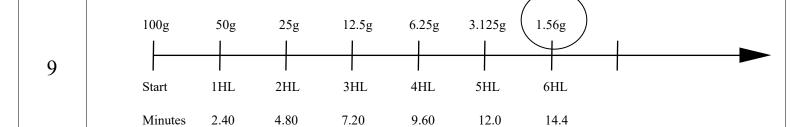
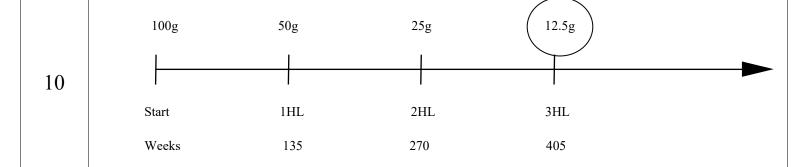
Nuclear Walk Around Practice Answers	
1	$\frac{263}{106} \operatorname{Sg} \longrightarrow \frac{4}{2} \operatorname{He} + \frac{259}{104} \operatorname{Rf}$
2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
3	$\frac{75}{33} \text{ As} + \frac{4}{2} \text{ He} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1} p^{+} + \frac{78}{34} \text{ Se}$
4	$\frac{237}{93}$ Np \rightarrow $\frac{4}{2}$ He + $\frac{233}{91}$ Pa
5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Nuclear Walk Around Practice Answers

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$$\frac{63}{28}$$
 Ni \rightarrow $\frac{0}{-1}$ e + $\frac{63}{29}$ Cu





These are the true statements: A, B, C, and G

I-131 is used to treat diseases of the thyroid AND diagnose thyroid disease. Co-60 is used to treat cancer (radiation treatment, this emits beta particles)
C-14 and C-12 ratios date previously living stuff, up to about 50,000 years

In the reactor a chain reaction called fission makes the heat. The steam generator absorbs that heat to make steam, which pushes the blades of the turbine. A turbine is a sort of propeller, which is turned by the steam. It's attached to big magnets, which spin around wires, which creates electricity. Another product is hot water/heat. Fission is the reaction (not fusion). Wastes are radioactive and dangerous, and they last thousands of years. No CO₂ is released by nuclear power plants, this lessens global warming.

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