

RADIOACTIVITY

Match the KEYWORDS with the correct description.

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES | BACKGROUND RADIATION | RADIATION |
| GAMMA RADIATION | BETA-PARTICLES | GEIGER COUNTER |
| ALPHA-PARTICLES | RADIOACTIVITY | RANDOM PROCESS |
| IRRADIATION | RADIOACTIVE DECAY | CONTAMINATED |

| No | Word | Description |
|----|------|--|
| 1 | | The release of energy from the decay of the nuclei of certain kinds of atoms and isotopes. |
| 2 | | The energy particles or rays that are given off from a radioactive element, such as uranium, as it decays. |
| 3 | | Atoms that decay naturally. They can give off alpha particles, beta particles and gamma radiation. |
| 4 | | When material that contains radioactive atoms is deposited on materials, skin, clothing, or any place where it is not desired. |
| 5 | | Refers more specifically to the process by which an object may be exposed to radiation. |
| 6 | | The natural radiation that is always present in the environment. It includes cosmic radiation which comes from the sun and stars. |
| 7 | | An instrument for detecting the presence and intensity of radiations. |
| 8 | | Means that it is impossible to predict when a particular radioactive nucleus will decay. It is also spontaneous - you cannot cause or influence the decay. |
| 9 | | A spontaneous process through which an unstable atomic nucleus breaks into smaller, more stable fragments. |
| 10 | | A positively charged particle consisting of two protons and two neutrons, emitted in radioactive decay or nuclear fission; the nucleus of a helium atom. |
| 11 | | Is a high-energy, high-speed electron or positron emitted by the radioactive decay of an atomic nucleus. |
| 12 | | High-energy electromagnetic radiations |

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Match the KEYWORDS with the correct description.

PENETRATING POWER

COUNT RATE

RADIOISOTOPES

ACTIVITY

NUCLEAR FISSION

HALF-LIFE

IONISING ENERGY

NUCLEAR FUSION

RADIOCARBON DATING

BECQUERELS(Bq)

| No | Word | Description |
|----|------|---|
| 13 | | The time it takes for half of the unstable nuclei in a sample to decay. |
| 14 | | The number of decays recorded each second by a detector |
| 15 | | The number of unstable atomic nuclei that decay per second in a given sample. |
| 16 | | A unit of radioactivity of a given sample of material equal to one atomic decay. |
| 17 | | An unstable form of a chemical element that releases radiation as it breaks down and becomes more stable. |
| 18 | | The amount of energy which is absorbed depends on the type of radiation and the type of the absorbing material. |
| 19 | | The energy required to remove an electron from a gaseous atom or ion. |
| 20 | | A method of age determination that depends upon the decay to nitrogen of radiocarbon (carbon-14). |
| 21 | | The splitting of a large atomic nucleus into smaller nuclei |
| 22 | | Involves joining two atomic nuclei to make one larger one. Both reactions release large amounts of energy. |

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