

Questions Tests theme 2.5

1. Substances used in industry and agriculture, used in everyday life, in the event of an emergency release (outflow), which can contaminate the environment in concentrations hazardous to the environment and living organisms are called...
2. Which substance is not released as quickly as it affects humans?
3. According to the hazard class, chemical substances are divided into....
4. First class includes
5. The dose that makes a person incapacitated is called.....
6. In case of accidents at chemically hazardous facilities, a person encounters....
7. During depressurization in a short period of time, the release from technological installations, containers for storing or transporting hazardous chemicals is called.....
8. Vapor clouds of chemical substances, when released into the atmosphere, form....
9. The territory within which the spread of hazardous chemicals occurred is called...
10. When making operational calculations, it is usually assumed that out of the total number of mildly affected people, it can amount to.....
11. In operational calculations, it is usually assumed that out of the total number of people affected, the mortality rate can be.....
12. What method of assessing the chemical situation is there?
13. What does not apply to chemical reconnaissance devices?
14. DDP-2 is.....
15. Antidote for carbon monoxide poisoning....
16. Antidote for poisoning with organophosphorus substances.....
17. Antidote for methyl alcohol poisoning.....
18. Antidote for poisoning with lewisite and arsenic.....

19. Antidote for poisoning with lewisite and potassium cyanide.....
20. Spontaneous decay of atoms is called.....
21. Substances in which the same number of protons, but different numbers of neutrons are called.....
22. Iodine 131 affects.....
23. Does not apply to corpuscular types of ionizing radiation....
24. Electromagnetic types of radiation include
25. What stage of the action of ionizing radiation on the body does not exist?
26. The indirect effect of ionizing radiation on the body is called.....
27. Which stage is not considered primary?
28. The quantitative characteristic of photon radiation, which is based on its ionizing effect in dry atmospheric air, is called.....
29. The amount of energy H transferred to a unit mass of a substance is called.....
30. The indicator used as a measure of the risk of long-term consequences of irradiation of the whole body and individual organs and tissues, taking into account their radiosensitivity, is called.....
31. The dose of external hard R radiation, which reflects the biological effect of radiation is called.....
32. According to the recommendation of the International Commission on Radiation Protection and WHO, the norm for natural background radiation is....
33. Irradiation with an effective dose of more than over the course of a year can be considered potentially dangerous.
34. Persons living near a source of ionizing radiation belong to the group...
35. The IAEA classifies an accident at a radiation facility with local consequences as....
36. In case of an accident at a radiation facility, ... is released. pollution zones

37. The threshold dose for the development of non-stochastic effects is considered to be.....
38. Single doses of ionizing radiation that do not lead to acute radiation injuries.....
39. What form of acute radiation sickness is not distinguished?
40. A set of organizational and technical measures to determine the degree of radioactive contamination of people and equipment is called.....
41. A set of organizational and technical measures to determine radiation doses to people is called.....
42. The average degree of intensity (tension) of the epizootic process is called.....
43. A wide spread of morbidity, both in level and in scope, covering a number of countries.....
44. What is the main mechanism of damage in a road traffic accident that is not identified?
45. An aviation accident that did not result in the death of crew members and passengers, but led to the complete destruction or severe damage of the aircraft is called.....
46. In car accidents, the ratio of the number of dead to injured is.....
47. When classifying flammable material by type, fire category D is a fire.....
48. With a building density of up to 20%, are most often found.
49. The first damaging factor in fires....
50. What concentration of CO in the air does a person feel?