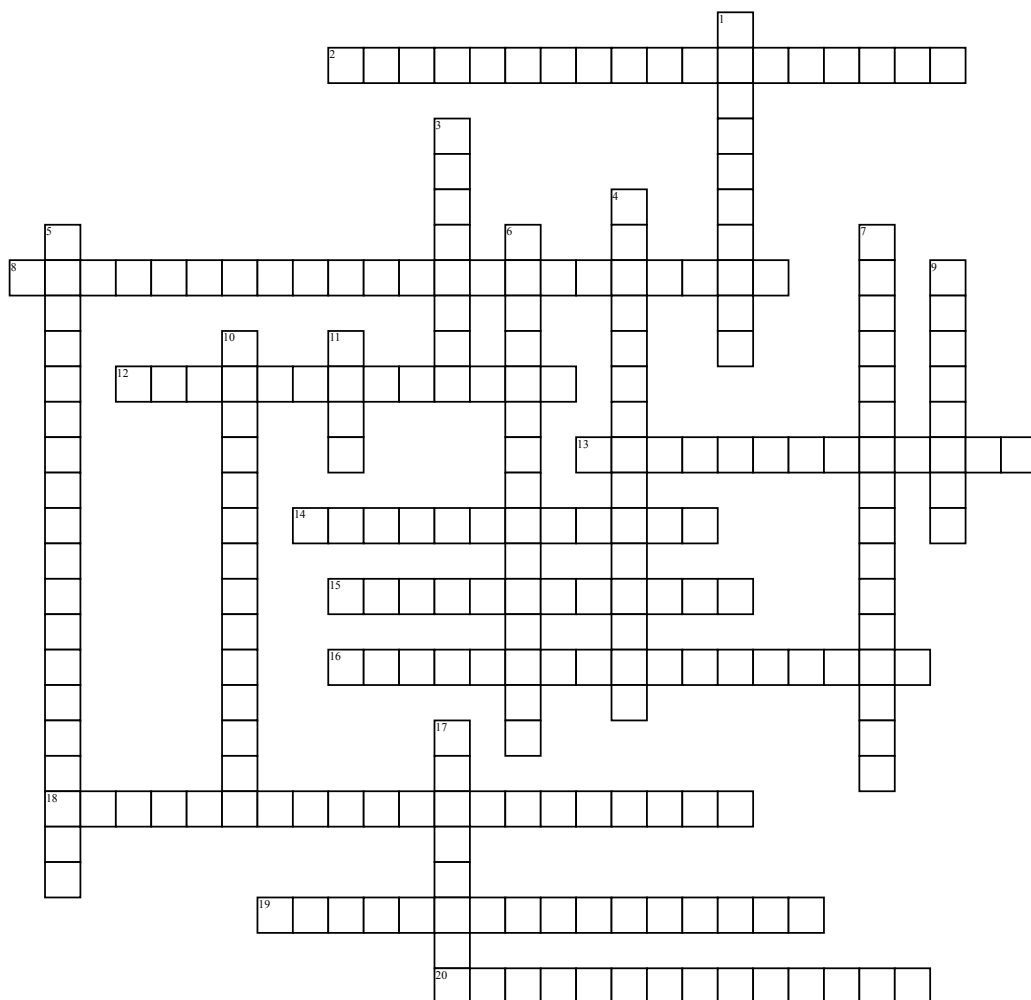


States Of Matter



Across

2. acts on subatomic particles that are extremely close together and overcomes the electrostatic repulsion among protons
 8. a series of nuclear reactions that begins with an unstable nucleus and results in the formation of a stable nucleus
 12. the combining of atomic nuclei
 13. a reaction in which an atom's atomic number is altered
 14. a sample that is massive enough to sustain a chain reaction
 15. isotope of atoms with unstable nuclei
 16. radiation energetic enough to ionize matter with which it collides

18. the process which involves striking nuclei with high velocity particles
 19. radioactive decay process that involves the emission of a positron from a nucleus
 20. the splitting of a nucleus into fragments

Down

1. the difference in mass between a nucleus and its component nucleons
 3. protons and neutrons
 4. reactors able to produce more fuel than they use
 5. process of determining the age of an object by measuring the amount of a certain radioisotope remaining in that object

6. the area on the graph with in all stable nuclei
 7. the ability of radiation to pass through matter
 9. the time required for one half of a radioisotope to decay into its products
 10. occurs when the nucleus of an atom draws in a surrounding electron and combines with a proton to form a neutron
 11. a form of high energy electromagnetic radiation
 17. a particle with the same mass as an electron but positive charge

Word Bank

band of stability
 critical mass
 nucleons
 nuclear fission
 Radioisotope

mass defect
 Positron emission
 electron capture
 radioactive decay series
 positron

nuclear fusion
 breeder reactors
 strong nuclear force
 transmutation
 radiochemical dating

half-life
 x-ray
 penetrating power
 induced transmutation
 ionizing radiation