

T/F Quiz- Radioactivity **A**

1. Of the three kinds of radiation, gamma rays are least harmful.
2. *Half-life* is the time it takes for half of the radioactive atoms to decay.
3. Radiation can escape from all nuclei with atomic numbers of 79 or higher.
4. A nucleus that loses particles and energy is often referred to as being “unstable”.
5. Radioactivity was discovered only about 100 years ago by Henri Becquerel.
6. Radioactive elements can be use in treating sick people, producing electricity, and even smoke detectors.
7. Radioactivity can be smelled, tasted, and heard by most people.
8. 84 protons and neutrons is too big for a nucleus because the *strong nuclear force* cannot hold that much together.
9. Alpha radiation is so weak that a piece of paper stops it.
10. Lead and concrete barriers can be built to protect people and things from radioactivity.

Quiz- Radioactivity **B**

1. Alpha radiation is so weak that a piece of paper stops it.
2. Radioactivity can be smelled, tasted, and heard by most people.
3. *Half-life* is the time it takes for half of the radioactive atoms to decay.
4. Radiation can escape from all nuclei with atomic numbers of 79 or higher.
5. A nucleus that loses particles and energy is often referred to as being “unstable”.
6. Radioactivity was discovered only about 100 years ago by Henri Becquerel.
7. Radioactive elements can be use in treating sick people, producing electricity, and even smoke detectors.
8. Lead and concrete barriers can be built to protect people and things from radioactivity.
9. Of the three kinds of radiation, gamma rays are least harmful.
10. 84 protons and neutrons is too big for a nucleus because the *strong nuclear force* cannot hold that much together.

T/F Quiz- Radioactivity C

1. Radioactivity can be smelled, tasted, and heard by most people.
2. *Half-life* is the time it takes for half of the radioactive atoms to decay.
3. 84 protons and neutrons is too big for a nucleus because the *strong nuclear force* cannot hold that much together.
4. Alpha radiation is so weak that a piece of paper stops it.
5. Radiation can escape from all nuclei with atomic numbers of 79 or higher.
6. A nucleus that loses particles and energy is often referred to as being “unstable”.
7. Radioactivity was discovered only about 100 years ago by Marie Curie.
8. Radioactive elements can be use in treating sick people, producing electricity, and even smoke detectors.
9. Lead and concrete barriers can be built to protect people and things from radioactivity.
10. Of the three kinds of radiation, gamma rays are least harmful.

T/F Quiz- Radioactivity D

1. Radioactive elements can be use in treating sick people, producing electricity, and even smoke detectors.
2. Radioactivity cannot be smelled, tasted, and heard by people.
3. 84 protons and neutrons is too big for a nucleus because the *strong nuclear force* cannot hold that much together.
4. Alpha radiation is so weak that a piece of paper stops it.
5. *Half-life* is the time it takes for half of the radioactive atoms to decay.
6. Of the three kinds of radiation, gamma rays are least harmful.
7. Radiation can escape from all nuclei with atomic numbers of 79 or higher.
8. A nucleus that loses particles and energy is often referred to as being “unstable”.
9. Radioactivity was discovered only about 100 years ago by Marie Curie.
10. Lead and concrete barriers can be built to protect people and things from radioactivity.