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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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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