Name: Period: 1. Give the three kinds of nuclear radiation and what they are: Kind What it is		HW—22:1 — Nuclear Power Mr. Murray, IPC www.aisd.net/smurray	Assigned: Mon., 12/1/03 Due: Wedn., 12/3/03 4. If I have 200 kg of carbon-14. Its half-life is 5,730 years. How much carbon 14 will there be in 5,730 years?		
		2. What particle decay is this? $^{240}_{94} \text{ Pu} \longrightarrow ^{240}_{95} \text{ Am} + ?$			
		3. What particle decay is this?	5. Which is safer for the environment: fusion or fission? Why?		
		$^{240}_{95} \text{ Am} \rightarrow ^{236}_{93} \text{ Np} + ?$	Do Vocabulary on the Back		
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Name:	Vocabulary	Alpha l	Dortiala	Dadioactivo	Fission	Carban Dating	
	(don't forget	Alpha l Gamma	a Ray	Radioactive Uranium	Fusion	Carbon Dating Nucleons	
	other side)	Beta Pa	rticle	Chain Reaction	Half-life		
1.	When one nuclear reaction causes another, which causes another, etc. It allows nuclear reactions to sustain themselves.	5.	A methor	od of using the half e age of ancient obj	life of a radioa ects up to 50,0	active isotope to deter- 00 years old.	
2.	When an atom gives off energy or nuclear particles (like alpha particles).		A neutron splitting into a proton and an electron. Medium energy: wood or clothing can stop them.				
3.	A helium atom (2 protons and 2 neutrons). Lowest in energy. Can be stopped by paper or skin.	High en ganisms	figh energy radiation. Can cause great harm to biological oranisms. Hard to stop (takes lead or many feet of concrete).				
4.	The splitting of an atom into smaller atoms in a nuclear reaction	on. 8.	Bringing reaction		ei to make a bi	gger atom in a nuclear	
Name:	Vocabulary	Alpha l	Particle	Radioactive	Fission	Carbon Dating	
Period:	(don't forget other side)	Gamma Beta Pa	a Ray	Uranium Chain Reaction	Fusion	Nucleons	
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