Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Content Practice A

LESSON 4

Air Quality

Directions: *Circle the term in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.*

1. Air pollution can cause several (neurological/respiratory) diseases.

2. All the cars in a city are an example of a (point/nonpoint) source of pollution.

3. When chemicals in the air interact with sunlight, (smog/acid rain) can develop.

4. The compound (sulfur dioxide/carbon dioxide) is a corrosive pollutant.

5. Natural sources of methane include (forest vegetation/marsh bacteria).

6. A cubic centimeter of air typically contains more than one (thousand/million) solid or liquid particles.

7. The (smallest/largest) particles we breathe in are the most hazardous to our health.

8. A temperature (conversion/inversion) can lead to a buildup of air pollution.

9. The (Clean Air/Air Quality) Act of 1970 has led to improved air quality in the United States.

10. On the Air Quality Index, the most dangerous air conditions are symbolized by the color (red/maroon).

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Content Practice B

LESSON 4

Air Quality

Directions: *Answer each question or respond to each statement on the lines provided.*

1. **Explain** what point and nonpoint sources of air pollution are. Give an example of each.

2. Why is ozone considered to be a beneficial gas in the stratosphere but a pollutant at ground level?

3. How is smog produced?

4. Why do cities located in valleys often have serious air pollution problems?

5. What are the six levels of air quality on the Air Quality Index, and which colors represent them? (It is not necessary to give the numerical values.)