



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLISHERS

CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Conceptual Questions

1. Explain giving reasons. 'The presence of CO reduces the amount of haemoglobin available

in the blood for carrying oxygen to the body cells'.



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2. Fish do not grow in warm water as in cold water, why ?



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3. Name four major Greenhouse gases.



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4. Why is acid rain considered as a threat to 'Taj Mahal' ?



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5. Why does the rain water normally have a pH of about 5.6 ? When does it become acid rain ?



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6. What is pneumoconiosis? How does it occur ?



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7. The gas which was released in Bhopal gas tragedy was



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8. Name four tropospheric pollutants.



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9. What is the major cause of ozone layer destruction ?



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10. List main differences between classical smog and photochemical smog.



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11. What is the importance of measuring BOD of a water body ?



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12. Define eutrophication.



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Ncert File Ncert Textbook Exercise

1. Define environmental chemistry.



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2. Explain tropospheric pollution in 100 words.



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3. Carbon monoxide gas is more dangerous than carbon dioxide gas. Why?



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4. List gases which are responsible for greenhouse effect.



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5. Statues and monuments in India are affected by acid rain. How?



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6. What is smog? How is classical smog different from photochemical smogs?



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7. Write down the reactions involved during the formation of photochemical smog.



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8. What are the harmful effects of photochemical smog and how can they be controlled?



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9. What are the reactions involved for ozone layer depletion in the stratosphere?



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10. What do you mean by ozone hole? What are its consequences?



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11. What are the major causes of water pollution? Explain.



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12. Have you ever observed any water pollution in your area? What measures would you suggest to control it?



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13. What do you mean by Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)?



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14. Do you observe any soil pollution in your neighbourhood? What efforts will you make for controlling the soil pollution?



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15. What are pesticides and herbicides? Explain giving examples.



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16. What do you mean by green chemistry?

How will it help decrease environmental pollution?



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17. What would have happened if the greenhouse gases were totally missing in the earth's atmosphere? Discuss.



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18. A large number of fish are suddenly found floating dead on a lake. There is no evidence of toxic dumping but you find an abundance of phytoplankton. Suggest a reason for the fish kill.



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19. How can domestic waste be used as manure?



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20. For your agricultural field or garden you have developed a compost producing pit. Discuss the process in the light of bad odour, flies and recycling of wastes for a good produce.



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Ncert File Ncert Exemplar Problems Multiple Choice Questions I

1. Which of the following gases is not green house gas ?

A. CO

B. O_3

C. CH_4

D. H_2O vapour

Answer: a



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2. Photochemical smog occurs in warm, dry and sunny climate, One of the following is not amongst the components of photochemical smog, identify it.

A. NO_2

B. O_3

C. SO_2

D. Unsaturated hydrocarbon

Answer: c



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3. Which of the following statement is not true about classical smog?

A. Its main components are produced by the action of sunlight on emissions of automobiles and factories.

B. Produced in cold and humid climate.

C. It contains compounds of reducing nature.

D. It contains smoke, fog and sulphur dioxide.

Answer: a



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4. *BOD* value less than 5 ppm indicates a water sample to be a)Very clean b) O_2 required to break down of organic matter is high c)Not useful for drinking d)Not suitable for aquatic life

A. rich in dissolved oxygen

B. poor in dissolved oxygen.

C. highly polluted.

D. not suitable for aquatic life

Answer: a



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5. Which of the following statements is wrong?

A. Ozone is not responsible for green house effect.

B. Ozone can oxidise sulphur dioxide present in the atmosphere to sulphur trioxide.

C. Ozone hole is thinning of ozone layer present in stratosphere.

D. Ozone is produced in upper stratosphere by the action of UV rays on oxygen

Answer: a



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6. Sewage containing organic waste should not be disposed in water bodies because it causes major water pollution. Fishes in such a polluted water die because of

A. Large number of mosquitoes.

B. Increase in the amount of dissolved oxygen.

C. Decrease in the amount of dissolved oxygen in water.

D. Clogging of gills by mud.

Answer: c



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7. Which of the following statements about photochemical smog is wrong ?

A. It has high concentration of oxidising agents.

B. It has low concentration of oxidising agents.

C. It can be controlled by controlling the release of NO_2 , hydrocarbons, ozone etc.

D. Plantation of some plants like pinus helps in controlling photochemical smog.

Answer: b



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8. The gaseous envelope around the earth is known as atmosphere. The lowest layer of this is extended upto 10 km from sea level , this layer is

A. Stratosphere

B. Troposphere

C. Mesosphere

D. Hydrosphere

Answer: b



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9. Dinitrogen and dioxygen are main constituents of air but these do not react with each other to form oxides of nitrogen because
a)The reaction is endothermic and requires very high temperature b).The reaction can be initiated only in presence of a catalyst

c) Oxides of nitrogen are unstable d) N_2 and O_2 are unreactive

A. the reaction is endothermic and requires very high temperature.

B. the reaction can be initiated only in presence of a catalyst.

C. oxides of nitrogen are unstable.

D. N_2 and O_2 are unreactive.

Answer: a



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10. The pollutants which come directly in the air from sources are called primary pollutants. Primary pollutants are sometimes converted into secondary pollutants. Which of the following belongs to secondary air pollutants ?

A. CO

B. Hydrocarbon

C. NO

D. Peroxyacetyl nitrate

Answer: d



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11. Which of the following statements is correct?

A. Ozone hole is a hole formed in stratosphere from which ozone comes out.

B. Ozone hole is a hole formed in the troposphere from which ozone comes out.

C. Ozone hole is thinning of ozone layer of stratosphere at some places.

D. Ozone hole means vanishing of ozone layer around the earth completely.

Answer: c



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12. Which of the following practices will not come under green chemistry

- a) If possible, making use of soap made of vegetable oils instead of using synthetic detergents
- b) Using H_2O_2 for bleaching purpose instead of using chlorine based bleaching agents
- c) Using bicycle for travelling small distances instead of using petrol/diesel based vehicles
- d) Using plastic cans for neatly storing substances

A. If possible, making use of soap made of vegetable oils instead of using synthetic

detergents.

B. Using H_2O_2 for bleaching purpose instead of using chlorine based bleaching agents.

C. Using bicycle for travelling small distances instead of using petrol/diesel based vehicles.

D. Using plastic cans for neatly storing substances.

Answer: d



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Ncert File Ncert Exemplar Problems Multiple Choice Questions Ii

1. Which of the following conditions shows the polluted environment ?

A. pH of rain water is 5.6.

B. amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is 0.03%.

C. biochemical oxygen demand 10 ppm.

D. eutrophication.

Answer: c,d



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**Ncert File Ncert Exemplar Problems Multiple
Choice Questions**

1. Phosphate containing fertilisers cause water pollution. Addition of such compounds in

water bodies cause _____.

A. enhanced growth of algae .

B. decreases in amount of dissolved oxygen
in water .

C. deposition of calcium phosphate .

D. increase in fish population .

Answer: a,b



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2. The acids present in acid rain are _____.

a) Peroxyacetyl nitrate b) H_2CO_3 c) HNO_3 d)

H_2SO_4

A. Peroxyacetyl nitrate

B. H_2CO_3

C. HNO_3

D. H_2SO_4 .

Answer: b,c,d



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3. The consequences of global warming may be a)increase in average temperature of the earth b)melting of Himalayan Glaciers. c)increased biochemical oxygen demand. d)increased biochemical oxygen demand.

A. increases in average temperature of the earth .

B. melting of Himalayan Glaciers .

C. increased biochemical oxygen demand .

D. eutrophication.

Answer: a,b



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4. Green house effect leads to global warming.

Which substances are responsible for green house effect ?



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5. Acid rain is known to contain some acids.

Name these acids and where from they come

in rain ?



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6. Ozone is a toxic gas and is a strong oxidising agent even though its presence in the stratosphere is very important. Explain what would happen if ozone from this region is completely removed ?



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7. Dissolved oxygen in water is very important for aquatic life. What processes are responsible for the reduction of dissolved oxygen in water?



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8. On the basis of chemical reactions involved, explain how do chlorofluorocarbons cause thinning of ozone layer in stratosphere?



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9. What could be the harmful effects of improper management of industrial and domestic solid waste in a city ?



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10. During an educational trip, a student of botany saw a beautiful lake in a village. She collected many plants from that area. She notices that villagers were washing clothes around the lake and at some places waste

material from houses was destroying its beauty.

After few years, shw visited the same lake again. She was suprised to find that the lake was covered with algae, stinking smell was coming out and its water had become unusable. Can you explain the reason for this condition of the lake ?



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11. What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable pollutants ?



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12. What are the sources of dissolved oxygen in water ?



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13. What is the importance of measuring BOD of a water body ?



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14. Why does water covered with excessive algal growth become polluted ?



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15. A factory was started near a village. Suddenly villagers started feeling the presence of irritating vapour in the village and cases of headache, chest pain, cough, dryness of throat and breathing problems increased. Villagers blamed the emissions from the chimney of the factory for such problems. Explain what could have happened. Give chemical reactions for the support of your explanation.



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16. Oxidation of sulphur dioxide into sulphur trioxide in the absence of a catalyst is a slow process but this oxidation occurs easily in the atmosphere. Explain how does this happen? Give chemical reactions for the conversion of SO_2 into SO_3 .

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17. From where does ozone come in the photochemical smog ?

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18. How is ozone produced in stratosphere?



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19. Ozone is a gas heavier than air. Why does ozone layer not settle down near the earth ?



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20. Some time ago formation of polar stratospheric clouds reported over Antarctica.

Why were these formed ? What happens when such clouds break up by warmth of sunlight ?



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21. A person was using water supplied by Municipality. Due to shortage of water the started underground water. He felt laxative effect. What could be the cause ?





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22. Match the pollution(s) in column I with the effect(s) in column II.

Column I	Column II
A. Oxides of sulphur	1. Global warming
B. Nitrogen dioxide	2. Damage to kidney
C. Carbon dioxide	3. 'Blue baby' syndrome
D. Nitrate in drinking water	4. Respiratory diseases
E. Lead	5. Red haze in traffic and congested areas



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23. Match the activity given in Column I with the type of pollution created by it given in Column II.

<i>Column I (Activity)</i>	<i>Column II (Effect)</i>
(i) Releasing gases to the atmosphere after burning waste material containing sulphur.	(a) Water pollution
(ii) Using carbamates as pesticides	(b) Photochemical smog, damage to plant life, corrosion to building material, induce breathing problems, water pollution
(iii) Using synthetic detergents for washing clothes	(c) Damaging ozone layer

(iv) Releasing gases produced by automobiles and factories in the atmosphere.	(d) May cause nerve diseases in human.
(v) Using chlorofluorocarbon compounds for cleaning computer parts	(e) Classical smog, acid rain, water pollution, induce breathing problems, damage to buildings, corrosion of metals.



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24. Match the pollutants given in Column I with their effects given in Column II.



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25. Assertion (A) : Green house effect was observed in houses used to grow plants and these are made of green glass.

Reason (R) : Green house name has been given because glass houses are made of green glass

a)Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A. b).Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A. c)Both A and R are not correct. d)A is not correct but R is correct.

A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. Both A and R are not correct.

D. A is not correct but R is correct.

Answer: c



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26. Assertion (A) : The pH of acid rain is less than 5.6.

Reason (R) : Carbon dioxide present in the atmosphere dissolves in rain water and forms carbonic acid.

a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c)Both A and R are not correct. d)A is not correct but R is correct.

A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. Both A and R are not correct.

D. A is not correct but R is correct.

Answer: b



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27. Assertion: Photochemical smog is oxidising in nature.

Reason: Photochemical smog contains NO_2 and O_3 which are formed during the sequence of reactions.

A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. Both A and R are not correct.

D. A is not correct but R is correct.

Answer: a



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28. Assertion (A) : Carbon dioxide is one of the important greenhouse gases.

Reason (R) : It is largely produced by respiratory function of animals and plants. a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

b).Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A. c)Both A and R are not correct. d)A is not correct but R is correct.

A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. Both A and R are not correct.

D. A is not correct but R is correct.

Answer: b



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29. Assertion (A) : Ozone is destroyed by solar radiation in upper stratosphere.

Reason (R) : Thinning of the ozone layer allows excessive UV radiations to reach the surface of earth.

a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) Both A and R are not correct. d) A is not correct but R is correct.

- A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. Both A and R are not correct.
- D. A is not correct but R is correct.

Answer: d



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30. Assertion (A) : Excessive use of chlorinated synthetic pesticides causes soil and water pollution.

Reason (R) : Such pesticides are non-biodegradable. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A. a)Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A. b).Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A. c)Both A and R are not correct. d)A is not correct but R is correct.

- A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. Both A and R are not correct.
- D. A is not correct but R is correct.

Answer: a



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31. Assertion: If *BOD* level of water in a reservoir is less than 5 ppm it is highly pollution.

Reason: High biological oxygen demand means low activity of vacteria in water.

A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. Both A and R are not correct.

D. A is not correct but R is correct.

Answer: c



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32. How can you apply green chemistry for the following ?

- (a) To control photochemical smog.
- (b) To avoid use of halogenated solvents in drycleaning and that of chlorine in bleaching.
- (c) to reduce use of synthetic detergents.
- (d) To reduce the consumption of petrol and diesel.



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33. Green plants use carbon dioxide for photosynthesis and return oxygen to the atmosphere, even then carbon dioxide is considered to be responsible for green house effect. Explain why?



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34. Greenhouse Effect and Global Warming





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35. A farmer was using pesticides on his farm. He used the produce of his farm as food for rearing fishes, He was told that fishes were not fit for human consumption because large amount of pesticides had accumulated in the tissues of fishes. Explain how did this happen ?



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36. For dry cleaning, in the place of tetrachloroethane, liquefied carbon dioxide with suitable detergent is an alternative solvent.

What type of harm to the environment will be prevented by stopping use of tetrachloroethane? Will use of liquefied carbon dioxide with detergent be completely safe from the point of view of pollution? Explain



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Ncert File Ncert Exemplar Problems Matching Type Questions

1. Match the terms given in Column I with the compounds given in Column II.

Column I	Column II
(i) Acid rain	(a) $\text{CHCl}_2 - \text{CHF}_2$
(ii) Photochemical smog	(b) CO
(iii) Combination with haemoglobin	(c) CO_2
(iv) Depletion of ozone layer	(d) SO_2
	(e) Unsaturated hydrocarbons



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Revision Exercises Objective Very Short Answer Questions Passage Based Questions

1. Carbon dioxide is an essential component of atmosphere. However, when the concentration of CO_2 increases in the atmosphere, it can lead to global warming through green house effect. Similarly, rain water is an essential source of water. It has pH of 5.6 due to the formation of H^+ ions from the reaction of rain water with CO_2 present in the atmosphere. When pH of the rain water falls below 5.6 due to the presence of acids in the atmosphere, it has very damaging effects.

Why does the rain water normally have a pH of about 5.6 ?



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2. Carbon dioxide is an essential component of atmosphere. However, when the concentration of CO_2 increases in the atmosphere, it can lead to global warming through green house effect. Similarly, rain water is an essential source of water. It has pH of 5.6 due to the formation of H^+ ions from the reaction of rain water with

CO_2 present in the atmosphere. When pH of the rain water falls below 5.6 due to the presence of acids in the atmosphere, it has very damaging effects.

Name three gases which are responsible for greenhouse effect.



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3. Carbon dioxide is an essential component of atmosphere. However, when the concentration of CO_2 increases in the atmosphere, it can lead to

global warming through green house effect. Similarly, rain water is an essential source of water. It has pH of 5.6 due to the formation of H^+ ions from the reaction of rain water with CO_2 present in the atmosphere. When pH of the rain water falls below 5.6 due to the presence of acids in the atmosphere, it has very damaging effects.

Name two main acids present in acid rain. From where do these acids come in acid rain ?



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4. Carbon dioxide is an essential component of atmosphere. However, when the concentration of CO_2 increases in the atmosphere, it can lead to global warming through green house effect. Similarly, rain water is an essential source of water. It has pH of 5.6 due to the formation of H^+ ions from the reaction of rain water with CO_2 present in the atmosphere. When pH of the rain water falls below 5.6 due to the presence of acids in the atmosphere, it has very damaging effects.

Why is acid rain considered as a threat to Taj Mahal in Agra ?



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5. Carbon dioxide is an essential component of atmosphere. However, when the concentration of CO_2 increases in the atmosphere, it can lead to global warming through green house effect.

Similarly, rain water is an essential source of water. It has pH of 5.6 due to the formation of H^+ ions from the reaction of rain water with CO_2 present in the atmosphere. When pH of the rain water falls below 5.6 due to the presence of acids in the atmosphere, it has very damaging

effects.

What is PAN?



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Revision Exercises Objective Very Short Answer Questions True Or False Questions

1. Acid rain is due to the presence of oxides of sulphur in air.



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2. Classical smog is reducing in nature.



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3. Ozone is present in stratosphere of the atmosphere.



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4. N_2 and O_2 are the two main greenhouse gases.





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5. Excess sulphate in water causes blue baby syndrome.



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6. The clean water would have a BOD value of more than 17.



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7. Fish do not grow in warm water as in cold water, why ?



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8. The major cause of ozone layer destruction is the release of freons in the atmosphere.



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9. Mercury is a biodegradable pollutant.



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10. Mesosphere is higher than stratosphere.

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Revision Exercises Objective Very Short Answer
Questions Fill In The Blanks Questions

1. Carbon monoxide combines with haemoglobin
of form:

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2. The abbreviation PAN stands for



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3. London smog is in nature.



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4. The gas which was released in Bhopal gas tragedy was





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5. Acid rain contains and and has pH of.....



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6. The loss of green colour in plants due to the presence of even a low concentration of SO_2 is called



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7. The amount of oxygen required by the microbes in the decomposition of organic matter is called :

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8. The process of nutrients enrichment of water and subsequent loss of species diversity is referred to as :

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9. The heating of earth due to trapped radiation is called



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10. Anything which is affected by the pollutants is called.....



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1. Assertion : Photochemical smog is produced by oxides of nitrogen.

Reason : Vehicular pollution is a major source of oxides of nitrogen.

A. Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

B. Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.

C. Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement

D. Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.

Answer: B



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2. Assertion : For greenhouse effect, presence of green plants is not essential.

Reason : Chlorophyll of the green plants causes green house effect.

A. Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

B. Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.

C. Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement

D. Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.

Answer: C



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3. Assertion : Normal rain water has a pH of about 5.6.

Reason : The pH is due to dissolution of CO_2 to form carbonic acid.

A. Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

B. Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.

C. Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement

D. Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.

Answer: A



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4. Assertion : In India, an oil spill occurred in Bombay in 1993.

Reason : Spreading of oil into sea is called oil spill.

A. Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

B. Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.

C. Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement

D. Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.

Answer: B



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5. Assertion : Higher concentration of CO_2 in atmosphere is causing global warming. Reason : This is due to greenhouse effect.

A. Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

B. Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.

C. Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement

D. Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.

Answer: A



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6. Assertion : The presence of CO reduces the amount of haemoglobin available in the blood for carrying oxygen to the body cells.

Reason : CO combines with haemoglobin about 200 times less easily than oxygen to form complex.

A. Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

B. Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.

C. Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement

D. Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.

Answer: C

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7. Assertion: Photochemical smog is oxidising in nature.

Reason: Photochemical smog contains NO_2 and

O_3 which are formed during the sequence of reactions.

A. Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

B. Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.

C. Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement

D. Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.

Answer: A



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8. Assertion (A) : Ozone is destroyed by solar radiation in upper stratosphere.

Reason (R) : Thinning of the ozone layer allows excessive UV radiations to reach the surface of earth. a) Both A and R are correct and R is the

correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) Both A and R are not correct. d) A is not correct but R is correct.

A. Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

B. Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.

C. Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement

D. Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.

Answer: D



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Revision Exercises Objective Very Short Answer Questions Very Short Answer Questions

1. A pollutant can be best defined as it :



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2. Why is carbon monoxide a pollutant although it is a colourless and odourless gas?



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3. Name three gases which are major air pollutants .

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4. Among the following the region of atmosphere containing ozone

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5. Define environmental chemistry.

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6. Name any two greenhouse gases.



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7. Regions of Atmosphere



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8. Name major air pollutant.



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9. Why ozone layer called ozone umbrella/shield

?



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10. What is an ionosphere? What does it contain

?



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11. What is Greenhouse effect.



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12. Name the oxides of nitrogen causing pollution .



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13. Photochemical smog :



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14. What is PAN?



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15. Why is CO a potentially dangerous air pollutant?



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16. Name two highly toxic compounds of mercury.



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17. Why CO is harmful for human beings ?



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18. List two health problems caused by SO_2 .



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19. Which of the following deplete ozone layer?

a) SO_2 b) CO_2 c) CO d) NO & freons



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20. How is ozone formed in the atmosphere?



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21. How does CO_2 cause environmental pollution ?



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Revision Exercises Short Answer Questions

1. What is environmental chemistry ? Discuss its social relevance.



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2. What is the difference between pollutant and contaminant?



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3. Discuss the sources, sinks of CO as air pollutant. How is this pollution controlled ?



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4. Primary vs Secondary Pollutant



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5. How can internal combustion engines be modified to make auto exhaust free from pollutants ?



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6. Which is the major air pollutant? Give its source.



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7. Carbon monoxide gas is more dangerous than carbon dioxide gas. Why?



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8. Explain giving reasons. 'The presence of CO reduces the amount of haemoglobin available in the blood for carrying oxygen to the body cells'.



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9. Discuss the effect of particulate pollution on human life.

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10. What is photochemical smog ? Discuss the possible mechanism of its formation.

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11. What is Acid rain ? What are its harmful effects ?



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12. How does oxygen reach water? How is the oxygen content of a sample of water measured ?



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13. What do you understand by the term eutrophication? How does it threaten the development of fish ?



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14. What is pneumoconiosis? How does it occur?



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15. What is smog? How is classical smog different from photochemical smogs?



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16. How does SO_2 cause pollution ? Explain as to how this can be checked.



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17. Define the terms: Pollutant, contaminate, source and sink. Give one example of each.

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18. What is acid rain ? Describe its role in environmental pollution.

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19. Write brief account of air pollution caused by oxides of nitrogen.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

20. "Carbon dioxide is non-toxic but it is an important environmental problem facing us at present." Comment on the statement.

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21. Giving equations explain how does nitrous oxide present in atmosphere cause depletion of ozone.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

22. Why is the use of chlorofluoro carbons being discouraged ? Explain.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

23. What do you understand by Greenhouse effect ? What are the major Greenhouse gases?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

24. Primary vs Secondary Pollutant

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

25. Green chemistry involves

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

26. Depletion of ozone layer causes



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27. The depletion of ozone layer occurs over Antarctica during spring time and it gets replenished after spring time. Explain.



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28. Why is acid rain considered a threat to Taj Mahal ?

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29. Why does the rain water normally have a pH of about 5.6 ? When does it become acid rain?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

30. Give a brief account of chemical reactions occurring in atmosphere.



Watch Video Solution

31. Write down the reactions involved during the formation of photochemical smog.



Watch Video Solution

32. What are the harmful effects of photochemical smog and how can they be controlled?



Watch Video Solution

33. What are the reactions involved for ozone layer depletion in the stratosphere?



Watch Video Solution

34. What are pesticides and herbicides? Explain giving examples.



Watch Video Solution

35. What do you mean by green chemistry? How will it help decrease environmental pollution?



Watch Video Solution

36. What are the major causes of water pollution? Explain.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

37. How do chemical industries cause environmental pollution ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

38. What pollutants are released by motor vehicles? How can we minimize damage caused by them?



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39. What do you understand by BOD and COD?
How are these determined ?



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40. What do you understand by

(i) Polar stratospheric clouds (ii) Polar vortex



Watch Video Solution

41. Define the environmental pollutant. What do you understand by an environmental pollution model ?



Watch Video Solution

42. Briefly discuss acid rain and its harmful effects.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

43. Why does green house effect cause global warming ? What could be the consequences of global warming ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

44. Write a short note on Bhopal Gas tragedy?



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45. Fish do not grow in warm water as in cold water, why ?



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46. Oxygen plays a key role in troposphere while ozone in the stratosphere. Elaborate.



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47. What do you understand by ozone hole?
What are its consequences ? Why does it occur
mainly over Antarctica ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Revision Exercises Long Answer Questions

1. Discuss the various regions of the atmosphere.

Explain the different chemical reactions occurring in the atmosphere.



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2. What is air pollution ? Explain briefly the major atmospheric pollutants.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. How is ozone formed in the atmosphere?

What are the causes of depletion of ozone layer

? Explain harmful effects of depletion of ozone

layer.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. What is greenhouse effect? What are its

effects ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Write short notes on:

(a) Acid rain (b) Green chemistry as an alternative tool for reducing pollution.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Discuss the sources, sinks of carbon monoxide as an air pollutant. How is this pollution controlled ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Discuss briefly the pollution caused by oxides of sulphur and nitrogen.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Write short notes on :

(i) Smog

(ii) Depletion of ozone layer

(iii) Greenhouse effect.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Name the major atmospheric pollutants and their sources.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Explain the following:

(i) Smoke (ii) Fumes (iii) Dust (iv) Mist

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

11. Green house effect is caused by



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. How can you apply green chemistry for the following ?

- (a) To control photochemical smog.
- (b) To avoid use of halogenated solvents in drycleaning and that of chlorine in bleaching.
- (c) to reduce use of synthetic detergents.
- (d) To reduce the consumption of petrol and diesel.



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1. Major air pollutant is

A. CO

B. Oxides of nitrogen

C. Soot

D. Oxides of sulphur.

Answer: A



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2. The region closest to earth's surface is :

A. stratosphere

B. mesosphere

C. troposphere

D. thermosphere.

Answer: C



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3. The major source of CO pollution is:

A. industrial processes

B. vehicular exhaust

C. forest fires

D. volcanic activity.

Answer: B



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4. An increase in CO_2 concentration in atmosphere will result in:

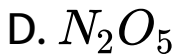
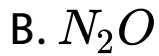
- A. greenhouse effect
- B. acid rain
- C. lack of photosynthesis
- D. death of aquatic life.

Answer: A



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5. Which of the following oxides of nitrogen is not common air pollutant ?



Answer: D



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6. White lung cancer' is caused by

A. asbestos

B. silica

C. textiles

D. paper

Answer: C



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7. Which one of the following particulates is most toxic?

A. fly ash

B. soot

C. inorganic compound

D. smog.

Answer: B



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8. Besides CO_2 the other greenhouse gas is

A. CH_4

B. N_2

C. Ar

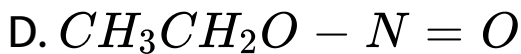
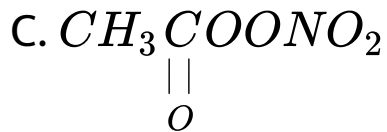
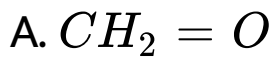
D. O_2

Answer: A



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9. PAN stands for



Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

10. Depletion of ozone layer causes

A. blood cancer

B. breast cancer

C. lung cancer

D. skin cancer

Answer: D



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11. Acid rains are produced by

A. excess release of carbon monoxide by incomplete combustion.

B. excess formation of carbon dioxide by combustion and respiration.

C. excess production of NH_3 by industries.

D. excess NO_2 and SO_2 from burning fossil fuels.

Answer: D



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12. Oxides of sulphur and nitrogen are important pollutants of :

A. Water

B. Air

C. Soil

D. All of these.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

13. In upper stratosphere, ozone protects us from:

- A. infra-red radiations
- B. ultra-violet radiations
- C. carbon dioxide
- D. peroxyacetyl nitrate.

Answer: B



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14. Burning of fossil fuels is the main source of which of the following pollutants?

A. Nitrogen dioxide

B. Nitric oxide

C. Nitrous oxide

D. Sulphur dioxide.

Answer: D



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15. Which of the following gases is not green house gas ?

A. CO

B. O_3

C. CH_4

D. H_2O vapour

Answer: A



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16. Taj mahal is threatened by pollution from

A. Oxygen

B. Carbon dioxide

C. Sulphur dioxide

D. Chlorine.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

17. Which of the following is the primary precursor of photochemical smog?

A. Ozone

B. Peroxyacetyl nitrate

C. NO_2

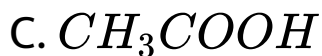
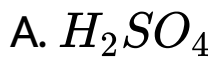
D. CO_2

Answer: C



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18. The main contributor of acid rain is :



Answer: A



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19. The depletion of ozone layer is due to:

A. Oxygen

B. CFCs

C. Oxides of S

D. Particulate matter.

Answer: B



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20. Death while sleeping in closed room with burning coal furnace is due to

A. CO

B. Carbon particulates

C. CO_2

D. SO_2 present as impurity in coke fire.

Answer: A



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21. In 1984, Bhopal gas tragedy was caused due to leakage of

A. Methyl amine

B. Methyl isocyanate

C. Phosgene

D. Chloroform.

Answer: B



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22. Which one of the following is responsible of depletion of ozone layer in the upper strate of the atmosphere ?

A. Fullerenes

B. Freons

C. Polyhalogens

D. Ferrocene

Answer: B



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23. Most hazardous metal pollutant of automobile exhausts is :

A. Lead

B. Copper

C. Mercury

D. Cadmium

Answer: A



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24. The most abundant hydrocarbon pollutant is

:

A. Methane

B. Propane

C. Acetylene

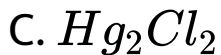
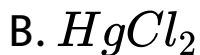
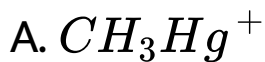
D. Ethane.

Answer: A



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25. Which of the following species containing mercury is most toxic ?



D. Hg metal.

Answer: A



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26. Which of the following metal has maximum recommended level in drinking water ?

A. Cadmium

B. Zinc

C. Aluminium

D. Iron.

Answer: B



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27. Pure water would have a BOD value of

A. less than 5 ppm

B. 10 ppm

C. 20 ppm

D. 100 ppm

Answer: A



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28. Which of the following has least permissible limit in drinking water ?

A. Chlorides

B. Dissolved oxygen

C. Zinc

D. Lead.

Answer: D



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29. What does BOD and COD stand for ?

A. Chemical Oxygen Demand.

B. Controlled Oxygen Demand.

C. Clouds causing Ozone Depletion

D. Chlorinated Oxygen Demand.

Answer: A



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30. Marble acts as a sink for

A. metallic pollutants

B. NH_3 pollutants

C. acidic pollutants

D. none of these.

Answer: C



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31. Herbicides are used to kill weeds. The common herbicide is

A. D.D.T.

B. Triazine

C. Methyl mercury

D. PCB's

Answer: B



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32. Soil salinity is measured by

A. Potentiometer

B. Calorimeter

C. Conductivity meter

D. All of these.

Answer: C



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33. D.D.T. is

- A. an antibiotic
- B. biodegradable pollutant
- C. non-degradable pollutant
- D. not a pollutant.

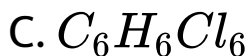
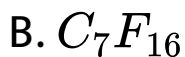
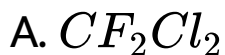
Answer: C



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Competition File Objective Type Questions B
Multiple Choice Questions

1. Ozone in the stratosphere is deleted by



Answer: A



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2. Which one of the following is responsible of depletion of ozone layer in the upper strate of the atmosphere ?

A. polyhalogens

B. ferrocene

C. fullerenes

D. freons

Answer: D



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3. The environmental friendly method of killing harmful insects is through the use of

- A. Insecticides
- B. Sex attractants
- C. Sex hormones
- D. Pesticides

Answer: B



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4. Cause of eutrophication is

A. Increase in concentration of insecticide in
water

B. Increase in concentration of fluoride ion in
water

C. The reduction in concentration of the dissolved oxygen in water due to phosphate pollution in water

D. Attack of younger leaves of a plant by peroxyacetyl nitrate

Answer: C



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5. Green chemistry means such reactions which

A. Produce colour during reactions

B. Reduce the use and production of hazardous chemicals

C. Are related to the depletion of ozone layer

D. Study the reactions in plants.

Answer: B



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6. Which one of the following statement is not true?

A. pH of drinking water should be between

5.5-9.5

B. Concentration of DO below 6 ppm is good

for the growth of fish.

C. Clean water would have a BOD value of less

than 5 ppm.

D. Oxides of sulphur, nitrogen and carbon, are the most widespread air pollutant.

Answer: B



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7. Excess nitrate present in drinking water, vegetables and fruits shall result in

A. methemoglobinemia

B. liver damage

C. kidney damage

D. laxative effect

Answer: A



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8. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas?

A. Methane

B. Ozone

C. Carbon dioxide

D. Nitrogen

Answer: D



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9. Which one of the following statements regarding photochemical smog is not correct?

A. Carbon monoxide does not play any role in photochemical smog formation.

B. Photochemical smog is an oxidising agent in character.

C. Photochemical smog is formed through photochemical reaction involving solar energy.

D. Photochemical smog does not cause irritation in eyes and throat.

Answer: D



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10. Which one of the following is not a common component of photochemical smog ?

A. Ozone

B. Acrolein

C. Peroxyacetyl nitrate

D. Chlorofluorocarbons

Answer: D



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11. Which of the following is a sink for CO ?

A. Microorganisms present in the soil

B. Oceans

C. Plants

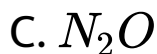
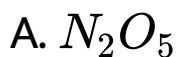
D. Haemoglobin

Answer: A



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12. Which oxide of nitrogen is not a common pollutant introduced into the atmosphere both due to natural and human activity?



Answer: A



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13. Among the following, the one that is not a green house gas is

A. sulphur dioxide

B. nitrous oxide

C. methane

D. ozone.

Answer: A



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14. Identify the wrong statement in the following:

A. Acid rain is mostly because of oxides of nitrogen and sulphur

B. Chlorofluorocarbons are responsible for ozone layer depletion

C. Greenhouse effect is responsible for global warming

D. Ozone layer does not permit infrared radiation from the sun to reach the earth.

Answer: D



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15. The ozone layer forms naturally by the interaction of:

- A. the interaction of CFC with oxygen
- B. the interaction of UV radiation with oxygen
- C. the interaction of IR radiation with oxygen

D. the interaction of oxygen and water vapour

Answer: B

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16. The maximum prescribed concentration of cadmium in drinking water in ppm is

A. 0.05

B. 3

C. 2

D. 0.005

Answer: D



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17. (i) Which allotrope of phosphorus is more reactive and why ?

(ii) How are the supersonic jet aeroplanes responsible for the depletion of ozone layers ?

(iii) F_2 has lower bond dissociation enthalpy

than Cl_2 . Why ?

(iv) While noble gas is used in filling balloons for meteorological observations ?

A. CO

B. NO

C. SO_2

D. O_2

Answer: B



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18. CCl_4 and freons :

A. are green compounds because they are green coloured

B. deplete ozone concentration

C. cause increase in ozone concentration

D. have no effect on ozone concentration

Answer: B



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19. What is DDT among the following ?

A. A fertilizer

B. Biodegradable pollutant

C. Non-biodegradable pollutant

D. Greenhouse gas

Answer: C



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20. The gas leaked from a storage tank of the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal gas tragedy was :

A. Phosgene

B. Methyl isocyanate

C. Methylamine

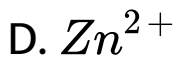
D. Ammonia

Answer: B



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21. Minamata disease is due to

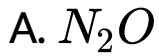


Answer: B



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22. Among the following, the one that is not a green house gas is



Answer: D



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23. Green chemistry deals with study of ?

A. study of plant physiology

B. study of extraction of natural products
from plants

C. detailed study of reactions involved in the
synthesis of chlorophyll

D. utilization of existing knowledge base for
reducing the chemical hazards along with
developmental activities

Answer: D



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24. The wrong statement among the following is

:

A. Acid rain is mostly because of oxides of nitrogen and sulphur

B. Greenhouse effect is responsible for global warming.

C. Ozone layer does not permit infrared radiation from the sun to reach earth.

D. Chlorofluorocarbons are responsible for ozone layer depletion.

Answer: C

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25. The concentration of fluoride, lead, nitrate and iron in a water sample from an underground lake was found to be 1000 ppb, 40 ppb, 100 ppm

and 0.2 ppm, respectively. This water is unsuitable for drinking due to high concentration of

A. Fluoride

B. Lead

C. Nitrate

D. Iron

Answer: C



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26. Which one of the following is not a common component of photochemical smog ?

A. Ozone

B. Acrolein

C. Peroxyacetylnitrate

D. Chlorofluorocarbons

Answer: D



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27. A water sample has ppm level concentration of following anions

$$F^- = 10, SO_4^{2-} = 100, NO_3^- = 50$$

the anion/anions that make/makes the water sample unsuitable for drinking is/are

A. only NO_3^-

B. both SO_4^{2-} and NO_3^-

C. only F^-

D. only SO_4^{2-}

Answer: C



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28. Green fuel is the obtained from

A. bio-waste

B. metal waste

C. plastic waste

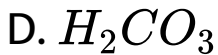
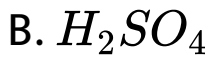
D. chemical waste

Answer: A



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29. Which of the following is present in maximum amount in acid rain ?

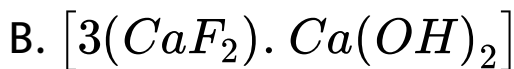


Answer: B



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30. The recommended concentration of fluoride ion in drinking water is up to 1 ppm as fluoride ion is required to make teeth enamel harder by converting $[3Ca_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot Ca(OH)_2]$



Answer: C



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31. The molecule that has minimum/no role in the formation of photochemical smog, is:

A. NO

B. $CH_2 = O$

C. O_3

D. N_2

Answer: D



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32. Water samples with BOD values of 4 ppm and 18 ppm, respectively are:

- A. Clean and highly polluted
- B. Clean and clean
- C. Highly polluted and clean
- D. Highly polluted and highly polluted

Answer: A



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33. Eutrophication causes

- A. increase of nutrients in water
- B. reduction in water pollution
- C. reduction in dissolved oxygen
- D. decrease in BOD

Answer: A



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34. pH of rain water is approximately

A. 6.5

B. 7.5

C. 5.6

D. 7.0

Answer: C



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35. Peroxyacety nitrate (PAN) ,an eye irritant is produced by :

- A. Acid rain
- B. Photochemical smog
- C. Classical smog
- D. Organic waste

Answer: B



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36. Which is wrong with respect to our responsibility as a human being to protect our environment?

- A. Restricting the use of vehicles.
- B. Avoiding the use of floodlighted facilities.
- C. Setting up compost tin in gardens.
- D. Using plastic bags.

Answer: D



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37. The primary pollutant that leads to photochemical smog is :

A. sulphur dioxide

B. acrolein

C. ozone

D. nitrogen oxides

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

38. The concentration of dissolved oxygen (DO) in cold water can go upto:

A. 10 ppm

B. 14 ppm

C. 16 ppm

D. 8 ppm

Answer: A



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39. The maximum prescribed concentration of copper in drinking water is:

A. 5 ppm

B. 0.5 ppm

C. 0.05 ppm

D. 3 ppm

Answer: D



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40. Taj Mahal is being slowly disfigured and discoloured. This is primarily due to :

A. Water pollution

B. Global warming

C. Soil pollution

D. Acid rain

Answer: D



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41. The correct set of species responsible for the photochemical smog is:

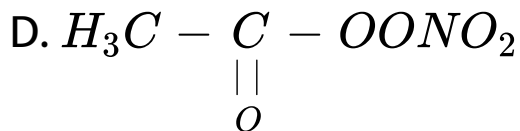
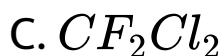
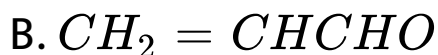
- A. NO , NO_2 , O_3 and hydrocarbons
- B. N_2 , O_2 , O_3 and hydrocarbons
- C. N_2 , NO_2 and hydrocarbons
- D. CO_2 , NO_2 , SO_2 and hydrocarbons

Answer: A



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42. The compound that is NOT a common component of photochemical smog is :



Answer: C



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43. The higher concentration of which gas in air can cause stiffness of flower buds ?

A. SO_2

B. NO_2

C. CO_2

D. CO

Answer: A



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44. Which of the following conditions in drinking water causes methemoglobinemia ?

- A. > 50 ppm of lead
- B. > 100 ppm of sulphate
- C. > 50 ppm of chloride
- D. > 50 ppm of nitrate

Answer: D



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45. Which of the following pollution takes place in sunlight.

A. oxidising smog

B. acid rain

C. reducing smog

D. fog

Answer: A



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46. The layer of atmosphere between 10 km to 50 km above the sea level is called as:

- A. troposphere
- B. mesosphere
- C. stratosphere
- D. thermosphere.

Answer: C



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1. The gases causing greenhouse effect is/are



Answer: C::D



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2. Which of the following conditions shows the polluted environment ?

A. pH of rain water is 5.6

B. eutrophication

C. biochemical oxygen demand 10 ppm .

D. amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is 0.03 %

Answer: B::C



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3. The acids present in acid rain are _____.

a) Peroxyacetyl nitrate b) H_2CO_3 c) HNO_3 d)

H_2SO_4

A. H_2CO_3

B. Peroxyacetyl nitrate

C. H_2SO_4

D. HNO_3

Answer: A::C::D



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4. The atmosphere surrounding us may be divided into the following regions.

A. mesosphere

B. hemisphere

C. thermosphere

D. catosphere

Answer: A::C



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5. The ozone layer is depleted by

A. SO_2

B. C_xH_y

C. NO

D. CFC_s

Answer: C::D



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Unit Practice Test

1. Which of the following is not a common component of photochemical smog?

A. Acrolein

B. Ozone

C. Chlorofluorocarbons

D. Peroxyacetyl nitrate

Answer: C



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2. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas ?

A. CO_2

B. CH_4

C. O_2

D. Water vapour

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

3. Which of the following in drinking water causes blue baby syndrome ?

A. NO_3^- ions

B. SO_4^{2-} ions

C. F^- ions

D. Lead

Answer: A



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4. Assertion: Acid rain has pH above 5.6.

Reason: Acid rain is caused by dissolution of acids such as HNO_3 and H_2SO_4 in rain water.

A. Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

B. Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.

C. Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement.

D. Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.

Answer: D

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5. On the basis of chemical reactions involved, explain how do chlorofluorocarbons cause thinning of ozone layer in stratosphere ?



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6. What do BOD and COD stand for ?



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7. What are herbicides? Give one example.



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8. What is the major cause of ozone layer destruction?

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9. The gas which was released in Bhopal gas tragedy was

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10. What is pneumoconiosis? How does it occur?



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11. Statues and monuments in India are affected by acid rain. How?



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12. What is smog? How is classical smog different from photochemical smogs?



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13. Give a brief account of green chemistry.



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14. Explain

(i) Green house effect

(ii) Tropospheric pollution.



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15. What are the reactions involved for ozone layer depletion in the stratosphere?



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