

TOPIC 6.6

Nuclear Power

Required Course Content

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING

ENG-3

Humans use energy from a variety of sources, resulting in positive and negative consequences.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ENG-3.G

Describe the use of nuclear energy in power generation.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

ENG-3.G.1

Nuclear power is generated through fission, where atoms of Uranium-235, which are stored in fuel rods, are split into smaller parts after being struck by a neutron. Nuclear fission releases a large amount of heat, which is used to generate steam, which powers a turbine and generates electricity.

ENG-3.G.2

Radioactivity occurs when the nucleus of a radioactive isotope loses energy by emitting radiation.

ENG-3.G.3

Uranium-235 remains radioactive for a long time, which leads to the problems associated with the disposal of nuclear waste.

ENG-3.G.4

Nuclear power generation is a nonrenewable energy source. Nuclear power is considered a cleaner energy source because it does not produce air pollutants, but it does release thermal pollution and hazardous solid waste.

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SUGGESTED SKILL

 *Visual Representations*

2.B

Explain relationships between different characteristics of environmental concepts, processes, or models represented visually:

- In theoretical contexts
- In applied contexts



AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Classroom Resource > [AP Environmental Science Teacher's Guide](#)
- The Exam > [Student Performance Q&A 2014, Q1](#)
- The Exam > [Samples and Commentary 2014, Q1](#)

LEARNING OBJECTIVE**ENG-3.H**

Describe the effects of the use of nuclear energy on the environment.

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**ENG-3.H.1**

Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, and Fukushima are three cases where accidents or natural disasters led to the release of radiation. These releases have had short- and long-term impacts on the environment.

ENG-3.H.2

A radioactive element's half-life can be used to calculate a variety of things, including the rate of decay and the radioactivity level at specific points in time.