

ACID RAIN - FULL MIND MAP

Topic-wise | Hinglish | SSC / BPSC / BSSC / Railway

Topics in this chapter:

1. Acid Rain - Pollutants, Chemistry & Acids
2. Acid Rain - Affected Countries
3. Assertion-Reason: Acid Rain

1. Acid Rain - Pollutants, Chemistry & Acids

- Nitrogen oxides and Sulphur dioxide - acid rainfall mainly tab banti hai jab atmosphere mein sulfur dioxide (SO_2) aur nitrogen oxides (NO_x) ka oksikaran hota hai. in reactions se sulfuric acid aur nitric acid bante hain, jo rainfall, snow aur dry deposition ki acidity badhate hain. [Q1]
- Nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide - acid rainfall mainly tab banti hai jab atmosphere mein sulfur dioxide (SO_2) aur nitrogen oxides (NO_x) ka oksikaran hota hai. in reactions se sulfuric acid aur nitric acid bante hain, jo rainfall, snow aur dry deposition ki acidity badhate hain. [Q2]
- Nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide - acid rainfall mainly tab banti hai jab atmosphere mein sulfur dioxide (SO_2) aur nitrogen oxides (NO_x) ka oksikaran hota hai. in reactions se sulfuric acid aur nitric acid bante hain, jo rainfall, snow aur dry deposition ki acidity badhate hain. [Q3]
- Nitrogen oxides and Sulphur dioxide - acid rainfall mainly tab banti hai jab atmosphere mein sulfur dioxide (SO_2) aur nitrogen oxides (NO_x) ka oksikaran hota hai. in reactions se sulfuric acid aur nitric acid bante hain, jo rainfall, snow aur dry deposition ki acidity badhate hain. [Q4]
- Nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide - acid rainfall mainly tab banti hai jab atmosphere mein sulfur dioxide (SO_2) aur nitrogen oxides (NO_x) ka oksikaran hota hai. in reactions se sulfuric acid aur nitric acid bante hain, jo rainfall, snow aur dry deposition ki acidity badhate hain. [Q5]
- acid rainfall ya amliy deposition ek widespread term hai, jismein sulfuric ya nitric acid jaise amliy components wali kisi bhi type ki rainfall/avakshepan shamil hai, jo atmosphere se gile ya sukhe ke roop mein land par girata hai. acid rainfall tab hoti hai jab sulfur dioxide (SO_2) aur nitrogen oxides (NO_x) atmosphere mein released hote hain aur air dharaon dwara parivahit hote hain. [Q6]
- Nitric acid and Sulphuric acid - acid rainfall ya amliy deposition ek widespread term hai, jismein sulfuric ya nitric acid jaise amliy components wali kisi bhi type ki rainfall/avakshepan shamil hai, jo atmosphere se gile ya sukhe ke roop mein land par girata hai. acid rainfall tab hoti hai jab sulfur dioxide (SO_2) aur nitrogen oxides (NO_x) atmosphere mein released hote hain aur air dharaon dwara parivahit hote hain. [Q7]
- acid rainfall ya amliy deposition ek widespread term hai, jismein sulfuric ya nitric acid jaise amliy components wali kisi bhi type ki rainfall/avakshepan shamil hai, jo atmosphere se gile ya sukhe ke roop mein land par girata hai. acid rainfall tab hoti hai jab sulfur dioxide (SO_2) aur nitrogen oxides (NO_x) atmosphere mein released hote hain aur air dharaon dwara parivahit hote hain. [Q8]
- acid rainfall tab hoti hai jab sulfur dioxide (SO_2) aur nitrogen oxides (NO_x) atmosphere mein released hokar air dharaon dwara parivahit hote hain. SO_2 aur NO_x water, oxygen aur dusre rasayanon se reaction kar sulfuric aur nitric acids banate hain. [Q9]
- sulfur dioxide aur nitrogen oxides acid rainfall ke mukhya factor hain. acid rainfall varshajal aur snow ko dushit karti hai. [Q10]

- Reaction between clouds and sulphur dioxide pollutants - acid rainfall badalon ke water aur sulfur dioxide ki reaction ke reason hoti hai. acid rainfall soil ka pH man kam karti hai. [Q11]
- Oxide of Sulphur - acid rainfall badalon ke water aur sulfur dioxide ki reaction ke reason hoti hai. acid rainfall soil ka pH man kam karti hai. [Q12]

EXAM TRAP acid rainfall ka mukhya reason fossil fuels ke burning se nikalane wale sulfur dioxide aur nitrogen oxides hain. industrial ikaiyan inke main emissions-source hain aur coal jalana svayan sulfur dioxide ka important direct source hai. [Q13]

- SO₂ - acid rainfall paida karne wale sulfur dioxide aur nitrogen oxides ka ek chhota hissa jvalamukhiyon jaise natural sources se ata hai, lekin zyadatar fossil indhanon ke burning se ata hai. atmosphere mein sulfur dioxide aur nitrogen oxides ke main source hain - fossil indhanon ka burning vahan aur bhari upakaran vinirman, oil riphainari aur dusre udyoga. [Q14]

2. Acid Rain - Affected Countries

- diye gaye countries mein se Canada aur Norway acid rainfall se sabse zyada prabhavit hote hain. UK aur Germany ki factories se released sulfur dioxide aur nitrogen oxides hava ke saath bahakar Norway aur Sweden ko acid rainfall ke medium se prabhavit karte hain, aur isi tarah North American industrial emissions Canada ko prabhavit karta hai. [Q15]
- diye gaye options mein se Norway sabse zyada acid rainfall obtained karne wala country hai, jo mainly UK aur Germany ke industrial areas se prachalit havaon dwara le jae gaye limit-par sulfur dioxide aur nitrogen oxides emissions ke reason hota hai. [Q16]

3. Assertion-Reason: Acid Rain

- sulfur dioxide aur nitrogen oxides manavajanit acid rainfall ke main agradut hain; atmosphere mein inase sulfuric aur nitric acid bante hain. carbon dioxide common varshajal mein ghulakar kamajor karbonik acid banata hai aur clean rainfall ko natural roop se lagbhag pH 5.6 tak halka amliy banata hai. isliye widespread chemical meaning mein reason (R) varshajal ki acidity badhane wali gases batata hai, halanki serious manavajanit acid rainfall mainly SO₂ aur NO_x se hoti hai. pariksha ke widespread abhikathan-reason context mein dono statement svikar kiye jate hain aur option (A) yathavat rakha gaya hai. [Q17]