

Chapter 10

Student: _____

1. The first goal for developing nuclear energy was to
 - A. produce electricity.
 - B. test new theories in quantum physics.
 - C. produce bombs.
 - D. develop a new energy source.
2. The first controlled nuclear chain reaction occurred at Stagg Field in Chicago in 1942 which led directly to
 - A. atomic bombs being dropped on Japan.
 - B. atomic research.
 - C. atomic energy stoppage.
 - D. All of these are correct.
3. One of the greatest terrorism-related nuclear threats is from
 - A. nuclear power plants.
 - B. dirty bombs.
 - C. nuclear warheads.
 - D. None of these are correct.
4. Uranium mining and milling waste contains low levels of
 - A. dust.
 - B. hydrogen sulfide
 - C. fuel rods.
 - D. radioactive materials.
5. Public acceptance of nuclear power plants has been declining because of expensive
 - A. construction costs.
 - B. cleanup costs.
 - C. decommissioning costs.
 - D. All of these are correct.
 - E. Cleanup costs and decommissioning costs are correct.
6. Which of the following is NOT a part of the nuclear fuel cycle?
 - A. mining uranium ore
 - B. gas cooling of the reactor
 - C. fabricating fuel into fuel rods
 - D. enriching the uranium ore
7. The Hanford plutonium and uranium production facility
 - A. was crucial for developing weapons for World War II.
 - B. had the best record in North America for containment and safe disposal of radioactive wastes.
 - C. was responsible for one of the largest and most complex environmental cleanup sites in the United States.
 - D. was the longest running active nuclear reactors in the United States.
8. Waste that consists primarily of various isotopes of plutonium is referred to as
 - A. nuclear waste.
 - B. thermal pollution.
 - C. transuranic waste.
 - D. gamma radiation.

9. What is the name of the process in which the fuel is removed from a nuclear plant, its surfaces are cleaned, and people are permanently prevented from coming in contact with the building?
 - A. decommissioning
 - B. demolition
 - C. nuclear chain reaction
 - D. nuclear regulation
10. As fission occurs in a nuclear reactor the concentration of U-235 atoms
 - A. increases.
 - B. decreases.
 - C. remains constant.
 - D. converts to plutonium atoms.
11. Which one of the following processes involves increasing the U-235 content of the ore from 0.7% to 3%?
 - A. enrichment
 - B. reprocessing
 - C. fabrication
 - D. conversion
12. In which of the following are fuel rods in the core surrounded by rods of U-238 and liquid sodium?
 - A. gas-cooled reactor
 - B. nuclear breeder reactor
 - C. liquid metal fast-breeder reactor
 - D. nuclear fusion
13. In which of the following does carbon dioxide serve as coolant for a graphite-moderated core?
 - A. high-temperature gas-cooled reactor
 - B. gas-cooled reactor
 - C. heavy-water reactor
 - D. pressurized-water reactor
14. Biological effects of ionizing radiation include
 - A. damage to DNA.
 - B. mutations.
 - C. damage to molecules in cells.
 - D. All of these are correct.
15. What radioactive isotope is generally used to fuel a controlled nuclear chain reaction?
 - A. uranium 95
 - B. cesium 137
 - C. barium 140
 - D. uranium 235
16. In what two countries have nuclear power accidents had the greatest effect on people's attitudes towards safety?
 - A. Poland and France
 - B. South Africa and Brazil
 - C. Russia and Germany
 - D. United States and Ukraine
17. Radioactive waste from the Hanford Plant in Washington leaked 150 square miles into
 - A. wildlife, humans, birds, and mosquitoes.
 - B. the Columbia River and towns within a 100 mile radius.
 - C. soil, sediment, groundwater, and air.
 - D. city office buildings and drinking water.

18. What type of cancer in children has now been found to be associated with Chernobyl?
- A. thyroid
 - B. breast
 - C. prostate
 - D. lung

Which of the following best matches the description?

19. Energy that travels through space in the form of waves or particles.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
 - N. rem
 - O. U-235
 - P. transuranic waste
20. Union of smaller nuclei to form a heavier nucleus.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
 - N. rem
 - O. U-235
 - P. transuranic waste

21. Radiation consisting of a particle with two neutrons and two protons.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
 - N. rem
 - O. U-235
 - P. transuranic waste
22. Material that absorbs the energy from neutrons released by fission.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
 - N. rem
 - O. U-235
 - P. transuranic waste
23. Radiation consisting of electrons released from the nuclei of many fissionable atoms.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
 - N. rem
 - O. U-235
 - P. transuranic waste

24. Fission reactor designed to produce radioactive fuel from nonradioactive uranium.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
 - N. rem
 - O. U-235
 - P. transuranic waste
25. Waste heat that industry generates.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
 - N. rem
 - O. U-235
 - P. transuranic waste
26. Decomposition of an atom's nucleus with the release of energy.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
 - N. rem
 - O. U-235
 - P. transuranic waste

27. Measure of the biological damage to tissue caused by radiation.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
 - N. rem
 - O. U-235
 - P. transuranic waste
28. Time it takes for half of the radioactive material to decompose.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
 - N. rem
 - O. U-235
 - P. transuranic waste
29. Naturally occurring radioactive isotope used in nuclear reactors.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
 - N. rem
 - O. U-235
 - P. transuranic waste

30. Type of electromagnetic radiation that comes from disintegrating atomic nuclei.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
 - N. rem
 - O. U-235
 - P. transuranic waste
31. Decontamination and disassembly of a nuclear power plant.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
 - N. rem
 - O. U-235
 - P. transuranic waste
32. Waste consisting of various isotopes of plutonium.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
 - N. rem
 - O. U-235
 - P. transuranic waste

33. Type of reactor that uses the hydrogen isotope, deuterium, in the coolant water.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
 - N. rem
 - O. U-235
 - P. transuranic waste
34. Type of reactor that uses ordinary water as a coolant.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
 - N. rem
 - O. U-235
 - P. transuranic waste
35. All reactors contain a core of fuel, a moderator to control the rate of the reaction, and a cooling mechanism.
True False
36. Nuclear fusion is the process whereby two lightweight atomic nuclei combine to form a heavier nucleus.
True False
37. A nuclear power plant could not operate effectively or safely without a source of water.
True False
38. After World War II, people thought that electricity produced from nuclear reactors would be so cheap it would not need to be metered.
True False
39. Pellets of U-235 are sealed in metal fuel rods which are then used in nuclear reactors.
True False
40. Nuclear fission is the splitting of electrons in the outer shell of an atom.
True False
41. Background radiation in many countries increased after the Chernobyl explosion.
True False

42. Most experts feel that the best solution for permanent disposal of high-level nuclear waste is to bury it in a stable geologic formation.
True False
43. Low-level nuclear waste includes the cooling water from nuclear reactors.
True False

Chapter 10 Key

1. The first goal for developing nuclear energy was to
 - A. produce electricity.
 - B. test new theories in quantum physics.
 - C.** produce bombs.
 - D. develop a new energy source.
2. The first controlled nuclear chain reaction occurred at Stagg Field in Chicago in 1942 which lead directly to
 - A.** atomic bombs being dropped on Japan.
 - B. atomic research.
 - C. atomic energy stoppage.
 - D. All of these are correct.

Enger - Chapter 10 #3
3. One of the greatest terrorism-related nuclear threats is from
 - A. nuclear power plants.
 - B.** dirty bombs.
 - C. nuclear warheads.
 - D. None of these are correct.

Enger - Chapter 10 #4
4. Uranium mining and milling waste contains low levels of
 - A. dust.
 - B. hydrogen sulfide
 - C. fuel rods.
 - D.** radioactive materials.

Enger - Chapter 10 #6
5. Public acceptance of nuclear power plants has been declining because of expensive
 - A. construction costs.
 - B.** cleanup costs.
 - C. decommissioning costs.
 - D. All of these are correct.
 - E. Cleanup costs and decommissioning costs are correct.

Enger - Chapter 10 #7
6. Which of the following is NOT a part of the nuclear fuel cycle?
 - A. mining uranium ore
 - B.** gas cooling of the reactor
 - C. fabricating fuel into fuel rods
 - D. enriching the uranium ore

Enger - Chapter 10 #8
7. The Hanford plutonium and uranium production facility
 - A. was crucial for developing weapons for World War I.
 - B. had the best record in North America for containment and safe disposal of radioactive wastes.
 - C.** was responsible for one of the largest and most complex environmental cleanup sites in the United States.
 - D. was the longest running active nuclear reactors in the United States.

Enger - Chapter 10 #9

8. Waste that consists primarily of various isotopes of plutonium is referred to as
- A. nuclear waste.
 - B. thermal pollution.
 - C.** transuranic waste.
 - D. gamma radiation.

Enger - Chapter 10 #14

9. What is the name of the process in which the fuel is removed from a nuclear plant, its surfaces are cleaned, and people are permanently prevented from coming in contact with the building?
- A.** decommissioning
 - B. demolition
 - C. nuclear chain reaction
 - D. nuclear regulation

Enger - Chapter 10 #15

10. As fission occurs in a nuclear reactor the concentration of U-235 atoms
- A. increases.
 - B.** decreases.
 - C. remains constant.
 - D. converts to plutonium atoms.

Enger - Chapter 10 #16

11. Which one of the following processes involves increasing the U-235 content of the ore from 0.7% to 3%?
- A.** enrichment
 - B. reprocessing
 - C. fabrication
 - D. conversion

Enger - Chapter 10 #17

12. In which of the following are fuel rods in the core surrounded by rods of U-238 and liquid sodium?
- A. gas-cooled reactor
 - B. nuclear breeder reactor
 - C.** liquid metal fast-breeder reactor
 - D. nuclear fusion

Enger - Chapter 10 #18

13. In which of the following does carbon dioxide serve as coolant for a graphite-moderated core?
- A. high-temperature gas-cooled reactor
 - B.** gas-cooled reactor
 - C. heavy-water reactor
 - D. pressurized-water reactor

Enger - Chapter 10 #19

14. Biological effects of ionizing radiation include
- A. damage to DNA.
 - B. mutations.
 - C. damage to molecules in cells.
 - D.** All of these are correct.

Enger - Chapter 10 #25

15. What radioactive isotope is generally used to fuel a controlled nuclear chain reaction?
- A. uranium 95
 - B. cesium 137
 - C. barium 140
 - D.** uranium 235

Enger - Chapter 10 #28

16. In what two countries have nuclear power accidents had the greatest effect on people's attitudes towards safety?
- A. Poland and France
 - B. South Africa and Brazil
 - C. Russia and Germany
 - D. United States and Ukraine**

Enger - Chapter 10 #31

17. Radioactive waste from the Hanford Plant in Washington leaked 150 square miles into
- A. wildlife, humans, birds, and mosquitoes.
 - B. the Columbia River and towns within a 100 mile radius.
 - C. soil, sediment, groundwater, and air.**
 - D. city office buildings and drinking water.

Enger - Chapter 10 #33

18. What type of cancer in children has now been found to be associated with Chernobyl?
- A. thyroid**
 - B. breast
 - C. prostate
 - D. lung

Enger - Chapter 10 #34

Which of the following best matches the description?

Enger - Chapter 10

19. Energy that travels through space in the form of waves or particles.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation**
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
-
- N. rem
 - O. U-235
 - P. transuranic waste

Enger - Chapter 10 #36

20. Union of smaller nuclei to form a heavier nucleus.

- A. thermal pollution
- B. alpha radiation
- C. nuclear fission
- D. light-water reactor
- E. nuclear breeder reactor
- F. radiation
- G. beta radiation
- H. decommissioning
- I. radioactive half-life
- J. nuclear fusion**
- K. heavy-water reactor
- L. gamma radiation
- M. moderator

N. rem

O. U-235

P. transuranic waste

Enger - Chapter 10 #37

21. Radiation consisting of a particle with two neutrons and two protons.

- A. thermal pollution
- B. alpha radiation**
- C. nuclear fission
- D. light-water reactor
- E. nuclear breeder reactor
- F. radiation
- G. beta radiation
- H. decommissioning
- I. radioactive half-life
- J. nuclear fusion
- K. heavy-water reactor
- L. gamma radiation
- M. moderator

N. rem

O. U-235

P. transuranic waste

Enger - Chapter 10 #38

22. Material that absorbs the energy from neutrons released by fission.

- A. thermal pollution
- B. alpha radiation
- C. nuclear fission
- D. light-water reactor
- E. nuclear breeder reactor
- F. radiation
- G. beta radiation
- H. decommissioning
- I. radioactive half-life
- J. nuclear fusion
- K. heavy-water reactor
- L. gamma radiation
- M.** moderator

N. rem

O. U-235

P. transuranic waste

Enger - Chapter 10 #39

23. Radiation consisting of electrons released from the nuclei of many fissionable atoms.

- A. thermal pollution
- B. alpha radiation
- C. nuclear fission
- D. light-water reactor
- E. nuclear breeder reactor
- F. radiation
- G.** beta radiation
- H. decommissioning
- I. radioactive half-life
- J. nuclear fusion
- K. heavy-water reactor
- L. gamma radiation
- M. moderator

N. rem

O. U-235

P. transuranic waste

Enger - Chapter 10 #40

24. Fission reactor designed to produce radioactive fuel from nonradioactive uranium.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor**
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
- N. rem
O. U-235
P. transuranic waste

Enger - Chapter 10 #41

25. Waste heat that industry generates.
- A. thermal pollution**
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
- N. rem
O. U-235
P. transuranic waste

Enger - Chapter 10 #42

26. Decomposition of an atom's nucleus with the release of energy.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C.** nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
- N. rem
O. U-235
P. transuranic waste

Enger - Chapter 10 #43

27. Measure of the biological damage to tissue caused by radiation.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
- N.** rem
O. U-235
P. transuranic waste

Enger - Chapter 10 #44

28. Time it takes for half of the radioactive material to decompose.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I.** radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
- N. rem
O. U-235
P. transuranic waste

Enger - Chapter 10 #45

29. Naturally occurring radioactive isotope used in nuclear reactors.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
- N. rem
O. U-235
P. transuranic waste

Enger - Chapter 10 #46

30. Type of electromagnetic radiation that comes from disintegrating atomic nuclei.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H. decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L.** gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
- N. rem
O. U-235
P. transuranic waste

Enger - Chapter 10 #47

31. Decontamination and disassembly of a nuclear power plant.
- A. thermal pollution
 - B. alpha radiation
 - C. nuclear fission
 - D. light-water reactor
 - E. nuclear breeder reactor
 - F. radiation
 - G. beta radiation
 - H.** decommissioning
 - I. radioactive half-life
 - J. nuclear fusion
 - K. heavy-water reactor
 - L. gamma radiation
 - M. moderator
- N. rem
O. U-235
P. transuranic waste

Enger - Chapter 10 #48

32. Waste consisting of various isotopes of plutonium.

- A. thermal pollution
- B. alpha radiation
- C. nuclear fission
- D. light-water reactor
- E. nuclear breeder reactor
- F. radiation
- G. beta radiation
- H. decommissioning
- I. radioactive half-life
- J. nuclear fusion
- K. heavy-water reactor
- L. gamma radiation
- M. moderator

N. rem

O. U-235

P. transuranic waste

Enger - Chapter 10 #49

33. Type of reactor that uses the hydrogen isotope, deuterium, in the coolant water.

- A. thermal pollution
- B. alpha radiation
- C. nuclear fission
- D. light-water reactor
- E. nuclear breeder reactor
- F. radiation
- G. beta radiation
- H. decommissioning
- I. radioactive half-life
- J. nuclear fusion
- K.** heavy-water reactor
- L. gamma radiation
- M. moderator

N. rem

O. U-235

P. transuranic waste

Enger - Chapter 10 #50

34. Type of reactor that uses ordinary water as a coolant.

- A. thermal pollution
- B. alpha radiation
- C. nuclear fission
- D.** light-water reactor
- E. nuclear breeder reactor
- F. radiation
- G. beta radiation
- H. decommissioning
- I. radioactive half-life
- J. nuclear fusion
- K. heavy-water reactor
- L. gamma radiation
- M. moderator

N. rem

O. U-235

P. transuranic waste

35. All reactors contain a core of fuel, a moderator to control the rate of the reaction, and a cooling mechanism. *Enger - Chapter 10 #51*

TRUE

36. Nuclear fusion is the process whereby two lightweight atomic nuclei combine to form a heavier nucleus. *Enger - Chapter 10 #52*

TRUE

37. A nuclear power plant could not operate effectively or safely without a source of water. *Enger - Chapter 10 #53*

TRUE

38. After World War II, people thought that electricity produced from nuclear reactors would be so cheap it would not need to be metered. *Enger - Chapter 10 #54*

TRUE

39. Pellets of U-235 are sealed in metal fuel rods which are then used in nuclear reactors. *Enger - Chapter 10 #56*

TRUE

40. Nuclear fission is the splitting of electrons in the outer shell of an atom. *Enger - Chapter 10 #57*

FALSE

41. Background radiation in many countries increased after the Chernobyl explosion. *Enger - Chapter 10 #62*

TRUE

42. Most experts feel that the best solution for permanent disposal of high-level nuclear waste is to bury it in a stable geologic formation. *Enger - Chapter 10 #64*

TRUE

43. Low-level nuclear waste includes the cooling water from nuclear reactors. *Enger - Chapter 10 #67*

TRUE

Enger - Chapter 10 #68

Chapter 10 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Enger - Chapter 10	44