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| **1** | **Unstable nuclei** | **A nucleus that does not have the right number of neutrons or enough strong force to hold the nucleus together. It is radioactive and will eventually decay to smaller, more stable nuclei. All elements greater than 82 are unstable and radioactive.** |
| **2** | **Stable Nuclei** | **A nucleus with the right number of neutrons to keep the positive protons from breaking apart. Not radioactive.** |
| **3** | **Composition** | **The way in which something is put together or arranged** |
| **4** | **Decay** | **To be slowly destroyed by natural processes** |
| **5** | **Fission** | **A large nucleus is split into two smaller nuclei, releasing energy in the process.** |
| **6** | **Fusion** | **Two small nuclei combine to form a larger nucleus, releasing energy in the process.** |
| **7** | **Nuclear chain reaction** | **Extra neutrons produced in a nuclear fission reaction are able to start a continuous series of fission reactions called a nuclear chain reaction.** |
| **8** | **Rem** | **Unit used to measure the biological damage caused by radiation.** |
| **9** | **Radiocarbon dating (Carbon-14 Dating)** | **Dating technique that uses the decay of carbon-14 to estimate the age of something that was once living. Example the age of fossils.** |
| **10** | **Geiger Counter** | **A device that can be used to detect and measure radiation.** |