

25 WORDS: URANIUM

Uranium, symbolized U, is a heavy silvery-white metallic element. It is radioactive and toxic and easily oxidized. Uranium occurs in several minerals, including uraninite and carnotite, and has the atomic number 92.

Uranium, symbol U, atomic number 92, was discovered by Martin Klaproth. Uranium is radioactive and is used in atom bombs and nuclear power plants.

Uranium, (Symbolized as U), is a heavy metallic metal that is radioactive and toxic. There are 14 known isotopes of Uranium and U 238 is the most abundant.

Uranium: Uranium is the 92nd element on the periodic table and is widely regarded to be the last naturally occurring element in abundance. It's a dense metal that is weakly radioactive compared to other radioactive metals.

Uranium, U, is a silver-gray metal that is a bit unstable. Various isotopes of it occur, especially Uranium-238. Some of its uses are radioactive dating and in nuclear energy. Uranium is a chemically reactive radioactive metallic element that is the main fuel used in nuclear reactors. It melts at about 1132° C and boils at about 3818° C.

Uranium, U, has an atomic number of 92. Uranium is a silvery white, weak radioactive metal. It is malleable, ductile, and paramagnetic. Uranium can be used for military ammunition capable of destroying heavily armored targets.

Uranium; its chemical symbol is the letter "U". Discovered by German chemist, Martin Heinrich Klaproth, Uranium is radioactive and exposure to it causes cancer and toxic damage to the kidneys.

Uranium, U, is a radioactive metallic element with an atomic number of 92. It was discovered in 1789 by Martin Klaproth and is used as a nuclear fuel. Uranium; Uranium, or U, has an atomic number of 92 in the periodic table. Uranium is very radioactive and present in trace amounts in the earth. It is used in nuclear reactors and weapons.

Uranium is the only naturally occurring fissile isotope. Canada and Australia provide the most uranium and we have enough left to last about another hundred years.

Uranium, U, has an atomic number of 92. Uranium is a silvery white, weak radioactive metal. It is malleable, ductile, and paramagnetic. Uranium can be used for military ammunition capable of destroying heavily armored targets.

Uranium; Uranium, U, is the heaviest of the naturally occurring elements, is radioactive, and decays by emitting alpha particles. Uranium has a long half-life and is used in calculating the age of the earliest igneous rocks.

Uranium, U, atomic number 92, is part of the actinide series of the periodic table. It is mildly radioactive and is used in nuclear reactors and as fissile material in nuclear

weapons.

Uranium is a silver-gray metallic chemical element in the actinide series of the periodic table. It was used for tinting and shading in early photography and was discovered by Martin Heinrich Klaproth

Uranium is a heavy, silver-white metal which is pyrophoric when finely divided.

Uranium is of great interest because of its application to nuclear power and nuclear weapons.

Uranium, U, is a silver-gray metallic chemical element in the actinide series of the periodic table that has the atomic number 92. Uranium is approximately 70% more dense than lead.

Thank you,

Uranium is a silver-gray metallic chemical element in the actinide series of the periodic table that has the symbol U and atomic number 92. Uranium has the highest atomic weight of the naturally occurring elements.

Uranium has the atomic number 92. It has 92 protons and electrons and it can have a number between 141 to 146 neutrons. It has the highest atomic weight; about 70% more dense than lead.

Uranium is a silver-gray metallic chemical element in the actinide series of the periodic table that has the symbol U and atomic number 92

Uranium is a radioactive element that occurs naturally in low concentrations in soil, rock, and surface and groundwater. It is the heaviest naturally occurring element, with an atomic number of 92.

Uranium, with the atomic number of 92, is a silver-gray metallic chemical element and is the heaviest naturally occurring element. It is often used in the military as high-density penetrator.

Uranium, atomic number 92, is a radioactive element with a half-life of 4.47 billion years. Bombarding it with neutrons can cause a chain reaction that can produce energy or cause a gigantic explosion.

Uranium (U; Z=92) is a highly radioactive metal which was the first element found to be fissile. When bombarded with neutrons, ^{235}U isotope divides into smaller nuclei releasing nuclear energy and neutrons, called nuclear fission.

Uranium is a highly radioactive metal. Uranium also has the most protons/ electrons/ neutrons of the stable atoms. Uranium corrodes to a black oxide coat in the air.

Uranium - A silver gray metal chemical element that has the highest atomic weight of the naturally occurring elements and it is approximately 70% more dense than lead and is

weakly radioactive.

uranium; Uranium is a silver-grey metallic element in the actinide series of the periodic table. It is weakly radioactive and is extracted from uranium-bearing minerals, like uraninite.

Uranium, U, is a silver-gray metallic metal. It's found in numerous minerals such as pitchblende and autunite. Uranium gives interesting yellow and green colors when included to glass in conjunction with other additives.

Uranium- is a silver-fray metallic chemical element. Uranium is in the periodic table that has a symbol U and atomic number 92. It also has the highest atomic weight of the naturally occurring elements.

Uranium is atomic number 92 and can have different numbers of neutrons in the nucleus from 141 to 146. Uranium is used in the military as ammunition because it has impact speed.

Uranium, U, is a silver-gray metallic chemical element, that has the highest atomic weight of the naturally occurring elements. It's pretty low in radioactivity, and when refined, it has a silver-white color.

Uranium, U, is a silvery gray metallic. It is about 70% more dense than lead but is weakly radioactive. Uranium is mostly used in military as high-density penetrators.

Uranium is a silver grayish metallic element and it's discovery is accredited to Klaproth. It's atomic number is 92 it is heaviest naturally occurring element.

Uranium, U, has an atomic number 92. It is a silver-gray metallic chemical element. When Uranium is emitting an alpha particle, it is slowly decaying. The major producers of Uranium is Canada and Australia.

Uranium, atomic symbol is "U" with 92 as the atomic number, can be applied to nuclear power as well as nuclear weapons. The classification of this element would be metallic

Uranium, symbol U, is a part of the actinide series of the periodic table. It has the heaviest weight of the natural elements. Uranium also has radioactive properties which were first discovered by Becquarel in 1896

Uranium, U, a heavy silver-gray metallic chemical element with the atomic number 92, is found in low concentrations in soil and rocks. It is used as a colorant in uranium glass and as nuclear fuel.

Uranium, a metallic chemical element, was named after Uranus by Martin Klaproth in 1789. Radioactive properties were discovered in 1896 by Antoine Becquerel and was used to fuel nuclear power industry in 1896.

Uranium was discovered by Martin Heinrich Klaproth, a German chemist, in the mineral

pitchblende which is primarily a mix of uranium oxides discovered in 1789.

Uranium has the atomic weight 238.029 and is the atomic number 92. Uranium is a yellow colored gas that was first identified as an unknown element in pitchblende. Uranium is found in many mineral compounds such as pitchblende, uraninite, carnotite, autunite, uranophane, and tobernite.

Uranium is a great source for nuclear fuel which is a power to generate the electricity. Uranium is a heavy and silver-white metal that is much softer than steel, and easily divided when it is in a cold water state.