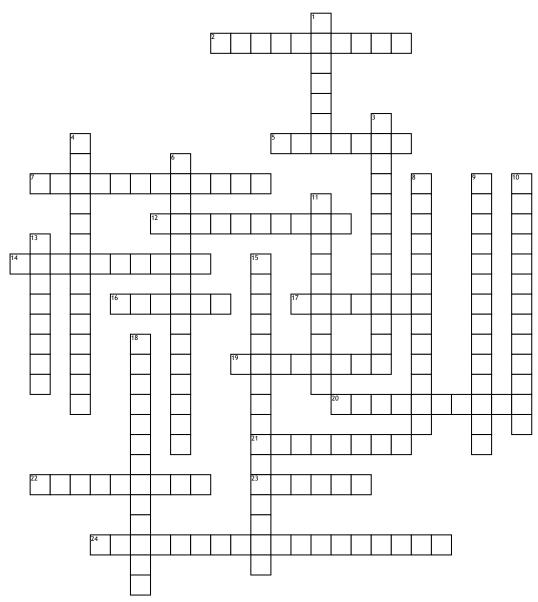
Name:	Date:	Period:

## **Physics**



## **Across**

- **2.** the difference between the mass of an isotope and its mass number.
- **5.** the splitting of a heavy nucleus into lighter nuclei
- 7. number of protons
- **12.** a type of radioactive decay in which an atomic nucleus emits an alpha particle
- **14.** type of radioactivity in which an unstable atomic nucleus dissipates energy by gamma emission, producing gamma rays
- **16.** an elementary particle and a fundamental constituent of matter
- **17.** a distinct kind of atom or nucleus characterized by a specific number of protons and neutrons
- 19. a proton or neutron
- **20.** emitting or relating to the emission of ionizing radiation or particles.
- 21. a measure of the "effective concentration" of a species in a mixture

- **22.** radioactive decay in which an electron is emitted.
- **23.** the process by which multiple atomic nuclei join together to form a heavier nucleus.
- **24.** In the context of binding protons and neutrons together to form atomic nuclei, the strong interaction is called the \_\_\_\_\_

## Down

- 1. a subatomic particle, such as an electron, muon, or neutrino, that does not take part in the strong interaction.
- **3.** particles that give rise to forces between other particles
- **4.** a unit of mass used to express atomic and molecular weights
- **6.** a change in the identity or characteristics of an atomic nucleus that results when it is bombarded with an energetic particle, as in fission, fusion, or radioactive decay.
- 8. a self-sustaining series of reactions

- **9.** the conversion of a radiation quantum into an electron and a positron
- **10.** a mathematical description of the elementary particles of matter and the electromagnetic, weak, and strong forces by which they interact
- 11. all the protons and neutrons
- 13. the time taken for the radioactivity of a specified isotope to fall to half its original value
- **15.** The fundamental force that acts between leptons and is involved in the decay of hadrons.
- **18.** the energy that holds a nucleus together, equal to the mass defect of the nucleus