES

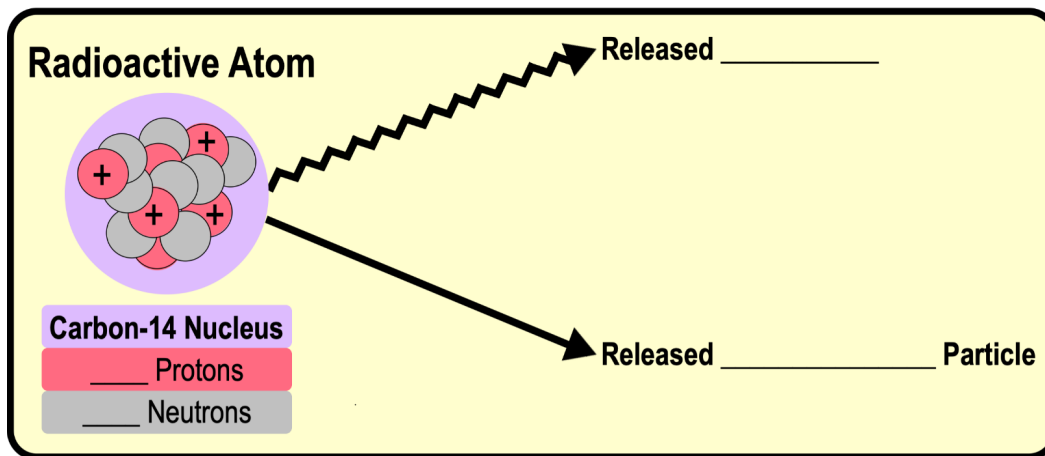
**PRACTICE:** The atomic number of nitrogen is 7. Nitrogen-15 has a greater mass number than nitrogen-14 because the atomic nucleus of nitrogen-15 contains \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 7 neutrons.                      b) 8 neutrons.                      c) 8 protons.                      d) 15 protons.

## Radioactive Isotopes

- \_\_\_\_\_ *Isotopes*: unstable isotopes that break down & emit energy in the form of rays or particles.
  - *Half-life*: time it takes for \_\_\_\_\_ of all radioactive atoms in a sample to break down.
  - Radioactive isotopes are used in *medicine & radiometric dating of fossils*.

**EXAMPLE:** Radioactivity of Carbon-14.



**PRACTICE:** Radioactive isotopes are utilized for all of the following *except*:

- a) Dating fossilized material of once living things.
- b) Radiation treatment to slow or stop the development of cancer cells.
- c) Labeling regions of the body with radioactivity for special imaging techniques.
- d) All of the above.

**PRACTICE:** The isotope Carbon-14 has a half-life of 5,730 years. How many years must pass for a sample of Carbon-14 to break down to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of its original amount?

- a) 5,730 years      b) 17,190      c) 11,460      d) 2,865