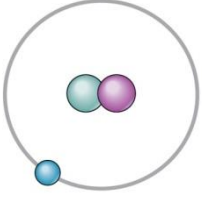
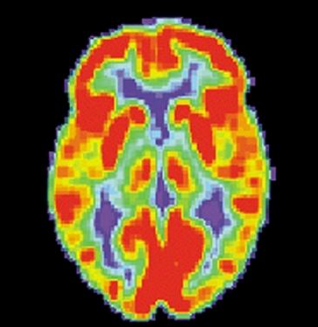
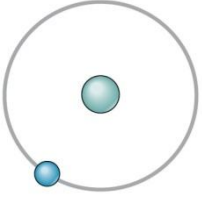
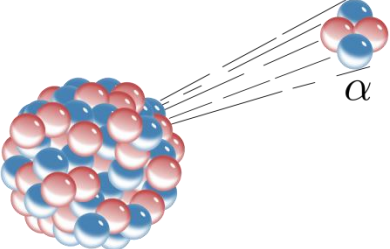
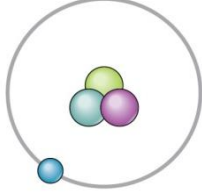


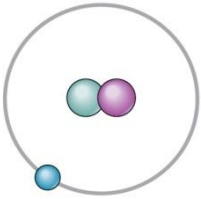
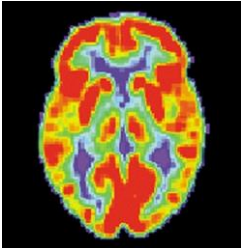
Isotopes Vocabulary Task – Teacher Edition

| Hint/Clue | Term | Definition/Example |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| <p>U-235 → Rb-92</p> | <p>Daughter isotope</p> | |
| <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Deuterium (²H)</p> <p>Cropped Image Attribution: OpenStax College [CC BY 3.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/)], via Wikimedia Commons</p> </div> | <p>Deuterium</p> | |
| <p>$^{12}_6\text{C}$, $^{13}_6\text{C}$, $^{14}_6\text{C}$</p> | <p>Isotope</p> | |
| <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Attribution: US National Institute on Aging, Alzheimer's Disease Education and Referral Center [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons</p> </div> | <p>Medical isotope</p> | |
| <p>U-235 → Rb-92</p> | <p>Parent isotope</p> | |

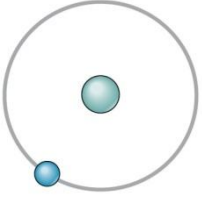
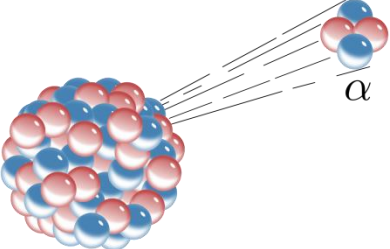
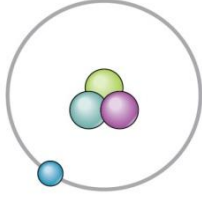
Isotopes Vocabulary Task – Teacher Edition

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|
|  <p>Protium (^1H)</p> <p>Cropped Image Attribution: OpenStax College [CC BY 3.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/)], via Wikimedia Commons</p> | <p>Protium</p> | |
|  <p>Attribution: Inductiveload [Public domain], from Wikimedia Commons</p> | <p>Radioisotope</p> | |
| $^{12}_6\text{C}$ | <p>Stable isotope</p> | |
|  <p>Tritium (^3H)</p> <p>Cropped Image Attribution: OpenStax College [CC BY 3.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/)], via Wikimedia Commons</p> | <p>Tritium</p> | |

Isotopes Vocabulary Task – Teacher Edition

| Hint/Clue | Term | Definition/Example |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| <p>U-235 → Rb-92</p> | <p>Daughter isotope</p> | <p>The resulting isotope which occurs after radioactive decay has occurred.</p> |
| <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Deuterium (²H)</p> </div> <p>Cropped Image Attribution: OpenStax College [CC BY 3.0] (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/), via Wikimedia Commons</p> | <p>Deuterium</p> | <p>Isotope of hydrogen which contains one neutron in its nucleus.</p> |
| <p>${}^{12}_6\text{C}$, ${}^{13}_6\text{C}$, ${}^{14}_6\text{C}$</p> | <p>Isotope</p> | <p>Variations of the same element which have the same number of protons but differ in their number of neutrons.</p> |
| <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Attribution: US National Institute on Aging, Alzheimer's Disease Education and Referral Center [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons</p> | <p>Medical isotope</p> | <p>Isotopes which are used to diagnose and/or treat medical conditions.</p> |
| <p>U-235 → Rb-92</p> | <p>Parent isotope</p> | <p>The initial isotope which exists prior to radioactive decay.</p> |

Isotopes Vocabulary Task – Teacher Edition

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|
|  <p>Protium (¹H)</p> <p>Cropped Image Attribution: OpenStax College [CC BY 3.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/)], via Wikimedia Commons</p> | <p>Protium</p> | <p>Isotope of hydrogen which lacks neutrons in its nucleus</p> |
|  <p>Attribution: Inductiveload [Public domain], from Wikimedia Commons</p> | <p>Radioisotope</p> | <p>Isotopes which undergo radioactive decay due to the loss of subatomic particles from the nucleus.</p> |
| <p>$^{12}_6\text{C}$</p> | <p>Stable isotope</p> | <p>Isotopes which are unlikely to undergo radioactive decay.</p> |
|  <p>Tritium (³H)</p> <p>Cropped Image Attribution: OpenStax College [CC BY 3.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/)], via Wikimedia Commons</p> | <p>Tritium</p> | <p>Isotope of hydrogen which contains two neutrons in its nucleus.</p> |