Chapter-5

Worksheet-1

1. What would happen, if all the oxygen present in the environment is converted to ozone?

(a) We will be protected more

(b) It will become poisonous and kill all living forms

(c) Ozone is not stable, hence it will be toxic

(d) It will allow harmful sun radiations to reach earth and damage many life forms

- 2. When we breathe in air, nitrogen also goes inside along with oxygen. What is the fate of nitrogen?
 - (a) It moves along with oxygen into the cells

(b) It comes out with the carbon dioxide during exhalation

(c)It is absorbed only by the nasal cells

(d) Nitrogen concentration is already more in the cells, so it is not at all absorbed

3. You must have observed that during the winters sometimesit becomes quite difficult to see even the objects short distance apart. This low visibility during the cold weather is due to:

(a) Formation of fossil fuels

- (b) Unburnt carbon particles of hydrocarbons suspended in air
- (c) Lack of adequate power supply
- (d) None of these
- 4. The 'water pollution' can be defined in several ways. Which of the following statements does not give the correct definition?
 - (a) The addition of the undesirable substances to water bodies
 - (b) The removal of the desirable substances from water bodies
 - (c)A change in pressure of the water bodies
 - (d) A change in temperature of the water bodies
- 5. Ozone layer is a protective blanket in the atmosphere that protectsus from the harmful high energy UV radiations coming from the sun. But it has been observed that some harmful air pollutants like chlorofluorocarbons are causing hole in this protective layer. What does this 'ozone hole' exactly mean?
 - (a) A large sized hole in the ozone layer
 - (b) Thinning of the ozone layer
 - (c)Small holes scattered in the ozone layer
 - (d) Thickening of the layer

6. Aquatic organisms are used to a certain range of temperature in the water bodies where they live. A sudden marked change in this temperature can affect:

i. Breeding of animals

ii. Growth of the aquatic plants

iii. Process of digestion in animals

iii. Availability of nutrients

Choose the correct option from the following:

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (i) and (iv)
- (c) Only (ii)
- (d) (ii) and (iii)
- 7. Presence of the fertilizers and sewage in polluted water provides a lot of nitrogen, causing excessive growth of algae which subsequently reduces the amount of dissolved oxygen in water.Can you name this process of reduction of dissolved oxygen due to the excess growth of algae.
 - (a) Biomagnifications
 - (b) Eutrophication
 - (c)Algal bloom
 - (d) Decopmposition

- 8. A cool breeze after a hot day brings all of us considerable relief. This breeze is actually the moving air. What is the basic process that causes this movement of air?
 - (a) Pressure difference between the air of two regions
 - (b) Moving leaves of the plants
 - (c)Temperature difference between the two regions
 - (d) Striking of air with the mountains
- 9. If the carbon dioxide content in the atmosphere is increased then which one of the following would not get affected?
 - (a) Amount of the heat retained by the environment
 - (b) Process of photosynthesis in plants
 - (c) Global warming
 - (d) Existence of desert plants
- 10. The nitrogen molecules present in air can be converted into nitrates by:
 - (a) A biological process of nitrogen fixing bacteria present in the soil
 - (b) A biological process of carbon fixing factor present in the soil
 - (c) Any of the industries manufacturing nitrogenous compounds
 - (d) The plants used as cereal crops in field

- 11. What are renewable resources?
- 12. What are the harmful effects of ozone?
- 13. What are the two main causes of over-exploitation of natural resources?
- 14. Name the two things essential for existence of life on Earth.
- 15. There is mass mortality of fishes in a pond. What may be the reasons?
- 16. What are the two forms of elemental oxygen found in the atmosphere?
- 17. How is carbon dioxide fixed?
- 18. What do you mean by fertility of the soil?
- 19. What is topsoil?
- 20. Write the major uses of oxygen.