

How X-Rays Were Discovered

1. Number
2. Noun
3. Proper Noun
4. Adjective
5. Adjective
6. Noun
7. Adjective
8. Noun
9. Noun - Plural
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11. Noun
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13. Proper Noun
14. Adjective
15. Verb
16. Noun - Plural
17. Noun - Plural
18. Number
19. Noun - Plural
20. Adverb
21. Noun - Plural
22. Noun
23. Noun

How X-Rays Were Discovered

In late _____, a German _____, W. C. _____ was working with a cathode ray tube in his laboratory. He was working with tubes similar to our _____ light bulbs. He evacuated the tube of all air, filled it with a special gas, and passed a high _____ voltage through it. When he did this, the tube would produce a fluorescent glow. Roentgen shielded the tube with heavy black _____, and found that a green colored fluorescent light could be seen coming from a screen setting a few feet away from the tube. He realized that he had produced a previously unknown "_____ light," or _____, that was being emitted from the tube; a ray that was capable of passing through the heavy paper covering the tube. Through additional _____, he also found that the new ray would pass through most substances casting _____ of solid objects on pieces of _____. He named the new ray _____, because in mathematics "_____ " is used to indicated the _____ quantity.

In his discovery Roentgen found that the _____ would pass through the _____ of humans leaving the _____ and metals visible. One of Roentgen's first experiments late in 1895 was a film of his wife Bertha's hand with a ring on her finger . The news of Roentgen's discovery spread quickly throughout the world. Scientists everywhere could duplicate his experiment because the cathode tube was very well known during this period. In early _____, _____ were being utilized _____ in the United States for such things as bone _____ and _____ wounds.

