


7.E.1.6 AIR QUALITY

*Directions: Complete all parts of this pathway. Answer all questions on a **google doc shared with your teacher.***

Directions: The video and website links are below. Answer the questions on a separate sheet of paper. Your answers will count as your notes.

Part 1: Video and Research Notes

Websites to Visit on AIR QUALITY	Questions to Answer
<p>http://bit.ly/1uOwKcn</p> <p>Open the power point and answer the questions.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is air pollution? 2. Compare good and bad ozone. 3. Draw the picture of good and bad ozone in your notes. 4. What are pollutants and what is it made of? 5. Who is the EPA and what do they track?
<p>http://bit.ly/1xlMBoE</p> <p>USE THE LOGIN INFORMATION FOR THE VIDEO Login: Albemarlroad Password: mustangs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. What is smog? 7. What have humans done to ozone layer? 8. What is acid rain? 9. What are examples of natural pollutions? 10. What can we do for cleaner air?
<p>http://1.usa.gov/O6KxvL</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. What is AQI and who regulates it? 12. How does AQI work? 13. Go to the second AQI chart. What is considered to good AQI with little risk? 14. What level is considered to be where everyone will experience difficulty breathing? 15. Why is it important to have an AQI table?
<p>http://bit.ly/13qYdKC</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Describe global warming and its relationship to climate change. 17. What is the role of Earth's greenhouse? 18. What is the danger of increasing Earth's greenhouse gases? Will ecosystems be able to adapt quickly to changes in Earth's temperature. 19. Why do you think the greenhouse gases have increased 70% between 1970 and 2004? 20. Glaciers and ice caps cover about what percent of land mass? What happens if it is completely melted away?
<p>http://bit.ly/1yUKfxI</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. What examples are shown that have scientists concerned about global warming? 22. As you watched the time lapse video of the glacier, what did you notice? 23. Who does the United Nations (UN) believe are the contributors of Global Warming? 24. What do scientist estimate the year 2040 to be like? 25. What would be some of the major effects of global warming?
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 26. Describe major differences between the two images. What are the dangers presented on the picture on the right?

<p>Beijing air on a day after rain (left) and a cloudy, smoggy day (right). August 2005.</p>	
<p>http://bit.ly/1uOsOsh</p>	<p>27. What weather conditions were present that caused smog to stay? 28. What was the air quality index in Beijing? 29. What are dangers of inhaling pollution?</p>

Part 2: Create a ppt. on what you have learned. This ppt should be detailed enough to teach the class. Use the extended standard below to help guide you in creating a ppt.

Make sure you create the ppt on google slides/ppt. and share it with your teacher.

Air quality affects the quality of life for all organisms on Earth. Natural and human activities greatly influence the quality of the air. The environment may contain dangerous levels of substances that are harmful to human beings. Therefore, the good health of individuals requires monitoring the soil, air, and water and taking steps to make them safe. Air quality affects the quality of life for all organisms on Earth.

Natural and human activities greatly influence the quality of the air. Technology has allowed us to measure the characteristics of the air and to monitor how air quality changes. This information helps us to make informed decisions to protect air quality and risks to human health and other organisms.

The cumulative ecological effects of global ozone depletion, air pollution, increased particulate matter, acid rain, and global warming concern the entire global community. Studies have shown that the human impact on these factors has impacted the global system. Using less fossil fuel is the best way to improve air quality. Most forms of transportation and many industries produce carbon dioxide and add particles to the air and reduce the quality of the atmosphere. The burning of fossil fuels is the major cause of air pollution. Smog is a colloid of smoke, fog, and chemicals. Many areas have smog problems. Smog irritates the lungs. The burning of fossil fuels releases large amounts of carbon dioxide and other gases into the air. Some of these gases mix with water vapor and then form acid rain. Acid rain is harmful to both living and non-living things. Natural events also release pollutants such as forest fires, volcanic eruptions and plant pollen. Because air pollutants are often carried along by prevailing winds, acid rain may fall far from the source of pollution. Laws exist to help control and reduce air pollution. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides daily information about air quality. Local weather channels also issue information related to the health of the atmosphere. Air pollution does not consist entirely of man-made substances. Many pollutants are released directly from natural sources, and some pose as much of a health hazard as man-made substances. These “natural” pollutants include radon, pollen and mold spores. Others are dust from plowed fields and volcanic eruptions. These eruptions could create situations where planes could not fly.