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Nuclear

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| **Across**  **7.** Highly-energetic, short-wave electromagnetic radiation emitted from the nucleus of an atom.  **8.** an X-ray image made using computerized axial tomography.  **11.** Chemical base material which cannot be chemically converted into simpler substances.  **12.** Formation of a heavy nucleus from lighter nuclei releasing energy - the binding energy. | **Down**  **1.** Positively charged particle emitted by various radioactive materials during decay. It consists of two neutrons and two protons  **2.** Non-flammable gas, e.g. CO2, nitrogen, noble gases.  **3.** Electron with positive or negative charge emitted by a nucleus or elementary particle during beta decay or produced by a nuclear reaction  **4.** The spontaneous conversion of a nuclide into another nuclide or into another energy state of the same nuclide.  **5.** Fission of an atomic nucleus into two parts of the same size caused by the collision of a particle.  **6.** Element or compound made radioactive for easy tracing in biological, chemical and industrial processes.  **9.** Smallest particle of an element which cannot be chemically divided any further.  **10.** The period during which half of the nuclei decay in a quantity of radionuclides. |