

Q4 - A). Alkaline environment - acidic pH of a solution is known as acidic environment. It is due to presence of hydrogen ions. The concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution is measured by pH scale. The pH scale ranges from 0 to 14. The pH of pure water is 7. The pH of a solution is determined by the following factors:

- (a) Dissolve gasses like CO_2 , SO_2 etc. which increase the concentration of hydrogen ions.
- (b) Dissolve acids like HCl , H_2SO_4 etc. which increase the concentration of hydrogen ions.
- (c) Dissolve bases like NaOH , KOH etc. which decrease the concentration of hydrogen ions.
- (d) Dissolve salts like NaCl , CaCl_2 etc. which decrease the concentration of hydrogen ions.

Q5). Acid rain is formed due to presence of acidic gases like SO_2 and NO_x in the atmosphere. These gases react with water to form acid rain. Acid rain has following effects:

- (a) It increases the pH of soil.
- (b) It increases the pH of rivers and lakes.
- (c) It increases the pH of groundwater.
- (d) It increases the pH of oceans.

Q6). Acid rain is formed due to presence of acidic gases like SO_2 and NO_x in the atmosphere. These gases react with water to form acid rain. Acid rain has following effects:

- (a) It increases the pH of soil.
- (b) It increases the pH of rivers and lakes.
- (c) It increases the pH of groundwater.
- (d) It increases the pH of oceans.

Q7). Acid rain is formed due to presence of acidic gases like SO_2 and NO_x in the atmosphere. These gases react with water to form acid rain. Acid rain has following effects:

- (a) It increases the pH of soil.
- (b) It increases the pH of rivers and lakes.
- (c) It increases the pH of groundwater.
- (d) It increases the pH of oceans.

Q8). Acid rain is formed due to presence of acidic gases like SO_2 and NO_x in the atmosphere. These gases react with water to form acid rain. Acid rain has following effects:

- (a) It increases the pH of soil.
- (b) It increases the pH of rivers and lakes.
- (c) It increases the pH of groundwater.
- (d) It increases the pH of oceans.

32-A. Shows outline diagram illustrating hydrological cycle showing how precipitation becomes runoff, infiltration, groundwater, surface runoff, evaporation, transpiration, and precipitation again.

31-B. ज्ञानविद्या के विविध विभागों का सम्बन्ध

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
16	5+	B	2+	3	a+	a+	a+	a+	a+	a+	a+	a+	a+	a+	a-	a-	a-	a+	a+

3aAahne №2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D _a	+	+	-	D _a	-	Het	+	-	D _a	Het

3Aahne № 1

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