Unit 29 · Environmental Pollution

WORKSHEET

Full marks 35

Name _____ Class _____ Roll no. _____ Date _____ Marks _____ / 35

1 Key words [4]

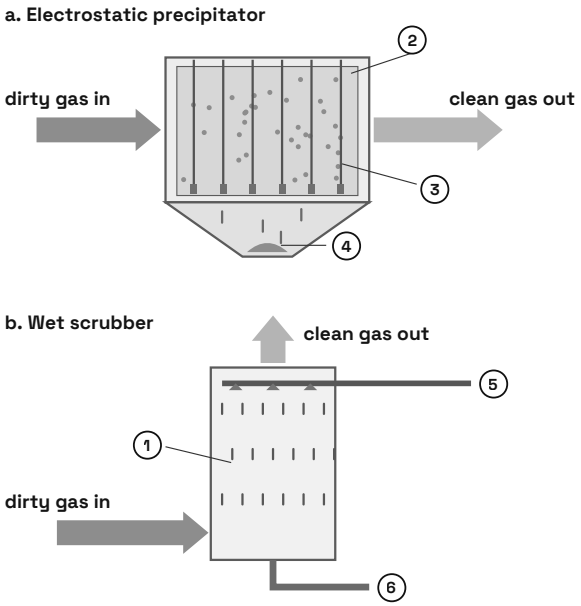
Fill in the blanks with words from the box. Two words in the box are not needed. Each blank carries 0.5 mark.

biodegradable	**biomagnification**	**BOD**	**carboxyhemoglobin**	**effluent**	**eutrophication**
management	**non-biodegradable**	**primary**	**secondary**		

Ozone near the ground, formed in the air when exhaust gases react in sunlight, is a _____ pollutant. Plastics, DDT and heavy metals, which are not broken down by microorganisms, are _____. Carbon monoxide joins with hemoglobin to form _____, so the blood carries less oxygen. The waste water from factories is called _____. The amount of oxygen microorganisms use to break down the organic matter in water is its _____. Nitrates and phosphates that make algae grow fast and cover a lake cause _____. The building up of a pollutant in greater amounts at each step of a food chain is _____. Using crop rotation, natural enemies and only as much spraying as needed, all together, is integrated pest _____.

2 Label the diagram [3]

The diagram shows two ways to take dust out of factory smoke. Write the names of the parts 1 to 6. Each carries 0.5 mark.



1. _____ **2.** _____

3. _____ **4.** _____

5. _____ **6.** _____

3 Multiple choice [5]

Choose the correct option for each of the following questions.

i. Acid rain is mainly caused by an increased concentration of which gases? [1]

a. SO_3 and CO
b. ozone
c. SO_2 and NO_2
d. CO_2 and CO

ii. The full form of BOD is: [1]

a. biotic oxygen demand
b. biogenetic oxygen demand
c. bacterial oxygen demand
d. biochemical oxygen demand

iii. Ground-level ozone in a city's smog is not released from any chimney or exhaust pipe. What kind of pollutant is it? [1]

a. primary
b. secondary
c. biodegradable
d. natural

iv. Why is carbon monoxide so dangerous indoors? [1]

a. It causes acid rain.
b. It joins hemoglobin far more firmly than oxygen, so the blood carries less oxygen, and it can't be seen or smelled.
c. It destroys the ozone layer.
d. It is a greenhouse gas.

v. Too much fertilizer reaches a freshwater body. What is the process that follows called? [1]

a. the animal population decreases
b. the plant population decreases
c. eutrophication occurs
d. the number of fishes decreases

4 Very short answers [3]

Write very short answers to the following questions.

a. Which disease was caused by mercury in fish at a bay in Japan? [1]

b. What are the three Rs of the 3R principle? [1]

c. Why does warm water released by a power station harm fish? [1]

5 Short answers [9]

Write short answers to the following questions.

a. Differentiate between primary and secondary pollutants, with one example of each. [2]

b. Raw sewage flows into a river. Explain why fishes die a little way downstream. [2]

c. How do pests become resistant to a pesticide? [2]

d. Write any three sources of soil pollution, and one control measure. [3]

6 Long answers [8]

Write long answers to the following questions.

a. What measures do you suggest to prevent water pollution? [4]

b. How can we control pollution from automobile exhausts? Give suggestions. **[4]**

7 Think **[3]**

In a salt marsh, the water held a tiny trace of DDT, but fish-eating birds held about a million times as much. Explain how this happens, and why DDT behaves so, unlike a pollutant that dissolves in water.

8 Activity: Pollution near you (Project work) (not marked)

Visit a nearby river, dumping site or busy road with your teacher, and fill in the table.

What you saw	Air, water or soil?	Where it comes from	What it harms

Write one thing your school or community could do about the worst of them.