# Selection of Items for an
# Air Pollution Knowledge Test

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# SELECTION OF ITEMS FOR AN AIR POLLUTION KNOWLEDGE TEST

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The assessment of public knowledge concerning the environment may well become one of the research tasks confronting behavioral scientists in the coming decade. Measurement of the scientific knowledge variable -- its description, its distribution and its role in theoretical systems -- is likely to hold professional research interest.

The purpose of this publication is to show the results of one effort to select items for a true-false air pollution knowledge test. The test itself was designed for use in a public opinion survey and it is hoped that sufficient information is presented to aid research workers in developing their own tests.

Four steps were employed in development of this test. These were 1) establishment of air pollution knowledge categories; 2) selection of potential items and their rating as "accurate" or "inaccurate" by professionals; 3) a pretest of items on a random sample of adults; and 4) a test and item evaluation. Each is discussed in more detail.

1. *Establishment of air pollution knowledge categories.* A content analysis of the mass media was completed, using all issues of two newspapers published between January, 1964 and December 31, 1969. These newspapers were the Salem (Oregon) *Oregon Statesman* and the Eugene (Oregon) *Register-Guard.* They were located in two cities in which a survey of public knowledge concerning air pollution was planned. As well, a content analysis was completed for all articles concerning this topic cited in the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature* for the same period.

A total of 5,250 knowledge statements was available from these analyses and each statement was classified into one of the following categories:

a. Sources and causes of changes in air quality.

b. Technical or engineering controls involved in air quality matters and their effects.

c. Legal or administrative controls or regulations involved in air quality matters and their effects.

d. Health effects of changes in air quality.

e. Other effects (economic, visibility, odors, soiling, etc.) of changes in air quality.

f. Other.

2. *Selection of potential items and their rating as "accurate" or "inaccurate" by professionals.* Statements were selected on the basis of their apparent lack of ambiguity, simplicity, representativeness of various aspects of their respective categories, and were not obviously either too easy or too difficult. The final list was composed of 223 statements, and their wording was changed very little in their conversion to items for rating by professionals.

To assess the relative accuracy of these items, raters were asked to evaluate, or rate, each item according to how accurate or inaccurate they thought it was. Opposite each item was a 7-point scale anchored by the words "accurate" or "inaccurate". If, for example, a rater felt quite strongly that an item was accurate (or inaccurate) he was instructed to check the extreme right (or left) space. A check nearer the middle indicated a less strong rating. If a rater could not make a rating, he was instructed to draw a line through the item. Pages of items were ordered randomly, as was the direction of the "accurate-inaccurate" adjectives.

Ratings were performed by a panel of experts in the air quality professions from the National Air Pollution Control Administration, Raleigh and Durham, North Carolina, and from professionals in Oregon and California. A total of 65 raters was asked to cooperate and 57 returned completed ratings.

After the ratings, each item was scored from "1" to "7" with the extreme "accurate" space receiving a score of "7". Items were coded "0" when a rater was unable to rate them, and these scores were not included in the analysis.

A critical ratio was calculated for each item, using all scores from "1" to "7". The critical ratio is defined:

$$CR = \frac{M_h - \bar{x}}{\sqrt{\dfrac{s^2}{N}}}$$

where $M_h$ is the hypothesized mean, or 4.0000,

$\bar{x}$ is the observed mean, and

$\sqrt{\dfrac{s^2}{N}}$ is the standard error of the mean,

and follows the t distribution with $N - 1$ degrees of freedom.

A summary of this analysis is presented as Appendix table 1, pages 10 to 27. Column 1 is the item number; column 2 is the item; column 3 is the number of "0's," or number of raters who did not rate the item; column 4 is the frequency distribution of scores; and column 5 is the item critical ratio.

3. *Pretest of items on a random sample of individuals.* Forty items (20 true and 20 false) were selected for pretesting. Approximately 20 "inaccurate" items had significant critical ratios. This established the

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upper limit for the knowledge test at 40 items. "Accurate" items selected
were those with the highest significant critical ratios, except in a few
cases where items with lower (but significant) critical ratios were accepted
to avoid an over-representation of items in some categories.

These items were ordered randomly and pretested on 100 adults drawn
from the Portland Metropolitan Area randomly by area probability sampling
methods. Standard personal interview survey procedures were employed.

4. *Test and item evaluation.* Estimated Spearman-Brown split-half
(odd-even) reliability coefficient was .75. Test mean was 22.65 and dif-
fered significantly from a hypothesized mean of 20.00 ($t = 4.149$, $p < .001$).

An item analysis was completed in an attempt to increase test rel-
iability. Guliksen,[1] for example, has shown that the test mean, standard
deviation and reliability may be estimated from item parameters of diffi-
culty and reliability index. The relevant information is provided in table
1, page 5.

It may well be that test reliability would be increased in a subse-
quent survey of a random sample of comparable individuals by making the
average item variance smaller or the average item reliability index larger.
One could make such an item selection graphically by plotting each point
where the item variance ($s_g^2$) is the ordinate and the reliability index
($r_{xg}s_g$) the abscissa. Test reliability may be maximized by selecting points
so the average ordinate value is as small as possible and the average abscissa
value is as large as possible. This means that points must be selected from

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[1]Harold Guliksen, *Theory of Mental Tests,* New York: Wiley, 1950.

Table 1.  Item analysis information

| Item no. | Proportion answering item correctly | Item standard deviation | Point biserial correlation of item with total test score | Reliability index |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $p_g$ | $s_g = \sqrt{p_g - p_g^2}$ | $r_{xg}$ | $r_{xg}s_g$ |
| 1 | .70 | .4583 | .2249 | .1031 |
| 2 | .64 | .4800 | .4996 | .2398 |
| 3 | .14 | .3470 | .1764 | .0612 |
| 4 | .26 | .4386 | .4990 | .2189 |
| 5 | .96 | .1960 | .4143 | .0812 |
| 6 | .85 | .3571 | .4219 | .1507 |
| 7 | .84 | .3666 | .2421 | .0888 |
| 8 | .27 | .4440 | .2674 | .1187 |
| 9 | .60 | .4899 | .5075 | .2486 |
| 10 | .87 | .3363 | .5121 | .1722 |
| 11 | .68 | .4665 | .5458 | .2546 |
| 12 | .42 | .4936 | .3689 | .1821 |
| 13 | .16 | .3666 | .2944 | .1079 |
| 14 | .49 | .4999 | .5796 | .2897 |
| 15 | .90 | .3000 | .4170 | .1251 |
| 16 | .88 | .3250 | .5220 | .1697 |
| 17 | .60 | .4899 | .4336 | .2124 |
| 18 | .15 | .3571 | .1686 | .0602 |
| 19 | .57 | .4951 | .4067 | .2014 |
| 20 | .83 | .3756 | .5029 | .1889 |
| 21 | .42 | .4936 | .3944 | .1947 |
| 22 | .34 | .4737 | .4182 | .1981 |
| 23 | .89 | .3129 | .2673 | .0836 |
| 24 | .41 | .4918 | .4170 | .2051 |
| 25 | .82 | .3842 | .4534 | .1742 |
| 26 | .32 | .4665 | .4594 | .2143 |
| 27 | .85 | .3571 | .3470 | .1239 |
| 28 | .97 | .1706 | .0826 | .0141 |
| 29 | .24 | .4271 | .2483 | .1060 |
| 30 | .30 | .4583 | .5683 | .2605 |
| 31 | .21 | .4073 | .1829 | .0745 |
| 32 | .75 | .4330 | .4261 | .1845 |
| 33 | .58 | .4936 | .4887 | .2412 |
| 34 | .57 | .4951 | .5433 | .2690 |
| 35 | .02 | .1400 | −0.0034 | −0.0005 |

Table 1 (continued)

| Item no. | Proportion answering item correctly | Item standard deviation | Point biserial correlation of item with total test score | Reliability index |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $p_g$ | $s_g = \sqrt{p_g - p_g{}^2}$ | $r_{xg}$ | $r_{xg}s_g$ |
| 36 | .22 | .4142 | .3787 | .1569 |
| 37 | .52 | .4996 | .3282 | .1640 |
| 38 | .95 | .2179 | .3484 | .0759 |
| 39 | .93 | .2551 | .4166 | .1063 |
| 40 | .53 | .4991 | .4683 | .2337 |

the lower right-hand portion of the graph. In this instance it is unlikely that such a practice would improve test reliability appreciably since few points appear in that quadrant. Some improvement may be made by eliminating items 28 and 35, however, since their respective reliability indexes are low.

The test itself is presented in table 2, page 7.

Table 2.  Air pollution knowledge test

| Item no. | Item | Correct response |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Air pollution in the Willamette Valley of Oregon is as bad as the air pollution in Los Angeles. | False |
| 2 | Fine particles of lead are emitted as air pollution by automobiles. | True |
| 3 | Jet airplane engines might destroy enough ozone to permit a harmful increase in ultraviolet light reaching the earth. | False |
| 4 | Areas of Oregon not included in the regional air pollution control authorities will be under the jurisdiction of the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission. | True |
| 5 | Carbon monoxide is one type of an air pollutant emitted by automobiles. | True |
| 6 | Carbon monoxide reduces the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood. | True |
| 7 | Dust storms and sandstorms, forest fires, earthquakes, landslides, and wind-borne pollens are ways nature pollutes the air. | True |
| 8 | California is the only state trying to reduce automobile pollution through the installation of tailpipe afterburners. | False |
| 9 | The great majority of Americans has never seen smog. | False |
| 10 | Smoke in the air does not aggravate asthma or upper respiratory trouble. | False |
| 11 | There is as yet no definite medical evidence about the relationship between air pollution and human health. | False |
| 12 | Forest slash burning does not produce the same kind of smoke that agricultural field burning produces. | False |
| 13 | Sunlight causes hydrocarbons to combine with oxides of nitrogen to produce photochemical smog. | True |

Table 2 (continued)

| Item no. | Item | Correct response |
|---|---|---|
| 14 | Foreign cars sold in the U. S. will have to carry new anti-pollution equipment required by Federal standards. | True |
| 15 | Persons who suffer from respiratory ailments, such as asthma, emphysema and bronchitis, are particularly affected by air pollution. | True |
| 16 | Agricultural field burning during the summer is a source of air pollution in the upper Willamette Valley of Oregon. | True |
| 17 | While kraft mill air pollutants may have an unpleasant odor, they are not harmful to human health. | False |
| 18 | The best known air pollution control devices still don't work effectively. | False |
| 19 | The atmosphere cannot be cleansed once it is polluted. | False |
| 20 | There is an economic issue involved with air pollution control. | True |
| 21 | Some air pollution control devices earn profits for industry from the pollutants recovered from the air. | True |
| 22 | Education and quiet persuasion have usually proved to be better tools than rigid abatement proceedings in waging the war against air pollution. | False |
| 23 | Air pollution is irritating -- mentally as well as physically. | True |
| 24 | Air pollutants fade fabrics. | True |
| 25 | Pollution exists in two basic forms -- particles and gases. | True |
| 26 | Most devices for reducing auto exhaust fumes have been designed to fit on a car's tailpipe. | False |

Table 2 (continued)

| Item no. | Item | Correct response |
|---|---|---|
| 27 | Air pollution emissions from industrial processes have damaged livestock, crops, fruit trees, and flowers. | True |
| 28 | Polluted air and dust can be carried for long distances by the wind before reaching the ground. | True |
| 29 | About half the states have air pollution control laws. | False |
| 30 | Scientific evidence is inconclusive that sulfur dioxide is a hazard to human health. | False |
| 31 | A physician can measure the amount of air pollution by examining heart and lung functions of some of his patients. | False |
| 32 | The U. S. has both the technology and the wealth to drastically reduce air pollution. | True |
| 33 | There is no scientific evidence that air pollution leads to emphysema, chronic bronchitis, or lung cancer. | False |
| 34 | Troublesome gaseous contaminants may pass through air conditioners unhindered. | True |
| 35 | Sulfur oxides are known to cause cancer, though it takes higher concentrations than are usually found in the air. | False |
| 36 | Sulfur dioxide cannot be controlled through devices on stacks. | False |
| 37 | There is no way of knowing the amount of pollutants emitted into the air from automobile exhausts. | False |
| 38 | Air pollution affects visibility. | True |
| 39 | Many companies have waited until local authorities have forced them to control their air pollution emissions. | True |
| 40 | Rain has no effect on temperature inversions. | False |

Appendix table 1.  Analysis of accuracy rating of air pollution knowledge statements

| Item no. | Item | No. 0's | Frequency distribution for each degree inaccurate (1) to accurate (7) statement | Critical ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Cigarette smoke is a source of air pollution. | 2 | Inaccurate $\underline{6: 4: 2: 8: 4: 6:25}$ Accurate <br> Code $\quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7$ | - 3.92 |
| 2. | The first state air pollution control law in the nation was Oregon's basic air pollution statute of 1951. | 30 | Inaccurate $\underline{11: 3: 1: 2: 1: 2: 7}$ Accurate <br> Code $\quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7$ | 1.03 |
| 3. | Air pollution material in a gaseous state cannot be seen by the human eye. | 1 | Accurate $\underline{15: 7: 1: 6: 2: 7:18}$ Inaccurate <br> Code $\quad 7 \quad 6 \quad 5 \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 1$ | .53 |
| 4. | Smog has long been suspected of causing many lung diseases, including cancer. | 4 | Accurate $\underline{24:11: 6: 4: 2: 3: 3}$ Inaccurate <br> Code $\quad 7 \quad 6 \quad 5 \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 1$ | - 6.18 |
| 5. | Smoke is so dense at times that it contributes to freeway automobile accidents. | 3 | Accurate $\underline{32:12: 6: 2: 1: 0: 1}$ Inaccurate | -13.83 |
| 6. | Any form of combustion generates air pollution. | 0 | Inaccurate $\underline{6: 2: 2: 2: 5:18:22}$ Accurate | - 5.57 |
| 7. | The great majority of Americans has never seen smog. | 5 | Accurate $\underline{5: 6: 5: 2: 3:11:20}$ Inaccurate | 3.3? |
| 8. | The automobile industry's answer to air pollution is a better internal combustion engine, not electric cars. | 3 | Inaccurate $\underline{0: 1: 3: 7: 7:17:19}$ Accurate | - 9.56 |
| 9. | Air pollution affects people by affecting their attitudes and how well they feel. | 1 | Inaccurate $\underline{0: 0: 0: 6: 9:16:25}$ Accurate | -15.13 |
| 10. | Persons who suffer from respiratory ailments, such as asthma, emphysema, and bronchitis, are particularly affected by air pollution. | 0 | Accurate $\underline{45: 6: 4: 2: 0: 0: 0}$ Inaccurate | -26.06 |
| 11. | Troublesome gaseous contaminants may pass through air conditioners unhindered. | 1 | Inaccurate $\underline{1: 0: 0: 2: 2: 3 :48}$ Accurate | -19.3? |
| 12. | An automobile's carburetor emits air pollutants. | 1 | Inaccurate $\underline{2: 1: 0: 1: 1: 3 :48}$ Accurate | -14.04 |

13. The best known air pollution control devices still don't work effectively. 3 Accurate 4: 4: 5: 1: 4:12:24 Inaccurate 5.00

14. A principal problem of air pollution control is jurisdiction -- who regulates what. 2 Inaccurate 8: 6: 4: 5: 8:13:11 Accurate - 1.71

15. The Federal government has enforcement power in cases involving interstate air pollution. 1 Inaccurate 3: 1: 2: 1: 3: 4:42 Accurate - 9.86

16. Air pollution in the Willamette Valley of Oregon is as bad as the air pollution in Los Angeles. 22 Inaccurate 10: 5: 5: 6: 4: 4: 1 Accurate 2.72

17. Sulfur oxides which pollute the air also irritate the throat and damage the lungs. 1 Accurate 24:13:10: 4: 1: 3: 1 Inaccurate - 8.57

18. Some air pollution control devices earn profits for industry from the pollutants recovered from the air. 1 Accurate 42: 6: 6: 2: 0: 0: 0 Inaccurate -23.24

19. Air pollution causes illnesses such as lung cancer, chronic bronchitis, and emphysema. 1 Inaccurate 4: 2: 3:10:15: 6:16 Accurate - 4.21

20. Exhaust-control devices are standard equipment on all 1968 model cars. 3 Accurate 37: 5: 1: 1: 0: 2: 8 Inaccurate - 5.66

21. Paint deteriorates more rapidly in areas where the air is polluted. 1 Accurate 33:10: 7: 3: 1: 0: 2 Inaccurate -11.24

22. Deaths caused by air pollution have been primarily among invalids with chronic heart or lung problems. 3 Inaccurate 2: 1: 2: 4: 6:19:20 Accurate - 8.42

23. Education and quiet persuasion have usually proved to be better tools than rigid abatement proceedings in waging the war against air pollution. 2 Inaccurate 15:11: 5: 7: 7: 6: 4 Accurate 2.74

24. Air pollution costs this nation billions of dollars each year. 1 Accurate 36:12: 2: 5: 0: 0: 1 Inaccurate -14.84

25. Episodes of high air pollution levels have resulted in immediate illness and death. 1 Inaccurate 2: 2: 2: 2: 6:11:31 Accurate - 8.98

26. Regional air pollution control authorities have rule-making and enforcement powers, but may not enact standards that are less strict than those of the state.     10   Accurate <u>30</u>: 6: 1: 3: 1: 3: 3 Inaccurate  - 6.52

27. Smog is eating away historic stone statues and buildings in Venice, Italy, and Cologne, Germany.     8   Accurate <u>26</u>: 9: 4: 4: 3: 2: 1 Inaccurate  - 7.85

28. The over-all reduction in air pollution due to automobiles, through the installation of crankcase and exhaust controls, is about 70%.     8   Inaccurate _6: 5: 5: 1: 9:<u>12</u>:<u>11</u> Accurate  - 2.24

29. Carbon monoxide is one type of an air pollutant emitted by automobiles.     1   Accurate <u>54</u>: 1: 0: 0: 0: 0: 1 Inaccurate  -26.55

30. Sources of air pollution must be known before abatement procedures can be started.     0   Accurate <u>45</u>: 7: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1 Inaccurate  -15.55

31. Waste disposal by burning can create air pollution.     0   Accurate <u>53</u>: 2: 0: 2: 0: 0: 0 Inaccurate  -37.18

32. Less stringent pollution control standards have been developed for smaller engines because they discharge smaller amounts of pollutants than larger engines.     4   Accurate <u>10</u>: 9: 1: 7: 1: 9:<u>16</u> Inaccurate    1.03

33. Air pollution has a psychological effect.     2   Accurate <u>38</u>: 9: 5: 3: 0: 0: 0 Inaccurate  -21.01

34. Air pollution is anything that gets into the air.     1   Inaccurate <u>26</u>: 6: 6: 2: 2: 4:<u>10</u> Accurate    3.12

35. Extensive research on the relationship between air pollution and chronic respiratory disease is lacking.     4   Accurate _6:<u>12</u>: 5: 4: 7: 9:<u>10</u> Inaccurate    .51

36. No one knows how much money will be required to control air pollution in the future.     1   Accurate <u>18</u>:<u>18</u>: 4: 3: 4: 7: 2 Inaccurate  - 4.90

37. Fine particles of lead are emitted as air pollution by automobiles.     4   Accurate <u>38</u>:<u>10</u>: 2: 0: 3: 0: 0 Inaccurate  -18.05

38. Ozone is a principal component of photochemical smog.

   2   Accurate <u>36</u>: 8: 6: 0: 1: 2: 2 Inaccurate  -10.28

39. There is as yet no definite medical evidence about the relationship between air pollution and human health.

   3   Inaccurate <u>22</u>:<u>13</u>: 2: 2: 4: 6: 5 Accurate    3.94

40. Air contamination from pollutants is suspected of being a contributor to the incidence of lung cancer.

   2   Accurate <u>29</u>:<u>12</u>: 8: 2: 2: 1: 1 Inaccurate  -10.89

41. There is much more cooperation by industry in controlling air pollution than there used to be.

   2   Accurate <u>27</u>:<u>14</u>: 5: 4: 2: 1: 2 Inaccurate  - 8.99

42. Smoke from a forest fire in Washington's Olympic Peninsula polluted the air above Eugene, Oregon -- more than 200 miles to the south.

  31   Inaccurate <u> 0</u>: 0: 0: 3: 3: 1:<u>19</u> Accurate  -11.07

43. Air pollutants fade fabrics.

   3   Accurate <u>33</u>:<u>14</u>: 4: 2: 1: 0: 0 Inaccurate  -19.19

44. The nose and eyes detect offensive matter in the air.

   1   Inaccurate <u> 3</u>: 1: 0: 1: 9: 9 :<u>33</u> Accurate  - 9.74

45. At present, all agricultural burning is exempt from Oregon air pollution control laws.

  30   Inaccurate <u> 6</u>: 0: 5: 3: 1: 3: 9 Accurate  - 0.88

46. Half the air pollution in the United States is emitted from less than 1 percent of the nation's land area.

  12   Accurate <u>15</u>:<u>20</u>: 5: 1: 1: 2: 1 Inaccurate  - 8.62

47. Tires crack as a result of photochemical smog.

   4   Inaccurate <u> 0</u>: 0: 0: 4: 2:<u>14</u>:<u>33</u> Accurate  -19.95

48. Scientific control of air pollution is now a national goal.

   2   Inaccurate <u> 0</u>: 2: 2: 2: 7:<u>11</u>:<u>31</u> Accurate  -11.77

49. Automobile exhaust consists primarily of gaseous pollutants.

   2   Inaccurate <u> 2</u>: 1: 0: 0: 1: 9 :<u>42</u> Accurate  -13.87

50. It is still not technically feasible to eliminate all air pollutants.

   2   Accurate <u>31</u>: 8: 5: 3: 3: 4: 1 Inaccurate  - 7.78

51. Natural gas can produce electrical power and reduce pollutant emissions.

   2   Accurate <u>40</u>: 8: 2: 2: 0: 2: 1 Inaccurate  -13.05

52. The gains in emission reduction from installing air pollution control devices on cars will be more than offset by the rising number of automobile registrations.

2 Accurate <u>13</u>:<u>10</u>:<u>11</u>: 5: 2: 5: 9 Inaccurate - 1.93

53. Air pollution has injured pine forests.

3 Inaccurate 0: 0: 0: 0: 2: 7:<u>45</u> Accurate -41.88

54. As one step in remedying air pollution, cities may start zoning their air use as carefully as they now zone their land use.

2 Accurate <u>30</u>:<u>10</u>: 9: 1: 0: 2: 3 Inaccurate - 8.58

55. Many companies have waited until local authorities have forced them to control their air pollution emissions.

0 Inaccurate 0: 0: 0: 1: 4: 7:<u>45</u> Accurate -29.56

56. Damage to human health and to property are now scientifically linked to air pollution.

0 Accurate <u>26</u>:<u>14</u>: 6: 2: 1: 4: 4 Inaccurate - 6.32

57. Air pollution causes poor visibility.

1 Inaccurate 0: 0: 1: 2: 8:<u>13</u>:<u>32</u> Accurate -17.76

58. All internal combustion engines give off carbon monoxide in appreciable amounts.

3 Inaccurate 0: 2: 2: 3: 5:<u>11</u>:<u>31</u> Accurate -11.45

59. The technology needed to eliminate the kraft odor problem is not presently available.

11 Accurate 8:<u>10</u>: 4: 2: 2:<u>13</u>: 7 Inaccurate .06

60. Fires under dry conditions produce far less smoke per acre than do fires in moist conditions.

13 Inaccurate 1: 1: 1: 0: 7:<u>11</u>:<u>23</u> Accurate -10.19

61. Sulfur dioxide causes leaves to dry out and bleach to a light tan or ivory color.

15 Accurate <u>12</u>:<u>12</u>: 6: 3: 2: 3: 4 Inaccurate - 3.58

62. At times, heavy auto and air traffic, as well as volcanic activity, have combined to produce a veil of smog which extends 150 miles from the Hawaiian Islands.

27 Inaccurate 3: 2: 1: 6: 6: 7: 5 Accurate - 2.06

63. The number of complaints received by the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission is the primary basis upon which they will base their investigation and action.

34  Accurate  2: 2: 6: 5: 3: 3: 2  Inaccurate  − 0.12

64. Ozone, a principal component of smog, discolors and disintegrates clothing.

5  Accurate  26:12: 5: 1: 3: 2: 3  Inaccurate  − 7.00

65. California's air pollution control authorities have found that anti-smog devices installed on new cars have removed 70% of the smog pollution.

14  Inaccurate  11: 5: 3: 3: 9:10: 2  Accurate  .80

66. When the days are dark and the air is polluted, it makes people depressed.

3  Inaccurate  0: 3: 0: 4: 8:23:16  Accurate  −10.30

67. The most rigid emission standards in the U. S. today are applied in the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District.

5  Accurate  27:13: 5: 0: 1: 2: 4  Inaccurate  − 7.18

68. The major oxidant pollutant is sulfur dioxide, produced by the combustion of coal and heavy industrial fuel oil.

3  Inaccurate  28: 0: 4: 3: 1: 9: 9  Accurate  2.25

69. Smog's meterological accomplice is called a temperature inversion.

0  Inaccurate  1: 1: 1: 4: 2: 9 :39  Accurate  −12.86

70. Air pollutants often change a local climate, reducing the beneficial ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

2  Accurate  25: 9: 9: 9: 0: 2: 1  Inaccurate  − 8.49

71. California is authorized by the Federal government to have its own air pollution control standards if its standards are more stringent than Federal requirements.

4  Accurate  36: 9: 3: 1: 1: 1: 2  Inaccurate  −11.12

72. Usually, smoke can rise most readily into the upper atmosphere from about 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

5  Accurate  30:14: 7: 1: 0: 0: 0  Inaccurate  −21.71

73. Sulfur dioxide is not toxic to man in concentrations ordinarily found in the atmosphere.

2  Accurate  16 :12: 6: 5: 4: 4: 8  Inaccurate  − 2.59

74. Some pollutants lead a double life; first fouling the air, then filtering into water systems and food crops.

0 Inaccurate _0:_1:_1:_1:_8:12:34 Accurate −15.99

75. Most air pollution is odorless.

2 Inaccurate _3:_5:_5:_6:_7:_9:20 Accurate − 4.20

76. Propane or bottled gas has only 1/25th the smog-producing contaminants of regular gasoline.

23 Inaccurate _2:_0:_1:_5:10:_8:_8 Accurate − 4.78

77. Strict enforcement of air pollution control laws could create unemployment or other economic hardships.

1 Accurate _7:_6:_7:_5:_4:12:15 Inaccurate 2.02

78. Smoke in the air does not aggravate asthma or upper respiratory trouble.

3 Inaccurate 40:_8:_3:_2:_0:_0:_1 Accurate 17.18

79. Air pollution control laws in Oregon are forcing sawmill owners to eliminate their wigwam burners.

29 Inaccurate _1:_2:_0:_3:_6:_7:_9 Accurate − 4.54

80. Technological progress contributes to the increase in air pollution.

3 Accurate 15:12:_9:13:_0:_3:_2 Inaccurate − 5.50

81. California is the only state trying to reduce automobile pollution through the installation of tailpipe afterburners.

14 Accurate _5:_3:_4:_4:_3:_4:20 Inaccurate 3.13

82. Air pollution affects visibility.

1 Inaccurate _0:_0:_0:_1:_3:_6:46 Accurate −31.63

83. Carbon monoxide can reach dangerous concentrations in heavily traveled intersections and expressways.

1 Accurate 34:11:_6:_1:_0:_3:_1 Inaccurate −11.16

84. Agricultural field burning emits fewer hydrocarbons into the air than do autos.

12 Accurate 28:_4:_4:_3:_2:_1:_3 Inaccurate − 6.66

85. Clothing and house furnishings wear out faster as a result of air pollution.

3 Accurate 28:12:_9:_3:_1:_1:_0 Inaccurate −13.19

86. Burning wet straw produces blacker smoke than burning dry straw.

10 Inaccurate _6:_1:_1:_4:_2:_7:26 Accurate − 4.99

87. Sunlight causes hydrocarbons to combine with oxides of nitrogen to produce photochemical smog.

3 Inaccurate _1:_0:_0:_0:_2:_6:45 Accurate −21.50

88. Clean air standards for automobiles will result in reduced air pollution.   2   Accurate <u>32</u>:<u>13</u>: <u>6</u>: <u>3</u>: <u>0</u>: <u>0</u>: <u>1</u> Inaccurate   −14.71

89. Air pollution control progress is most noticeable in new chemical plants.   7   Accurate <u>5</u>:<u>16</u>: <u>6</u>:<u>10</u>: <u>5</u>: <u>6</u>: <u>2</u> Inaccurate   − 2.47

90. Although burning of grass seed fields after harvest has been criticized for polluting the air in Oregon, there is no law against it.   35   Accurate <u>6</u>: <u>2</u>: <u>1</u>: <u>6</u>: <u>1</u>: <u>1</u>: <u>5</u> Inaccurate   − 0.46

91. The first step in treatment of emphysema is to rid the patient's environment of air pollutants.   15   Accurate <u>7</u>:<u>8</u>: <u>3</u>:<u>7</u>: <u>5</u>: <u>5</u>: <u>7</u> Inaccurate   − 0.29

92. Air pollution is not a local problem.   3   Accurate <u>10</u>: <u>6</u>: <u>4</u>: <u>3</u>: <u>3</u>: <u>6</u>:<u>22</u> Inaccurate   1.94

93. Most farmers in the United States are exempt from air pollution control laws.   10   Inaccurate <u>2</u>: <u>4</u>: <u>2</u>: <u>2</u>: <u>3</u>:<u>13</u>:<u>21</u> Accurate   − 6.00

94. An automobile's gas tank emits air pollutants.   2   Inaccurate <u>1</u>: <u>1</u>: <u>0</u>: <u>0</u>: <u>1</u>: <u>7</u>:<u>45</u> Accurate   −17.86

95. Oregon sawmill owners don't receive any Federal government help in eliminating their wigwam burners.   35   Accurate <u>7</u>: <u>4</u>: <u>0</u>: <u>4</u>: <u>0</u>: <u>3</u>: <u>4</u> Inaccurate   − 0.98

96. Automobiles are the chief cause of smog in California.   2   Inaccurate <u>1</u>: <u>0</u>: <u>1</u>: <u>1</u>: <u>1</u>: <u>5</u>:<u>46</u> Accurate   −18.14

97. About half the states have air pollution control laws.   10   Accurate <u>5</u>: <u>4</u>: <u>7</u>: <u>3</u>: <u>2</u>: <u>8</u>:<u>18</u> Inaccurate   2.76

98. Sulfur oxides are known to cause cancer, though it takes higher concentrations than are usually found in the air.   12   Accurate <u>2</u>: <u>3</u>: <u>5</u>: <u>8</u>: <u>3</u>: <u>8</u>:<u>16</u> Inaccurate   3.93

99. Smog from Los Angeles has drifted as far as Flagstaff, Arizona, some 400 miles away.   19   Inaccurate <u>3</u>: <u>2</u>: <u>2</u>: <u>8</u>: <u>4</u>:<u>10</u>: <u>9</u> Accurate   − 3.14

100. Agricultural field burning during the summer is a source of air pollution in the upper Willamette Valley of Oregon.   28   Inaccurate <u>0</u>: <u>0</u>: <u>0</u>: <u>2</u>: <u>1</u>: <u>4</u>:<u>22</u> Accurate   −16.07

101. Some particles in the air are small enough to remain suspended in the atmosphere until they are removed by precipitation.

0    Inaccurate   1: 1: 0: 2: 2:13:38   Accurate   -15.21

102. Cars emit most of their carbon monoxide when they stop and start.

11   Accurate   15:11: 9: 1: 3: 3: 4   Inaccurate   - 4.13

103. A gasoline-powered lawn mower produces more air pollution per gallon of gas than a car.

16   Accurate   14:11: 5: 6: 1: 0: 4   Inaccurate   - 4.75

104. Smoke from agricultural field burning causes some people to have respiratory trouble.

8   Accurate   25:12: 5: 5: 1: 1: 0   Inaccurate   -11.56

105. Air pollution lowers property values.

3   Inaccurate   0: 1: 2: 2: 6:14:29   Accurate   -13.34

106. Air pollution control regulations have been in force in Oregon since the early 1950's.

37   Inaccurate   2: 1: 0: 5: 1: 2: 9   Accurate   - 2.56

107. Areas of Oregon not included in the regional air pollution control authorities will be under the jurisdiction of the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission.

34   Inaccurate   0: 0: 0: 2: 1: 6:14   Accurate   -12.19

108. Air pollution emissions from industrial processes have damaged livestock, crops, fruit trees, and flowers.

0   Inaccurate   0: 0: 0: 0: 2: 5:50   Accurate   -47.19

109. All respiratory and heart ailments are affected by air pollution.

2   Accurate   7:10: 9:12: 3: 6: 8   Inaccurate   - 0.75

110. Everything the automobile industry is able to do today to control air pollution could have been done 10 years ago.

5   Accurate   15: 7:13: 6: 3: 6: 2   Inaccurate   - 3.86

111. Pollution problems arise from forest slash burning.

2   Accurate   34:11: 5: 4: 1: 0: 0   Inaccurate   -16.64

112. Agricultural field burning and forest slash burning in Oregon are presently exempt from state air pollution control regulations.

33   Accurate   8: 3: 1: 5: 0: 3: 4   Inaccurate   - 1.13

113. Smoke from chimneys can be filtered so that particulate emissions are reduced.

3    Inaccurate <u>1</u>: 0: 1: 1: 1: 6:<u>44</u> Accurate   -17.62

114. As yet, there are no effective standards in Oregon for controlling odors in the air.

31    Accurate <u>8</u>: 5: 3: 2: 1: 2: 5 Inaccurate   - 1.42

115. Oregon's Willamette Valley has meterological conditions that contribute to air pollution almost the year around.

26    Inaccurate <u>1</u>: 3: 2: 3: 4: 6:<u>12</u> Accurate   - 3.94

116. Air normally does not rise during the early morning and evening hours, thus prohibiting smoke from escaping into the upper atmosphere.

4    Accurate <u>19</u>:<u>15</u>:<u>12</u>: 4: 0: 3: 0 Inaccurate   - 9.61

117. Air quality protection ultimately must be dealt with as a regional problem.

1    Accurate <u>28</u>:<u>12</u>: 7: 5: 0: 2: 2 Inaccurate   - 8.92

118. There is an economic issue involved with air pollution control.

1    Inaccurate <u>0</u>: 0: 0: 0: 1: 7:<u>48</u> Accurate   -50.98

119. Most air pollution is invisible to the human eye.

1    Accurate <u>25</u>: 6: 4:<u>12</u>: 5: 2: 2 Inaccurate   - 5.60

120. Most of the technology of air pollution control is at least 20 years old.

3    Inaccurate 9:<u>15</u>: 5: 2: 6: 6:<u>11</u> Accurate   .66

121. Smoke normally rises, dissipates in the atmosphere, and is blown away.

3    Inaccurate 3: 3: 5: 8: 9:<u>13</u>:<u>13</u> Accurate   - 4.13

122. Smog is fog thickened with smoke and other pollutants.

1    Inaccurate <u>13</u>: 7: 4: 5: 3:<u>13</u>:<u>11</u> Accurate   - 0.28

123. Federal regulations require all 1968 model cars to be equipped with air pollution exhaust control devices.

2    Accurate <u>38</u>: 6: 1: 0: 1: 1: 8 Inaccurate   - 6.12

124. Smoke from agricultural field burning contains mostly particles of soot and ash.

6    Inaccurate <u>5</u>: 3: 2: 4: 9:<u>12</u>:<u>16</u> Accurate   - 4.12

125. Pollutants undergo chemical changes after they have been emitted into the air.

3 Accurate <u>25</u>:<u>14</u>:<u>12</u>:_1:_1:_1:_0 Inaccurate −13.69

126. Air pollution is anything that contaminates the air.

1 Accurate <u>30</u>:<u>14</u>:_2:_1:_1:_3:_5 Inaccurate − 6.63

127. A large vehicle may discharge a greater volume of exhaust in a given distance than a small vehicle.

1 Inaccurate _2:_0:_3:_1:_6:<u>10</u>:<u>34</u> Accurate −10.76

128. Oregon's present air quality standards do not cover the amount of sulfur dioxide in the air.

38 Inaccurate _3:_1:_1:_3:_2:_0:_9 Accurate − 1.66

129. Airborne agents in the atmosphere of smoggy cities may cause mutations in animals.

16 Accurate _9:_6:_8:_7:_1:_5:_5 Inaccurate − 1.60

130. Los Angeles is an example of a city which has controlled industrial air pollution, and is now trying to control air pollution from automobiles.

3 Inaccurate _2:_1:_2:_0:_3:<u>12</u>:<u>34</u> Accurate −10.82

131. Polluted air and dust can be carried for long distances by the wind before reaching the ground.

0 Inaccurate _0:_0:_0:_0:_3:_8:<u>46</u> Accurate −38.24

132. No one knows how much money is now being spent to control air pollution today.

1 Inaccurate _6:_9:_9:_1:_9:<u>12</u>:<u>10</u> Accurate − 1.15

133. Man-made clouds caused by jet planes may trigger changes in local weather.

10 Accurate _8:_9:<u>11</u>:_6:_4:_2:_7 Inaccurate − 1.76

134. Dust storms and sandstorms, forest fires, earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, and wind-borne pollens are ways nature pollutes the air.

0 Inaccurate _0:_0:_0:_0:_0:_6:<u>51</u> Accurate −70.58

135. There is reason to think -- but no proof yet -- that continued exposure to carbon monoxide at low levels is harmful to human health.

3 Accurate <u>14</u>:<u>18</u>:_9:_4:_3:_1:_5 Inaccurate − 5.00

136. Smog is a health hazard, causing eye irritation and aggravating respiratory ailments.

1 Inaccurate  1: 0: 1: 0: 4:15:35  Accurate  -16.78

137. The Oregon Environmental Quality Commission establishes air quality standards for the state.

35 Inaccurate  1: 0: 0: 3: 2: 4:12  Accurate  - 5.88

138. Air pollution is found over cities in all parts of the world.

0 Accurate  44: 9: 1: 1: 1: 1: 0  Inaccurate  -20.01

139. Air pollution in the United States is becoming more serious every year.

1 Accurate  40: 6: 6: 4: 0: 0: 0  Inaccurate  -19.35

140. The post-harvest burning of grass seed fields in the Willamette Valley of Oregon controls certain insects and plant diseases.

23 Accurate  22: 4: 4: 1: 2: 1: 0  Inaccurate  - 9.19

141. Air pollution interferes with transportation.

1 Accurate  27:10:11: 6: 0: 2: 0  Inaccurate  -11.06

142. Automobiles are the principal contributors to air pollution in most cities.

1 Inaccurate  3: 1: 2: 5: 7:15:23  Accurate  - 7.46

143. Smoke from forest slash fires contributes to the general pollution of Oregon's air.

16 Accurate  31: 4: 3: 3: 0: 0: 0  Inaccurate  -17.57

144. Particulate fallout is one measure of air pollution.

1 Accurate  49: 4: 2: 1: 0: 0: 0  Inaccurate  -35.85

145. Carbon monoxide causes headaches.

4 Accurate  30:11: 7: 2: 0: 2: 1  Inaccurate  -11.02

146. There is no way of knowing the amount of pollutants emitted into the air from automobile exhausts.

1 Inaccurate  36:11: 6: 1: 2: 0: 0  Accurate  17.85

147. The particles in polluted air are injurious to humans.

2 Accurate  26:10: 9: 4: 5: 1: 0  Inaccurate  - 9.44

148. Hospital admissions of respiratory cases increase during periods of high air pollution.

1 Inaccurate  1: 1: 0: 3: 5:16:30  Accurate  -13.02

149. Air pollution is rapidly eroding much of the world's outdoor sculpture and stone art.

   3  Accurate  21:12:10: 3: 4: 4: 0  Inaccurate  - 7.30

150. Hydrocarbons are an example of air pollutants emitted by automobiles.

   0  Accurate  53: 2: 0: 1: 0: 0: 1  Inaccurate  -23.67

151. An automobile's tailpipe emits air pollutants.

   0  Inaccurate  2: 0: 0: 0: 3: 2:50  Accurate  -16.84

152. Air pollution has a long-range effect on the atmosphere.

   2  Inaccurate  1: 1: 1: 4: 6:12:30  Accurate  -11.20

153. There is no scientific evidence that air pollution leads to emphysema, chronic bronchitis, or lung cancer.

   1  Inaccurate  25:14: 2: 1: 9: 3: 2  Accurate   5.95

154. Farmers in Oregon are currently exempt from air pollution control laws.

  33  Inaccurate  6: 2: 3: 3: 1: 4: 5  Accurate    .09

155. Air pollution limits visibility.

   1  Inaccurate  1: 0: 0: 3: 4: 6:42  Accurate  -16.47

156. As yet, public understanding of the air pollution problem is only rudimentary.

   2  Accurate  17:16:11: 4: 3: 3: 1  Inaccurate  - 7.13

157. Automobile engines are not designed to reduce air pollution emissions.

   2  Inaccurate  15: 7: 6: 3: 7: 3:14  Accurate    .56

158. As a step in controlling carbon monoxide, automobile traffic patterns could be rearranged so that cars make fewer stops and starts.

   6  Inaccurate  2: 0: 0: 2: 6:17:24  Accurate  -11.21

159. Until the enactment of the Air Quality Act of 1967, the Federal government's role in smog control was limited mainly to air sampling, research, and technical assistance.

   3  Inaccurate  11: 1: 2: 1: 7:12:20  Accurate  - 3.16

160. Many residents of the Willamette Valley of Oregon have been exposed to ash from burned stubble fields.

  25  Accurate  19: 7: 1: 3: 2: 0: 0  Inaccurate  - 9.86

161. Most devices for reducing auto exhaust fumes have been designed to fit on a car's tailpipe.

   3  Accurate  3: 2: 3: 0: 3:10:33  Inaccurate   8.06

162. The atmosphere cannot be cleansed once it is polluted.

1 Accurate _2:_3:_2:_1:_5:11:32_ Inaccurate   8.62

163. Polluted air is killing trees and shrubs along crowded parkways.

4 Accurate 25:14:_6:_2:_3:_3:_0_ Inaccurate  - 9.30

164. There are more deaths from chronic lung disease in high-pollution areas than in low-pollution areas of the United States.

5 Inaccurate _4:_1:_0:_3:_6:_8:30_ Accurate  - 7.59

165. Sinus trouble results from air pollution.

12 Accurate _7:_7:11:11:_3:_3:_3_ Inaccurate  - 2.46

166. Dust collected in Ohio grain elevators is compressed into pellets for cattle feed.

31 Inaccurate _1:_1:_3:_7:_2:_6:_6_ Accurate  - 2.74

167. Air pollution causes city residents, whether they smoke or not, to inhale the equivalent of two packs of cigarettes a day.

5 Inaccurate 10:_5:_6:_8:11:_6:_6_ Accurate   .35

168. Water in the atmosphere can become a serious pollutant.

3 Accurate 10:_8:_8:_7:_1:_5:15_ Inaccurate   .12

169. Most of the air pollutants emitted by an automobile come from the tailpipe.

2 Inaccurate _2:_1:_3:_1:_4:12:32_ Accurate  - 9.71

170. There is no economically feasible way to control emissions of sulfur dioxide from coal and oil burning power stations.

2 Inaccurate 19:_9:_4:_3:_4:12:_4_ Accurate   2.35

171. It is not known at the present time if a lifetime exposure to polluted air affects human health.

1 Accurate _8:13:_7:_1:_5:_8:14_ Inaccurate   .35

172. The U. S. has both the technology and the wealth to drastically reduce air pollution.

0 Accurate 41:10:_4:_0:_2:_0:_0_ Inaccurate  -21.16

173. Air pollution presents a human health hazard.

0 Inaccurate _1:_0:_0:_3:10:_8:35_ Accurate  -14.31

174. The ideal weather condition for smoke dispersion is turbulent air.

2 Accurate 28:17:_6:_0:_1:_3:_0_ Inaccurate  -12.21

175. A physician can measure the amount of air pollution by examining heart and lung functions of some of his patients.

7  Inaccurate  23:10: 4: 3: 6: 1: 3  Accurate    5.73

176. Jet airplane engines might destroy enough ozone to permit a harmful increase in ultraviolet light reaching the Earth.

12  Inaccurate  24: 8: 6: 6: 0: 0: 1  Accurate   10.12

177. While kraft mill air pollutants may have an unpleasant odor, they are not harmful to human health.

10  Inaccurate  18:10: 6: 4: 6: 3: 0  Accurate    5.96

178. Air pollution causes many deaths.

5  Inaccurate   7: 5: 7: 9:11: 4: 9  Accurate  - 0.56

179. Generally, small automobile engines emit a higher concentration of pollutants than large engines.

8  Inaccurate  11: 8: 5: 3: 0: 8:14  Accurate  - 0.23

180. Scientific evidence is inconclusive that sulfur dioxide is a hazard to human health.

2  Inaccurate  21:14: 8: 1: 1: 5: 5  Accurate    4.85

181. Air pollution-reduced visibility costs airlines money and increases flight hazards.

4  Inaccurate   1: 0: 0: 1: 9:13:29  Accurate  -14.76

182. Foreign cars sold in the U. S. will have to carry new anti-pollution equipment required by Federal standards.

2  Inaccurate   1: 0: 0: 1: 5:10:38  Accurate  -17.44

183. The Federal government has the power to shut down air pollution sources if they represent a danger to human health.

6  Accurate  19:10: 9: 2: 0: 3: 8  Inaccurate  - 3.56

184. No leafy vegetable crops can be grown commercially around Los Angeles, due to the effects of air pollutants. 2

Inaccurate  14: 9: 3: 5:10: 8: 6  Accurate    1.18

185. Air pollutants are defacing buildings and damaging crops.

1  Accurate  42:10: 3: 1: 0: 0: 0  Inaccurate  -29.80

186. Air pollution poses a health problem for everyone.

1  Inaccurate   8: 6: 3: 4: 7: 8:20  Accurate  - 2.59

187. Dirty air is believed to aggravate a number of human illnesses, ranging from asthma and lung cancer to the common cold.

1 Accurate 35:13: 4: 1: 1: 2: 0 Inaccurate -14.57

188. Pollution from all sources tends to increase with population growth.

1 Accurate 38:11: 4: 0: 0: 1: 2 Inaccurate -13.02

189. Thermal inversions occur when a layer of warm air is above a layer of cooler air.

3 Accurate 46: 4: 1: 0: 0: 0: 3 Inaccurate -13.32

190. Early season agricultural field burning produces smaller volumes of smoke.

25 Inaccurate 8: 6: 2: 7: 2: 3: 4 Accurate 1.51

191. Sulfur dioxide cannot be controlled through devices on stacks.

3 Inaccurate 24:13: 5: 2: 1: 2: 7 Accurate 4.97

192. Rain has no effect on temperature inversions.

6 Accurate 0: 2: 3: 9: 4: 8:25 Inaccurate 7.95

193. Automobile engines emit the air pollutant oxides of nitrogen as part of the combustion process.

2 Accurate 48: 2: 3: 0: 0: 0: 2 Inaccurate -16.19

194. Air pollution is irritating --- mentally as well as physically.

3 Accurate 37: 9: 6: 2: 0: 0: 0 Inaccurate -21.84

195. Normal breathing has become a problem because of increased contamination of the air.

3 Inaccurate 6: 5: 6: 7:12: 6:12 Accurate - 1.77

196. Contaminated air corrodes buildings.

2 Accurate 30:10:12: 2: 0: 1: 0 Inaccurate -14.84

197. Air pollutants are eating away at fabrics and metals.

3 Inaccurate 1: 0: 0: 3: 8: 9:33 Accurate -14.02

198. Smog causes your eyes to burn.

1 Accurate 32:18: 5: 1: 0: 0: 0 Inaccurate -24.86

199. The technical means of controlling most sources of air pollution are available today.

1 Inaccurate 2: 2: 1: 3: 7:12:29 Accurate - 9.01

200. Odors from kraft plants have been detected as far as 50 miles from the plant.

14 Inaccurate 0: 0: 0: 1: 6: 5:31 Accurate -20.11

201. It is difficult to get private citizens to comply with air pollution control laws.

    5   Accurate <u>13</u>:<u>12</u>:<u>12</u>: 3: 3: 4: 5 Inaccurate - 3.48

202. At least four types of cancer-causing agents have been found in the urban atmosphere.

    17   Inaccurate <u>1</u>: 2: 0: 4: 4:<u>12</u>:<u>17</u> Accurate - 7.40

203. The Federal government can intervene in air pollution situations if localities move too slowly.

    2   Inaccurate <u>5</u>: 2: 2: 1: 6:<u>14</u>:<u>25</u> Accurate - 6.15

204. Every American city with a population over 100,000 has an air pollution problem of some kind.

    3   Accurate <u>34</u>:<u>11</u>: 4: 0: 2: 2: 1 Inaccurate -11.20

205. The Federal government will at least double any money that localities put up to clean their own air.

    13   Inaccurate <u>12</u>: 7: 3: 1: 5: 9: 7 Accurate   .57

206. Temperature inversions restrict most smoke to lower elevations, causing greatly reduced visibility.

    1   Accurate <u>38</u>: 8: 5: 2: 1: 1: 1 Inaccurate -13.06

207. Recovering waste at the source is almost always cheaper than cleanup later.

    4   Inaccurate <u>2</u>: 2: 0: 8: 7:<u>14</u>:<u>20</u> Accurate - 7.31

208. There is clear-cut scientific evidence linking air pollution with high death rates due to respiratory disease.

    2   Inaccurate <u>7</u>: 7: 5: 6: 8:<u>13</u>: 9 Accurate - 1.38

209. Aluminum plants have been subject to successful law suits on claims of damages to crops due to atmospheric emissions.

    16   Accurate <u>26</u>: 9: 1: 3: 0: 2: 0 Inaccurate -11.14

210. The Federal government has established eight air pollution control regions.

    6   Accurate <u>9</u>: 4: 3: 2: 2: 5:<u>26</u> Inaccurate 2.96

211. Air pollution can reduce visibility to the point airplanes must make instrument landings.

    4   Accurate <u>36</u>: 9: 4: 2: 1: 1: 0 Inaccurate -15.64

212. Nuclear power plants which use cooling towers could pollute the air by emitting tremendous quantities of steam.   5   Accurate  7: 9: 5: 5: 1: 7:18 Inaccurate   1.47

213. The farther away you get from industrial centers, the cleaner you will find the air.   1   Accurate 21:17: 8: 3: 3: 1: 3 Inaccurate  - 7.34

214. Pollution exists in two basic forms -- particles and gases.   1   Accurate 47: 5: 2: 0: 0: 0: 2 Inaccurate  -16.59

215. Industry is making progress every year in controlling its air pollution.   1   Inaccurate  1: 0: 1: 7:11:21:15 Accurate  -10.27

216. The technical processes by which air pollution can be controlled are already known.   2   Accurate 11:12: 9: 5: 6: 7: 5 Inaccurate  - 2.08

217. Forest slash burning does not produce the same kind of smoke that agricultural field burning produces.   15   Accurate  1: 6: 4: 4: 3:12:12 Inaccurate   3.55

218. The Federal government has decided to use California's standards for establishing mandatory smog-control devices that are built into all new American cars.   9   Inaccurate 14: 2: 3: 1: 5:15: 8 Accurate  - 0.60

219. Carbon monoxide reduces the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood.   2   Inaccurate  0: 0: 0: 0: 1: 3:51 Accurate  -61.97

220. Ninety percent or more of the smog in Los Angeles County is produced by motor vehicles.   6   Inaccurate  2: 1: 1: 1: 4:12:30 Accurate  -10.20

221. Forest slash burning is currently exempt from Oregon air pollution control regulations.   31   Inaccurate  2: 1: 0: 5: 1: 6:11 Accurate  - 3.92

222. Air conditioners effectively filter pollutant particles out of the air.   3   Inaccurate 11: 9: 4: 7:10:10: 3 Accurate   1.09

223. Sulfur dioxide in relatively small concentrations can cause acute crop damage.   7   Accurate 19:14:11: 2: 1: 1: 2 Inaccurate  - 8.23