



CHAPTER 27

Man and his Environment



- Exercise Short Answers
- Exercise MCQ's
- Important Short Answers
- Important Additional MCQ's
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Exercise Short Answers

Q:1 What is ozone layer?

Ans: Ozone layer:

Ozone (O₃) is a form of oxygen gas. It is a layer of atmosphere extending from 10-15 km above earth, which filters most of ultraviolet radiations and protects us from it.

- In pure form ozone is bluish explosive and highly poisonous gas.

Q:2 What do you mean by non-renewable resources?

Ans: Non-renewable resources:

Non-renewable resources are those resources which are exhaustible and once consumed cannot be replaced.

Example: Coal, oil, natural gas, metals etc.

Q:3 What is difference between de-forestation and a-forestation?

De-forestation	A-forestation
• Destruction of forest leaves the soil barren and this is called de-forestation.	• Establishment of new forests where no forests exist previously.
• It may be for town planning, cultivation or to obtain timber.	• It is beneficial for environment, to make atmosphere pure and healthy.
• It is an important cause of desertification.	• Desertification can be prevented.

Q:4 Do you know about biodiversity?

Ans: Biodiversity:

It refers to the total number of different species within an ecosystem and resulting complexity of interactions among them.

- Natural habitats e.g. forests provide condition for maximum biodiversity.

Q:5 What is water pollution?

Ans: Water pollution:

The befouling of the water bodies (like streams river lakes, seas, oceans and underground water) by anything that is harmful to living organism is called as water pollution.

Source of water pollution:

The main sources are:

- Sewage incomplete treatment
- Leakage of oil
- Detergents from houses and laundries

Q:6 Define greenhouse effect.

Ans: Greenhouse effect:

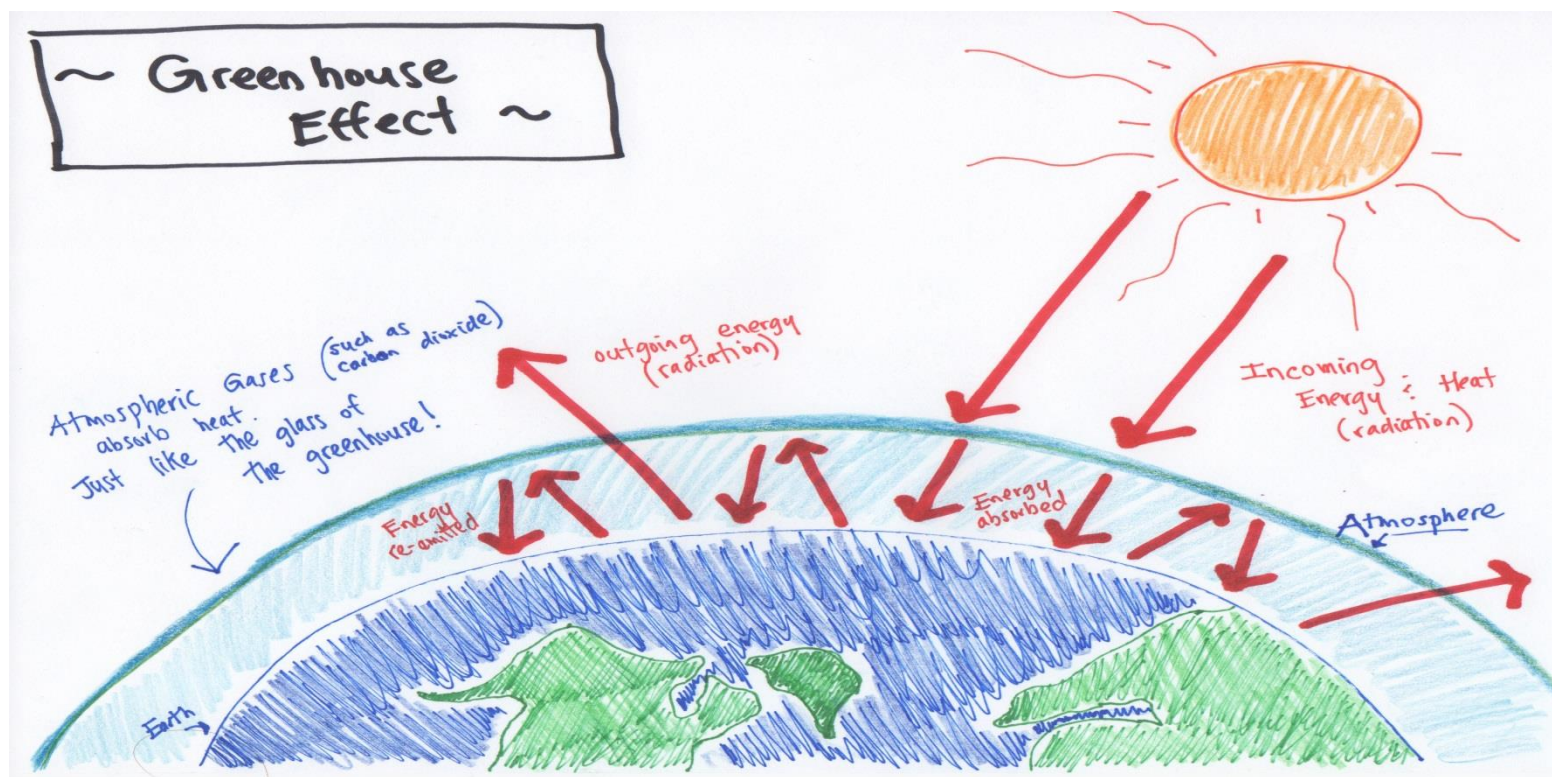
Warming of earth due to accumulation of atmospheric gases like CO₂ is called greenhouse effects or global warming.

OR

The carbon dioxide of the atmosphere behaves like glass sheet of green house and absorbs the sun energy and do not allow to escape outside

So the atmosphere of the environment is increases. This is called greenhouse effect.

- Its main cause is urbanization, deforestation and industrialization.



Q:7 What is acid rain?

Ans: Acid rain:

It is a rain or any other type of precipitation (fog, haling) which is usually acidic meaning that it containing elevated level of hydrogen ion, pH less than 5.7.

OR

The burning of fossil fuels and discharges from industries are emitting sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide in the air. Both these gases when enter the atmosphere combine there with water vapours and form acids.

Nitrogen dioxide + water vapours → nitric acid + nitrous acid

Sulphur dioxide + water vapours → sulphuric acid and sulphurous acid

These acids fall either dissolved in rain or as microscopic dry particles. This entire phenomenon is termed as acid rain.

Q8 What is algal bloom?

Ans: Algal bloom:

It is a natural process of excessive enrichment of water with nutrients by which large amount of living organic matter grows in water.

OR

Human excreta phosphates from washing powder and nitrates and phosphates from fertilizers are adding large quantities of mineral and organic nutrients. Due to large amount of mineral algal production rate is increased and turn the water green called algal bloom.

- Algal bloom is also called Eutrophication.

Important Short Answers

Q:1 Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources?

Renewable resources	Non-renewable resources
The environmental resources, which are never depleted and are recycled, are called renewable resources.	Those resources, which are exhaustible and once consumed, cannot be replaced.
Their amount remains almost constant by natural cycle.	Limited amount is present.
Example: Air, water, land forests, fish and wildlife.	Example: Metals, non-metals fossil fuel such as coal, oil and natural gas.

Q:2 What is nutrient cycle?

Ans: Nutrient cycle: In nature, there is no such thing as waste, dead materials decay and become food for other living things. This food is consumed or decayed and becomes food again. This is the nutrient cycle. the process that supplies food to living things.

Q:3 In which sources energy are classified?

Ans. Energy resources can also be classified as inexhaustible and exhaustible. Inexhaustible resources include solar energy, falling water (hydro-power), wind, ocean thermal gradients, waves, tides, currents, geothermal energy and biomass. On the other hand, fossil fuels like coal, oil and natural gas are exhaustible sources of energy.

Q:4 Define soil and write its composition and importance?

Ans: Soil: Soil can be defined as the upper layer of earth's crust.

OR

The superficial layer of the land is called soil.

Composition:

- The soil consists of differently sized soil particle.
- It contains water, inorganic mineral matter organic matter and soil organisms.

Importance of soil:

- Supporting life on land, land plants depend directly on soil for anchoring.
- Soil provides water organic and inorganic nutrient to the plants.
- 30% of earth is land and 11% of the total area of the world is under cultivation.

Q:5 How the air is important to life as a source?

Ans Air: Air is a thick blanket of atmosphere surrounding the earth.

It consists of:

- Nitrogen (79%)
- Oxygen (20%)
- CO₂ (0.03%)
- Some inert gases

Oxygen is consumed during respiration.CO₂ is used during photosynthesis. Nitrogen is used as raw material for many inorganic compounds.

Q:6 What is hydroelectric power?

Ans: Hydroelectric power: The kinetic energy of falling water is harnessed to turn turbines fixed at the base of dams. The turning turbines will then drive generators to produce electricity, which is known as hydroelectric power or electricity.

Q:7 What is wild life? How is it important?

Ans: Wild life:

Wild life refers to as non-cultivated and non-domesticated animals.

Importance:

- Early man used wild life as food.
- These play very important role in food chain.
- Help in recycling of material.
- Their gene pool can be used to improve crops and domestic animals.

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Q:8 What are fossil fuels? How are these important?

Ans: Fossil fuels: Fossil fuels are the remains of the plants and animals of past which became buried due to environmental hazards and were fossilized in deeper layers of earth and seas.

Example: Coal, oil and natural gas.

Importance of fossil fuels:

- These are exhaustible resources (Non-renewable resources) and should be used carefully.
- 95% of our daily energy requirements are met with these resources.

Q:9 What is the advantages and disadvantages of fossil fuels?

Ans. Advantages:

- About 95% our energy requirements are fulfilled by fossil fuels.
- Its utilization is feasible and can be used in everywhere even domestic.

Disadvantages:

- They are present in fixed and limited quantities and they will exhaust sooner or later.
- Burning of fossil fuel may also cause pollution as it releases harmful gases such as CO₂, CO, SO₂, etc.

Q:10 What is ocean thermal gradient? Give its importance.

Ans: In oceans, especially in tropical regions, temperature of surface water is about 25 degree Celsius and that at the depth of a few hundred meters only 5 degree Celsius. This develops an ocean thermal gradient. Man has developed the technology to use this thermal gradient to drive a turbine for electricity generation.

Q:11 What are solid waste and how these are used as source of energy?

Ans: Solid wastes: The solid wastes are produced in thousands of tons in every country and are big sources of land and water pollution. These may include municipal rubbish paper and its products discarded cartons animal dung organic manure), plastic and polythene materials, rubber tyres, bottles, cans, wooden pieces, discarded food, agricultural and industrial wastes.

Processes converting solids wastes into electricity:

- These wastes can be converted into oil and gas by the processes of hydrogenation, pyrolysis (destructive distillation) or bioconversion.
- They can also be used to generate electricity.

Q:12 What is the disadvantage of nuclear energy?

Ans: Disadvantage of nuclear energy: Each nuclear power station can last only for about 30 years and it also produces nuclear wastes & radiations and strict safety measures have to be taken to avoid radiation pollution.

Q:13 Mention any four ways in which we can save energy?

Ans: Measures adopted to save energy:

The following measures can be adopted to save energy:

- Energy-efficient machines, engine and manufacturing processes should be developed and used.
- Wastage of energy by recycling should be reduced.
- Use of public transport instead of personal cars and walking must be adopted.
- Switch off lights and electric appliances when not in use.
- The use of energy for cooling or heating of homes must be minimized.
- People must be made aware and educated about the importance of energy conservation through advertisements in newspapers, radio and television.

Q:14 Describe the importance of forests?

Ans: Importance of forests:

- Forests provide protection to man and other species.
- They are source of food for animals.
- Regular water flow prevents soil erosion.
- Provide timber, firewood and medicines, honey, Wax etc.
- Make the environment pleasant.
- Act as environmental buffers.
- Help in biodiversity.

Q:15 Why trees are called environmental buffers?

Ans: Trees as environmental buffers: Trees are called environmental buffer as they perform the following function:

- They intercept heavy rain fall and release the rain water steadily and slowly to the soil below.

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- Roots of the trees hold the soil particles in place and prevent soil erosion.
- They absorb CO₂ and release O₂ in atmosphere to keep it healthy.
- Also prevent drastic climate changes such as heavy floods.

Q:16 Enlist some reasons of the population explosion in the world also describe population pressure.

Ans: Reasons for population explosion:

- Disease control, public, personal and food hygiene.
- Improved nutrition.
- Improved housing and living standard.
- Child care, maternity parent-craft and welfare services.

Population pressure:

- An effect of increasing population on the environment is called population pressure.
- As the human population increases there is increase demand for food. To meet the needs, humans convert the natural ecosystems to farmlands.
- More people, more agriculture and more industrialization is stressing the environment.

Q:17 Differentiate between demography and biodiversity.

Demography	Biodiversity
• The study of human populations and the things that affect them is called demography.	• It refers to the total number of different species within an ecosystem and resulting complexity of interactions among them. • Natural habitats e.g. forests provide condition for maximum biodiversity.

Q:18 Differentiate between pollution and pollutants.

Pollution	Pollutants
• The befouling of the environment by anything produced by humans which is or may be harmful to human life and other living organisms is called environmental pollution.	• The harmful substances in environment which are the cause of pollution are called pollutants.
• Examples: Air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, radiation pollution and noise pollution.	• Examples: Oxides of nitrogen, CFCs, SO(2), lead etc.

Q:19 What are the sources of air pollution?

Ans: Air Pollution and their sources:

- Chlorofluorocarbons CFCs Aerosol sprays foams, air-conditioning system and refrigerants.
- Sulphur Dioxide Power Station & fossil Fuels.
- Lead compounds Combustion of leaded petrol or oil.
- Oxides of nitrogen burning of fossil fuels.
- Carbon monoxide incomplete burning of carbonate & carbon compounds, cigarette smoke.

Q:20 What are the major sources of CO? Give its health effect.

Ans: Carbon monoxide is produced on incomplete burning of carbonate & carbon compounds, cigarette smoke etc. It combines with Hb irreversibly and blocks its O₂ carrying ability and can lead to death of that person.

Q:21 What are the main causes of water pollution?

Ans. Main sources of water pollution are:

Sewage incomplete treatment: Sewage water contains harmful bacteria and poisonous chemicals. Certain bacteria cause diseases like typhoid and cholera.

Oil and detergent: Oil pollution of the sea may kill life in water.

Q:22 What is ozone? Write its causes and effects of ozone depletion?

Ans: Ozone:

Ozone (O₃) is a form of oxygen gas. It forms a layer of atmosphere extending from 10-15 km above earth, which filters most of ultraviolet radiations and protects us from it.

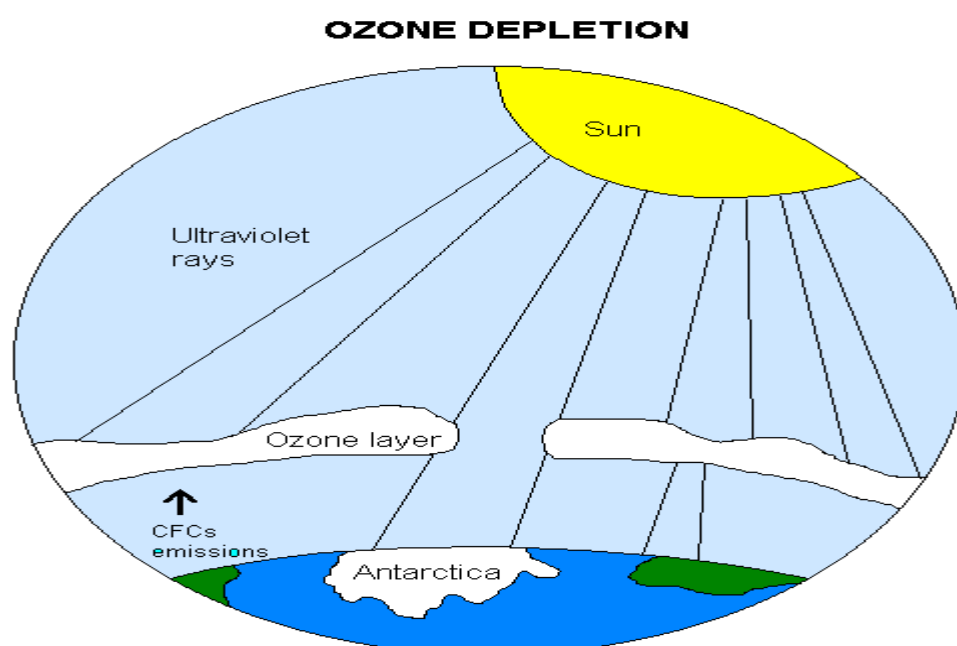
- In pure form ozone is bluish explosive and highly poisonous gas.

Causes of ozone depletion:

- Major causes of ozone depletion are CFCs (Chlorofluorocarbons) produced from air conditioners and refrigerators.
- As CFCs rise in atmosphere, ultraviolet rays cause chlorine to release which destroy ozone (O₃) molecules.
- A single chlorine atom can react with ultraviolet rays and destroy as many as one million ozone molecules.

Effects of ozone depletion:

- Ozone depletion allows the ultraviolet rays to reach the earth.
- Ultraviolet rays affect all life forms on earth by increasing temperature. And these rays cause skin cancers and cataracts in human.
- They can also affect crops, plants trees and even marine plankton and disturb weather pattern.



Q:23 Define greenhouse effect? Gives two causes of greenhouse effect?

Ans: Greenhouse effect: Warming of earth due to accumulation of atmospheric gases like CO₂ is called greenhouse effects or global warming.

OR

The carbon dioxide of the atmosphere behaves like glass sheet of greenhouse and absorbs the sun energy and do not allow to escape outside.

So the atmosphere of the environment is increases. This is called greenhouse effect.

Causes of greenhouse effect:

- The uncontrolled burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas) in the factories, furnace, automobiles and the breathing of animals release large quantities of carbon dioxide into the air.
- Over-urbanization and de-forestation are also responsible for greenhouse effect.

Q:24 How greenhouse effect is harmful?

Ans; Effects of greenhouse:

- Due to the greenhouse effect the temperature of the atmosphere is increasing, which is called global warming.
- Global warming may lead to the rapid melting of ice caps and glaciers, bringing floods and changing the path of major air and ocean currents.
- Greenhouse effect drastically influenced the global weather conditions.
- Sea level will rise and fertile land may become barren lands.

Q:25 What is acid rain and write its effects?

Ans: Acid rain: It is a rain or any other type of precipitation (fog, haling) which is usually acidic meaning that it containing elevated level of hydrogen ion, pH less than 5.7.

OR

The burning of fossil fuels and discharges from industries are emitting sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide in the air. Both these gases when enter the atmosphere combine there with water vapours and form acids.

Nitrogen dioxide + water vapours → nitric acid + nitrous acid

Sulphur dioxide + water vapours → sulphuric acid and sulphurous acid

These acids fall either dissolved in rain or as microscopic dry particles. This entire phenomenon is termed as acid rain.

Effects of acid rain:

- The acid rain has a number of harmful effects which are as follows:
- It increases soil acidity.
- It destroys crops and forests and endangers animals and human life on land.
- It damages aquatic life.
- Acid water draining through the soil washes out essential nutrients such as calcium and potassium.
- Plants poisoned and deprived of nutrients become weak and vulnerable to infection and insect attack.
- It also kills decomposers and microorganisms.
- Stone monuments like Taj Mahal are being eroded due to acid rain. This is termed as stone cancer.

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Q:26 What is stone cancer? Give its cause.

Ans: Stone cancer: In acid rain sulfuric acid is brought down with the rain water, which has corrosive effect on building stone and may damage them with the passage of time. This effect is known as stone cancer.

Cause:

- Acid Rain

Q27 What are the industrial effluents? Give its sources and effects?

Ans: Industrial effluents: The chemical waste from industry comprises of substances in liquid form is called industrial effluents.

OR

The industrial wastes such as oil, toxic chemicals and other harmful liquids are collectively called industrial effluents.

Sources:

These are sometimes discharged from the industries into the open sewers or nearby canal or rivers and pollute the water.

Effects of industrial effluents:

- Aquatic life dies.
- Canal/rivers water usage is prevented or is no more usable water.
- May cause disease to other land animal.
- Use of such water can cause abnormalities, diseases and mutations.

Q: 28 What is eutrophication (algal blooms)?

Ans: Eutrophication (algal blooms): It is a natural process of excessive enrichment of water with nutrients by which large amount of living organic matter grows in water.

Human impact on eutrophication:

Human activities have accelerated eutrophication by adding mineral androgenic nutrients, in large quantities than nature would provide in the form of excreta, phosphates from washing powder and nitrates and phosphates from fertilizers.

Anerobic environment;

- Large quantities of algal feed and reproduce on these nutrients (mineral,, organic nutrients, excreta, phosphates and nitrates) causing the water to turn green with algal bloom (floating algae forming green scum which reduces aeration of H₂O).
- The algae and animals which die are decomposed by aerobic bacteria which reduce the dissolved level below that is necessary for the growth and reproduction of aquatic animals.
- This occur both in fresh as well as marine waters which develop unpleasant color and smell.

Q:29 What are CFCs, write its sources and harmful effects.

Ans: CFCs: The gases produced from air conditioners vehicles and operating refrigerators are called CFCs, which contain chlorine fluorine and carbon.

Sources of CFCs:

- Aerosol spray foams, air conditioners and refrigerators.

Harmful effects of CFCs:

- Thinning of ozone layer.
- Global warming due to greenhouse effect.

Q:30 Define the terms fertilizer, insecticides, fungicides and herbicides.

Ans: Fertilizers:

The chemical substances which are used to add nutrients to the soil to increase the fertility called fertilizers.

Insecticides:

The chemical which are used to kill insects are called insecticides.

Fungicides:

The chemical which kill fungi are called fungicides.

Herbicides:

The chemical which kill parasitic fungi are called herbicides.

Q:31 Differentiate between health and disease.

Health	Disease
Steady internal state of homeostasis in the body is called as health (normal health).	Departure from the normal or steady internal state of homeostasis through structural or functional disorders of the body is termed as disease.

Exercise MCQ's

❖ Encircle the correct answer from the multiple choices.

1) Which of the country has the highest rate of human population?

- a) Australia b) Africa c) Asia d) North America

2) If the population is above the carrying capacity what must happen:

- a. It must immediately cure
b. It can remain stable indefinitely
c. It can continue to increase
d. It must eventually decline

3) What is or principle source of energy

- a) Nuclear energy b) Geothermal energy c) Solar energy d) Tidal energy

4) Bacteria stores which type of energy?

- a) Electrical b) Mechanical c) Chemical d) Nuclear

Answer key:

1	b	2	d	3	c	4	c
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Environment, Environmental resources & Resources of energy

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47. As CFCs rise to the atmosphere, the Ultraviolet rays release:

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| a) Fluorine | b) Chlorine | c) Carbon | d) Both a & b |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|

48. In pure form ozone layer is in.....color:

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| a) Greenish | b) Bluish | c) Colorless | d) Reddish |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|

49. Lung cancer is caused due to:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------|
| a) Carbon monoxide | b) Oxides of nitrogen | c) Sulphur dioxide | d) CFCs |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------|

50. The air pollutant oxides of nitrogen result from:

- a) Combustion of leaded petrol
- b) Cigarette smoke
- c) Air conditioning system
- d) Burning of fossil fuel

51. Which gas commonly causes greenhouse effect?

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| a) Hydrogen sulphide | b) Carbon dioxide | c) Nitrogen gas | d) Carbon monoxide |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|

52. Causes of greenhouse effect are:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Over urbanization | b) Deforestation | c) Industrialization | d) All of these |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|

53. Sun rays are reradiated from the earth's surface in the form of:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| a) Long wave radiations | b) Short wave radiations | c) Radio waves | d) Medium waves |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|

54. Incomplete burning of carbon compounds cause release of:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| a) Carbon dioxide | b) Carbon monoxide | c) Oxides of nitrogen | d) CFCs |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------|

55. Stone monuments are being eroded due to stone cancer by:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| a) Green-house effect | b) Global warming | c) Ozone depletion | d) Acid rain |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|

56. Stone cancer is a result of:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| a) Soil pollution | b) Water pollution | c) Air pollution | d) Stone pollution |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|

57. some monuments 'Taj Mahal' being eroded due to stone cancer by:

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| a) Acid rain | b) Greenhouse effect | c) Eutrophication | d) Radiation |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|

58. The cause of acid rain is:

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| a) Oxides of C | b) Oxides of N & S | c) Oxides of S | d) Oxides of N |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|

59. Algal bloom is also called as:

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| a) Deforestation | b) Eutrophication | c) Neotrophication | d) Lichen |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|

60. The chemical wastes from industry is called:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Industrial litter | b) Industrial trash | c) Industrial effluents | d) Industrial deffluents |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|

61. Some detergent contains a lot of:

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| a) Sulphur | b) Carbon | c) Phosphates | d) Carbonates |
|------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|

62. A pesticide is a chemical which destroys:

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| a) Insects | b) Pests | c) Fungi | d) Weeds |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|

63. A chemical which kill weed plants is called:

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| a) Pesticide | b) Insecticide | c) Fungicide | d) Herbicide |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|

64. Pesticides and fertilizers are also called:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| a) Pestochemicals | b) Industrochemicals | c) Killing chemicals | d) Agrochemicals |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|

65. Which are more susceptible to attacks of pests?

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| a) Multicultures | b) Monocultures | c) Dicultures | d) Polycultures |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|

Health and Disease

66. The steady and internal state of homeostasis is shown as:

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|
| a) Disorder | b) Disease | c) Normal health | d) Abnormal health |
|-------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|

67. Disease in living organism is caused by parasites are called:

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| a) Plagues | b) Infestations | c) Influxes | d) Swarms |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|

68. Disease caused by nutritional deficiency in man:

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| a) Cholera | b) Beriberi | c) Arthritis | d) Diabetes |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|

69. Which one the following is not nutritional disease?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| a) Scurvy | b) Anemia | c) Goiter | d) Diabetes |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|

70. Which disease does not match its etiology?

- a) Kwashiorkor is a nutritional deficiency
- b) Alzheimer is a mental illness
- c) Cretinism is due to hormonal imbalance
- d) Cholera is physical disorder

71. Diphtheria is:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| a) Genetic disease | b) Pathogenic disease | c) Metabolic disease | d) Nutritional disease |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|

72. Beriberi is caused by:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| a) Physical illness | b) Nutritional deficiency | c) Infection | d) Chemical cause |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|

73. Which one is congenital disease?

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| a) Hemophilia | b) Malaria | c) Scurvy | d) AIDS |
|---------------|------------|-----------|---------|

74. Alzheimer disease is:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| a) Physical illness | b) Pulmonary illness | c) Renal illness | d) Mental illness |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|

75. In human mental illness disease is:

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| a) Alzheimer | b) Kwashiorkor | c) Diphtheria | d) Hemophilia |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|

Answer key:

1	a	2	b	3	d	4	c	5	b	6	c	7	a	8	b	9	a	10	b
11	b	12	d	13	b	14	b	15	b	16	d	17	b	18	c	19	c	20	a
21	b	22	c	23	d	24	d	25	c	26	d	27	d	28	b	29	c	30	c
31	b	32	c	33	a	34	d	35	c	36	c	37	c	38	b	39	c	40	c
41	c	42	b	43	d	44	a	45	c	46	c	47	b	48	b	49	c	50	d
51	d	52	d	53	a	54	b	55	d	56	c	57	a	58	b	59	b	60	c
61	c	62	b	63	d	64	d	65	b	66	c	67	b	68	b	69	d	70	d
71	b	72	b	73	a	74	d	75	a										

Past MDCAT MCQ's

2009

1. What is the drawback of nuclear energy?

- a) It causes radiation pollution
- b) It is very expensive
- c) It is not long lasting
- d) It pollutes the air

2010

2. Ozone filters ultraviolet radiations from the sun in the upper:

- a) Biosphere
- b) Lithosphere
- c) Atmosphere
- d) Hydrosphere

3. In aquatic ecosystem, human activities may accelerate the process of:

- a) Eutrophication
- b) Decomposition
- c) Photosynthesis
- d) Recycling

4. Beri Beri is due to:

- a) Metabolic disorder
- b) Nutritional deficiency
- c) Chemical causes
- d) Mental Illness

5. The natural heat energy trapped underground is:

- a) Geothermal energy
- b) Electric energy
- c) Thermal energy
- d) Solar energy

2011

6. Which one of the following is depleting and causing thinning of ozone?

- a) Chlorine
- b) Chlorofluorocarbon
- c) Bromine
- d) Carbon

7. Excessive enrichment of water with nutrients by human activity by which large amount of living organic matter grows is called:

- a) Archeotrophication
- b) Enrichment
- c) Eutrophication
- d) Low Trophication

2012

8. The cause of acid rain is:

- a) Oxides of carbon
- b) Oxides of Sulphur
- c) Oxides of nitrogen and Sulphur
- d) Oxides of nitrogen

2013

9. As a result of destruction of ozone layer there is significant increase in:

- a) Ultra-violet radiations
- b) Nitrogen oxide
- c) Greenhouse gases
- d) Sulphur oxide

10. Higher rate of a biological activity in a nutrient rich pond water is called:

- a) Water pollution
- b) Eutrophication
- c) Air pollution
- d) Industrial effects

2015

11. Ozone is a layer of atmosphere extending from km above earth and absorbs ultraviolet radiations.

- a) 10-50
- b) 5-30
- c) 50-60
- d) 10-80

12. Light rays from the sun are absorbed by CO₂ and re-radiate as radiations.

- a) Ultraviolet
- b) Infra-Red
- c) Indigo
- d) Green

13. The gases which are produced by burning of fossils fuels and are responsible for acid rain are:

- a) CFCs
- b) HCl and Oxides of Nitrogen
- c) CO₂ and CO
- d) SO₂ and Oxides of Nitrogen

2016

14. The decline in the thickness of ozone layer is caused by:

- a) Increasing level of nitrogen oxide
- b) Decreasing level of CFCs
- c) Decreasing level of O₂
- d) Increasing level of CFCs

2017

15. Chemicals used for destroying agricultural competitors are known as:
- a) Antibiotics b) Pesticides c) Disinfectants d) Chemotherapeutic agents

Answer key:

1	a	2	c	3	a	4	b	5	a
6	b	7	c	8	c	9	a	10	b
11	a	12	b	13	d	14	d	15	b