What percent of cancer deaths are preventable?
a. 25%
b. 50%
c. 75%
d. 60%

When was the Montreal protocol put into place?
a. 1980
b. 1976
c. 1999
d. 1987

Explain how chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) disrupt the reformation of ozone.

Explain why children are more sensitive to pollutants and the health effects they may
experience.

Which of these is NOT a factor which affects toxicity?
A. Species
B. Age
C. Intelligence
D. Nutrition

What was the UN’s plan to phase out CFC’s called?
A. Montreal Protocol
B. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
C. Clean Air Act
D. Pollution Prevention Act

How does DDT affect animals such as fish and birds?

How does the Ozone layer get affected by CFC’s?

Week 4 exam questions
What are some agents that will increase the risk of an individual getting cancer?
a. Smoking
b. Sun
c. Environmental pollution
d. All the above

Which of the following is the best material when choosing a water bottle?
a. Stainless steel
b. Plastic
c. Aluminum

What is chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)?

Why is ozone bad in the troposphere but goo in the stratosphere?

What protocol kicked things into gear to fight ozone depletion?
a) Montreal
b) London
c) Geneva
d) Ontario

What makes one most susceptible to pollution affects according to Bob?
a) Activity level
b) Age
c) Gender
d) Weaken immune system

Why is it so hard to fight pollution standardization and regulation? Why are some amendments to regulate chemicals easier than other regulation proposals?

Why must you not heat plastics?

1. What is the leading cause of death worldwide?
a. Lung cancer
b. Heart disease
c. Stroke

2. Who is generally the first group of people to be affected by a disease/toxin?
a. Men
b. Women
c. Children

1. When it comes to toxicity, a good saying to keep in mind is, “The \_\_\_\_\_\_ makes the poison”.

1. Describe the process of ozone breaking down in the stratosphere. Explain how CFCs impact that process. Draw visuals if you think they would help explain the process.

What is the correct order of the terms below from lowest (closest to us) to highest (most away from us)?
A. Earth, ozone layer, troposphere, stratosphere
B. Earth, troposphere, ozone layer, stratosphere
C. Earth, troposphere, stratosphere, ozone layer
D. Earth, stratosphere, ozone layer, troposphere

Why were CFC’s developed?
A. Cars
B. Refrigerators
C. Computers
D. Farming

Why is ground level ozone bad for your health? Name 4 reasons.

Explain the Montreal Protocol of 1987.

1. What is the Ozone Layer part of?
a. Part of the atmosphere
b. Part of the stratosphere
c. Part of the sphere
d. Part of the hemisphere

2. Fill in the blank of the precautionary principle: “Though you are not 100% sure of what is \_\_\_\_\_ a problem, there is a big risk to doing nothing”.
a. creating
b. making
c. causing
d. infiltrating

3. What is one thing you can do to reduce exposure to UV radiation?

4. What is the difference between correlation and cause and effect?

1. What is closest to the earth?
A. Mesosphere
B. Stratosphere
C. Troposphere

2. The Montreal protocol is a treaty designed to protect the ozone layer.
a. True
b. False
3. What does CFC stand for?
4. What can you do to to prevent UV radiation exposure?

1. What is cancer?
a. A mutation in a cell that causes it to grow uncontrollably and spread.
b. A disease a person gets when God smites them.
c. A genetic or acquired disease.
d. A and C

2. What products do you find Biphenol-A (BPA) in?
a. Hard/rigid plastics
b. Silicones and soft plastics
c. Glass containers
d. Stainless Steel cookware

3. What is the number one activity that increases risk of cancer?

4. What can you do if you are concerned about the amount of BPA entering your body?

What are the 2 most common forms of cancer?

● True or False: Lung cancer is the most common cause of death worldwide

● True or False: 20-40% of cancers are preventable.

● How or why do toxins affect certain organs, such as liver, kidneys, immune
and nervous systems, and skin?

● What was DES used for and what were its unforeseen side effects?

1. What does CFC stand for?
a. Centralized Federal Community
b. Come for Chicken
c. Cuomo’s Forbidden Commune
d. Chlorofluorocarbons

2. What is the symbol for ozone?
a. O1
b. O2
c. O3
d. O4

1. Which country is the affected by Ozone depletion the most?
a. China
b. Austria
c. Australia
d. United States

2. What is the number one cause of death worldwide?
a. Car crashes
b. Terror attacks
c. Lung Cancer
d. Covid-19

3. Describe how the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) has affect the ozone layer in the stratosphere.

4. Explain why chemicals have the greatest impact on children and why it is important for them to have a proper microbiome.

What molecule interrupts Ozone’s natural reaction with UV radiation?
a). CO2
b). Cl
c). O2
d). H

What type of hydrocarbons cause issues by burning holes in stratospheric Ozone?
a). chlorofluorocarbons
b). alkanes
c). natural gases and fuels
d). alcohols

When two things occur together, but one does not necessarily cause the other this is called a \_\_\_\_?

What were the actions taken towards the ozone problem and how can we learn from our approach facing other pollution problems?

When was the Montreal protocol passed?
a. 1970
b. 1981
c. 1987
d. 1990

“Brown lung” is the common name for lung disease caused by
a. Coal
b. Oil
c. Silica
d. Cotton dust

Short Answer: Do CFCs destroy Ozone? Why or why not?

Essay: Why are kids more sensitive to pollution?

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ led to the creation of a hole in the ozone layer near Australia.
a. Agent Orange
b. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
c. DDT
d. Neurotoxins

2. Tobacco usage and diet both increase risk for about \_\_\_\_ of all cancers.
a. 1/4
b. 1/2
c. 1/3
d. 3/4

3. Explain how CFCs affect the ozone layer. Include a basic description of the molecules.

4. How can changes be made to benefit the planet when it comes to pollution? Can the common person make a big difference or is legislation more affective? Provide some examples where changes were made for the better and good came from the changes.

What is good about the ozone layer?
a) Pollutes our Earth and keeps our immune systems strong!
b) Protects the Earth surface from UV radiation
c) Nothing is good about it

What is a CFC?
a) Cool fun children
b) Chlorofluorocarbon
c) Chlorofluoridecarbolic
d) Chlorine freon carbon

Why are kids more likely to get sick from something that is toxic? List at least two reasons.

Discuss some strategies you can do in everyday life to lessen your risk of being exposed to BPA. List some tips.

Which part of the atmosphere is the ozone layer supposed to be found in?
- Stratosphere
- Terrasphere
- Metasphere

What are CFCs
- Convex features in caves
- Chlorofluorocarbons
- Coolant for cars

In what decade was the Montreal Protocol initiated?

How are the oceans affecting the dispersion of Chlorofluorocarbons? Can this be helped?

1) What is the Montreal Protocol?
a) An international gathering with the task of removing products that produce
chemicals that harm the ozone layer
b) An international gathering with the intent of increasing UV light from the sun
c) A ban on the use of products that produce ozone
d) An international gathering that was dedicated to stopping damage to the ozone
layer by encouraging CFC use

2) Why is the Ozone layer important?
a) The ozone layer has spread with the use of CFC products, endangering human
health
b) The ozone layer blocks a significant portion of the sun’s dangerous UV light from
reaching the surface of the Earth, thereby protecting us and other life
c) The ozone layer magnifies the sun’s UV light, causing holes to form in the North
and South poles
d) The ozone layer prevents CFC chemicals from rising into the atmosphere and
destroying it, which in turn causes more UV radiation to hit the surface of the Earth

1) How was the ozone layer harmed?

1) Was the Montreal Protocol successful? Why or why not?

How has ozone depletion caused higher rates of cancer?
Which countries have some of the most polluted places?
a. Russia
b. China
c. Europe
d. A and B

What are CFCs?
a. Cute Friendly Critters
b. Crystals for cuties
c. Oxygen thieves
d. Fertilizer
What are some negative externalities of ozone depletion? Give at least two.