

## 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