NUCLEAR POWER

1. Fill in the gaps with words provided. Beware of the spelling or it will be marked as a mistake.

workers	uranium	turbines	steam	split	reactor
radiation	nucleus	generators	gas	fission	energy
electricity	concrete	boiler	atom		

Nuclear power uses nuclear ---------- to release energy.
At the center of each ---------- there is a ---------. As an atom of ---------- is ---------- in a nuclear reactor, a great deal of heat ---------- is released. Heat from this reaction is harnessed for making ----------.
A --------- takes the heat from the -------- to the----------, where water is turned into----------. The steam is used to drive the ----------, which work the ---------- and make electricity.
A ---------- shield around the reactor is made of ---------- and is up to 4 meters thick to protect ---------- from dangerous radiation.

2. Classify the following statements into advantages (A) or disadvantages (D) of nuclear power:

- Although underground storage of nuclear waste possible, no completely safe way has yet been found to dispose of this waste.
- It cannot be used for heating or transport
- Concern over disastrous effects if there is an accident
- It does not contribute to global warming, ozone depletion and does not cause acid rain
- It does not produce carbon dioxide
- High costs of decommissioning old stations
- Humans exposed to higher than average levels of radiation develop cancers and leukemia.
- It is still not clear how safe nuclear power is
- Many safeguards make accident risk minimal
- Non-renewable, limited supply
- Power plants employ lots of people

- Risk of radiation leakage (impact on human health and the environment)
- Small amounts of fuels produces large amounts of energy
- Waste products cannot be recycled as radiation active for centuries
- Worries over health risks of those living nearby