



Chapter 27

Man and His Environment

TOPIC WISE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

INTRODUCTION, RENEWABLE AND NON RENEWABLE RESOURCES

KIPS MCQs

- (1) _____ % portion of earth is land:
 - (a) 10%
 - (b) 30%
 - (c) 11%
 - (d) 20%
- (2) Which one is not included in renewable resources?
 - (a) Water
 - (b) Wild life
 - (c) Forests
 - (d) Fossil fuel
- (3) The process of pyrolysis is an example of:
 - (a) Destructive distillation
 - (c) Hydrolysis
 - (b) Digestion
 - (d) Electrolysis
- (4) Bioconversion is digestion of wastes by bacteria which produce:
 - (a) Propane
 - (b) Methane
 - (c) Ethane
 - (d) Butane
- (5) The amount of water present in the form of frozen ice caps is:
 - (a) 71%
 - (b) 97%
 - (c) 1%
 - (d) 2%
- (6) Each nuclear power station can only last for:
 - (a) 10years
 - (b) 20years
 - (c) 30years
 - (d) 40years.
- (7) _____ is a self sustained unit.
 - (a) Habitat
 - (b) Environment
 - (c) Earth
 - (d) Space
- (8) Which composition of air is correct?
 - (a) 79%Hydrogen, 20%Oxygen, 0.03%Nitrogen
 - (b) 78%Nitrogen, 20%Noble gases, 0.03%Oxygen
 - (c) 79%Nitrogen, 20%Oxygen, 0.03% Carbon dioxide
 - (d) None of these
- (9) Wild life refers to:
 - (a) All plants of the world
 - (b) All non cultivated plants
 - (c) Non domesticated animals
 - (d) Both b and c
- (10) Which renewable resource may become non renewable if not protected?
 - (a) Land
 - (b) Fossil fuels
 - (c) Wild life
 - (d) Water
- (11) Select the correct order of formation of fossil fuels:
 - (a) Dead plants → lignite → peat → coal
 - (b) Dead plants → peat → lignite → coal
 - (b) Dead plants → coal → peat → lignite
 - (d) Dead plants → peat → coal → lignite

- (12) The _____ % of land that is under cultivation.
 (a) 10% (b) 30%
 (c) 11% (d) 20%
- (13) Cheapest source of energy is:
 (a) Nuclear energy (b) Geothermal energy
 (c) Hydroelectric energy (d) Fossil fuels
- (14) The escape of hot substances from the inside of the earth is allowed by:
 (a) Volcanoes (b) Hot springs
 (c) Geysers (d) All of the above
- (15) How much our energy requirements are fulfilled by use of fossil fuels?
 (a) 40% (b) 95%
 (c) 25% (d) 35%
- (16) One of the disadvantages of geothermal energy is that some harmful substance are also released with hot water such as:
 (a) Boron (b) Oxides of sulphur
 (c) Chromium (d) Both a and b
- (17) What is our principle source of energy?
 (a) Nuclear energy (b) Geothermal energy
 (c) Solar energy (d) Tidal energy
- (18) In tropical oceans, the temperature of surface is about 25°C while at the depth is about:
 (a) 50°C (b) 30°C
 (c) 5°C (d) 0°C
- (19) Batteries store which type of energy?
 (a) Electrical (b) Chemical
 (c) Mechanical (d) Nuclear
- (20) Such energy resources which cannot be depleted are called:
 (a) Inexhaustible (b) Exhaustible
 (c) Non Renewable (d) None of these

PAST PAPER MCQs

- (21) Our daily energy requirement met by fossil fuels is: (LHR 2017)
 (a) 95% (b) 75%
 (c) 80% (d) 85%
- (22) The %age of CO₂ in air is (GRW 2017)
 (a) 79% (b) 0.03%
 (c) 20% (d) Traces
- (23) The total area of the world under cultivation is: (FSD 2017)
 (a) 9% (b) 10%
 (c) 11% (d) 12%
- (24) Utilization of water in irrigation is: (DGK 2017)
 (a) 70% (b) 80%
 (c) 85% (d) 90%
- (25) The cheapest and non-pollutant source of energy is the: (BWP, 2017, DGK 2018)
 (a) Hydroelectric Power (b) Wind Power
 (c) Tidal Power (d) Nuclear energy

- (26) **Water present in form of frozen ice caps is:** (FSD 2018)
 (a) 1% (b) **2%**
 (c) 3% (d) 4%
- (27) **The nuclear power station can last only for about:** (SGD 2018)
 (a) 10 years (b) 20 years
 (c) **30 years** (d) 40 years
- (28) **About 95% of our daily energy requirement are ruled by:** (BWP 2014, SWL 2018)
 (a) Nuclear energy (b) Hydroelectric power
 (c) Geothermal energy (d) **Fossil fuel**
- (29) **It is a Fossilized Fuel:** (BWP 2018)
 (a) Water (b) **Oil**
 (c) Wind (d) Food
- (30) **Which one of the following pair is a renewable resource?** (SGD 2015, GRW 2021)
 (a) Oil and air (b) Water and oil
 (c) Oil and natural gas (d) **Air and water**
- (31) **A treasure of all types of resources essential to maintain life on earth is:** (MTN 2021)
 (a) **Environment** (b) Water
 (c) Land (d) Sun
- (32) **Which of the following is a renewable resource?** (SGD 2017, RWP 2021)
 (a) Coal (b) **Land**
 (c) Petroleum (d) Oil
- (33) **What is our principle source of energy?** (LHR 2022)
 (a) Nuclear energy (b) Geothermal energy
 (c) **Solar energy** (d) Tidal energy
- (34) **The cheapest and non – pollutant of energy is:** (DGK 2022)
 (a) **Hydroelectric power** (b) Wind power
 (c) Fossil fuels (d) Nuclear power

DEGRADATION, DEPLETION OF RESOURCES, MODIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENT, MAN'S IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT

KIPS MCQs

- (35) **Modern man is called:**
 (a) *Homo sapiens* (b) *Homo erectus*
 (c) *Homo ergastus* (d) None of these
- (36) **The study of human populations and things that affect them is called.**
 (a) Calligraphy (b) Chromatography
 (c) Geography (d) **Demography**
- (37) **Modern man has been on this earth for about:**
 (a) 10,000 years (b) One million years
 (c) **40,000 years** (d) 420 million year
- (38) **About 20 years ago, the human population was increasing at the rate of _____ per year.**
 (a) 5% (b) **2%**
 (c) 10% (d) 50%

- (39) Human population becomes double every _____ years.
 (a) 50 years (b) 100 years
 (c) 35 years (d) 25 years

PAST PAPER MCQs

- (40) Agriculture was started some years ago: (LHR 2019)
 (a) 40,000 (b) 30,000
 (c) 20,000 (d) 10,000
- (41) The population of Pakistan at the time of independent in 1947 was _____ million (RWP 2022)
 (a) 31.5 (b) 32.5
 (c) 33.5 (d) 30.5

DEFORESTATION AND AFFORESTATION**KIPS MCQs**

- (42) Cutting of forests leave the soil barren and this is called:
 (a) Deforestation (b) Reforestation
 (c) Afforestation (d) Desertification
- (43) A natural process in which surface soil is removed by the action of water or wind is:
 (a) Corrosion (b) Erosion
 (c) Deforestation (d) Salinity
- (44) Establishment of new forests where no forests existed previously is:
 (a) Deforestation (b) Reforestation
 (c) Afforestation (d) None of these
- (45) _____ is environmental buffer.
 (a) Wild life (b) Fish
 (c) Forest (d) Fossil fuel

PAST PAPER MCQs

- (46) _____ acts as environmental buffer. (MTN 2017, SWL 2021, SWL 2022)
 (a) Desert (b) Ocean
 (c) Forest (d) Lakes
- (47) Establishment of new forests where no forests existed previously is called:
 (SGD 2019, LHR 2021, GRW 2021, SGD 2021, MTN 2022)
 (a) Afforestation (b) Reforestation
 (c) Deforestation (d) Forestation

POLLUTION**AIR OR ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, GREEN HOUSE EFFECT****KIPS MCQs**

- (48) Ozone layer molecule consists of three atoms of:
 (a) Hydrogen (b) Nitrogen
 (c) Oxygen (d) Fluorine
- (49) A single chlorine atom can react with ultraviolet rays and destroy ozone molecules as many as:
 (a) 50 millions (b) 1 million
 (c) 1 billion (d) 10 millions
- (50) The colour of pure form of ozone is:
 (a) Whitish (b) Bluish
 (c) Greenish (d) Yellowish

- (51) As CFCs rise to the atmosphere _____ cause the release of chlorine.
 (a) Infrared rays (b) Light rays
 (c) X-rays (d) Ultraviolet rays
- (52) The decline in thickness of the ozone layer is caused by increasing level of:
 (a) Chlorofluorocarbon (b) Nitrogen
 (c) Carbon dioxide (d) Chlorine
- (53) Ozone layer extends above earth from:
 (a) 10 to 20 km (b) 10 to 30 km
 (c) 10 to 40 km (d) 10 to 50 km
- (54) Global warming is a consequence of:
 (a) Ozone layer depletion (b) Acid rain
 (c) Greenhouse effect (d) Afforestation

PAST PAPER MCQs

- (55) As CFCs rise to the atmosphere, the ultraviolet rays release: (FSD 2022)
 (a) Fluorine (b) Chlorine
 (c) Carbon (d) Oxygen
- (56) Ozone molecule is made up by binding of three atoms of: (LHR 2017, BWP 2022)
 (a) Carbon (b) Oxygen
 (c) Nitrogen (d) Hydrogen
- (57) The decline thickness of ozone layer is caused by increasing level of: (RWP 2017)
 (a) Hydrophytes (b) Nitrocarbon
 (c) Chlorofluorocarbon (d) Chlorine
- (58) Anything in air that may be harmful to living organism is: (DGK 2017)
 (a) Air pollution (b) Water pollution
 (c) Land pollution (d) Noise pollution
- (59) Ozone in the upper layer of atmosphere that filters: (SWL 2017)
 (a) IR radiations (b) UV radiations
 (c) β radiations (d) γ radiations
- (60) A single chlorine atom can react with ultraviolet rays and destroy as many as ozone molecules: (LHR 2018)
 (a) One million (b) Two million
 (c) One billion (d) Two billion
- (61) The colour of the pure form of ozone (O₃) is: (GRW 2018)
 (a) Whitish (b) Yellowish
 (c) Bluish (d) Greenish
- (62) A single chlorine atom can react with ultraviolet rays and destroy as many as: (MTN 2018)
 (a) One million O₃ molecules (b) Three millions O₃ molecules
 (c) Four millions O₃ molecules (d) Six millions O₃ molecules
- (63) Ozone depletion is commonly cause by: (GRW 2019)
 (a) CFCs (b) CO₂
 (c) smoke (d) smog

- (64) Which one of the following is responsible for headache, brain damage and death: (BWP 2019)
- (a) Oxides of Nitrogen (b) Lead Compounds
(c) CFCS (d) Carbon Monoxide
- (65) Which of these is a greenhouse gas? (MTN 2021)
- (a) Sulphur dioxide (b) Nitric oxide
(c) Carbon monoxide (d) Carbon dioxide

ACID RAIN, WATER POLLUTION**KIPS MCQs**

- (66) Acid rain contains:
- (a) Nitric acid (b) Sulphuric acid
(c) Sulphurous acid (d) All of the above
- (67) The chemical wastes from industry are called:
- (a) Garbage (b) Sewage
(c) Effluent (d) Emissions
- (68) Taj Mahal of Agra is being eroded due to stone cancer by:
- (a) Acid rain (b) Ozone depletion
(c) Air pollution (d) Greenhouse effect
- (69) Burning of fossil fuels is a source of:
- (a) Carbon dioxide (b) Chlorofluorocarbon
(c) Oxides of Nitrogen (d) Lead compounds
- (70) Nitrogen dioxide + water vapours \rightleftharpoons _____.
- (a) Nitrogen gas + nitrous acid (b) Nitric acid + nitrogen gas
(c) Nitric acid + nitrous acid (d) Ammonia + nitrogen
- (71) Heavy metals like _____ from automobiles and _____ from tanneries are playing havoc to human health respectively.
- (a) Pb and Cr (b) Cr and Pb
(c) Hg and Pb (d) Ag and Cr

PAST PAPER MCQs

- (72) The increase of environmental temperature due to high amount of CO₂ is known as: (LHR 2018)
- (a) Global warming (b) Acid rains
(c) Ozone depletion (d) Stone cancer
- (73) A chemical which kills the weeds in a crop is known as: (MTN 2018)
- (a) Insecticides (b) Pesticides
(c) Herbicides (d) Germicides
- (74) Scum in eutrophication is formed by: (SGD 2017, MTN 2021)
- (a) Blue green algae (b) Fungi
(c) Bacteria (d) Virus
- (75) The two main causes of air pollution are industrialization and: (RWP 2019)
- (a) Automobiles (b) Urbanization
(c) Deforestation (d) Overgrazing
- (76) The cause of acid rain is: (FSD 2021)
- (a) Oxides of hydrogen (b) NO₂ and SO₂
(c) Oxides of potassium (d) Oxides of magnesium

- (77) Which is green house gas? (FSD 2021)
 (a) Oxygen (b) Nitrogen
 (c) Hydrogen (d) Carbon dioxide

HEALTH AND DISEASES

KIPS MCQs

- (78) Scurvy is caused by:
 (a) Metal illness (b) Chemical cause
 (c) Nutritional deficiency (d) Physical cause
- (79) Which one of the following is mental illness?
 (a) Alzheimer disease (b) Haemophilia
 (c) Kwashiorkor (d) Beri Beri
- (80) The steady internal state of homeostasis is known as:
 (a) Disease (b) Malady
 (c) Normal Health (d) Infestation
- (81) Which of the following is not an infectious disease?
 (a) AIDS (b) Tuberculosis
 (c) Scurvy (d) Malaria
- (82) Disorders caused due to smoking, alcohol, drug abuse etc. are categorized as:
 (a) Physical disorders (b) Nutritional disorders
 (c) Chemical disorders (d) Metabolic disorders

PAST PAPER MCQs

- (83) All of the following disease are related to nutritional deficiency except: (DGK 2018)
 (a) Alzheimer (b) Anemia
 (c) Beriberi (d) Scurvy
- (84) The cause of Kwashiorkor disease is: (MTN 2019)
 (a) Pathogen (b) Metabolic disorder
 (c) Nutritional deficiency (d) Aging

ANSWER KEY

(Topic Wise Multiple Choice Questions)

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 21 | 41 | 61 | 81 | 101 | 121 | 141 |
| 2 | 22 | 42 | 62 | 82 | 102 | 122 | 142 |
| 3 | 23 | 43 | 63 | 83 | 103 | 123 | 143 |
| 4 | 24 | 44 | 64 | 84 | 104 | 124 | 144 |
| 5 | 25 | 45 | 65 | 85 | 105 | 125 | 145 |
| 6 | 26 | 46 | 66 | 86 | 106 | 126 | 146 |
| 7 | 27 | 47 | 67 | 87 | 107 | 127 | 147 |
| 8 | 28 | 48 | 68 | 88 | 108 | 128 | 148 |
| 9 | 29 | 49 | 69 | 89 | 109 | 129 | 149 |
| 10 | 30 | 50 | 70 | 90 | 110 | 130 | 150 |
| 11 | 31 | 51 | 71 | 91 | 111 | 131 | 151 |
| 12 | 32 | 52 | 72 | 92 | 112 | 132 | 152 |
| 13 | 33 | 53 | 73 | 93 | 113 | 133 | 153 |
| 14 | 34 | 54 | 74 | 94 | 114 | 134 | 154 |
| 15 | 35 | 55 | 75 | 95 | 115 | 135 | 155 |
| 16 | 36 | 56 | 76 | 96 | 116 | 136 | 156 |
| 17 | 37 | 57 | 77 | 97 | 117 | 137 | 157 |
| 18 | 38 | 58 | 78 | 98 | 118 | 138 | |
| 19 | 39 | 59 | 79 | 99 | 119 | 139 | |
| 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 140 | |

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NON RENEWABLE RESOURCES

KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS

Q: 1 Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable sources.

Ans:

| Renewable Resources | Non-Renewable Resources |
|---|---|
| The environmental resources, which are never depleted and are recycled in the nature. | These are exhaustible and once consumed cannot be replaced. |
| Amount remains almost constant by natural cycle. | Limited amount is present. |
| Air, Water, Wild life, Land. | Metals, non-metals, fossil fuel. |

Q: 2 What are the advantages and disadvantages of fossils fuels?

Ans: Advantage:

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

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 along with ash and smoke.

Q: 3 Why wildlife is sometime also included in non-renewable resources?

Ans: Wild life is renewable as they are replenished and never depleted. But certain factors such as over hunting, over grazing, deforestation etc. may cause the extinction of wild life, which make it non-renewable resource.

Q: 4 How tidal barrage generate electricity?

Ans: A tidal power station consists of a long barrage called tidal barrage. The difference between height of water at high and low tides causes the flow of water through this barrage, which turns its turbines that in turn drive the generator to produce electricity.

Q: 5 How balance in the nutrient cycle can be upset?

Ans: The balance in the nutrient cycle can be upset when:

- (1) Not enough food is produced.
- (2) Too much food is being consumed.
- (3) Decayed nutrients are not returned to the ground.

Q: 6 What is nutrient cycle?

Ans: 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: 7 What is environment?

Ans: Environment is treasure of all types of resources essential to maintain life on earth.

Q: 8 What is composition of air?

Ans: It consists of nitrogen (79%), oxygen (20%), carbon dioxide (0.03%) and traces of inert gases called noble gases.

Q: 9 In which sources, energy are classified?

Ans: Energy resources can also be classified as inexhaustible and exhaustible. Inexhaustible resources include solar energy, falling water (hydropower), 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: 10 Why fossils fuels are called so?

Ans: They are called fossil fuels because they are the remains of plants and animals of past which became buried due to environmental hazards and were fossilized in deeper layers of earth and sea.

Q: 11 What is hydroelectric power?

Ans: 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: 12 Where geothermal power plants are working?

Ans: New Zealand and Iceland.

Q: 13 What is geothermal energy?

Ans: Volcanoes, hot springs and geysers allow the escape of hot substances from the inside of the earth. The natural heat energy trapped underground is called geothermal energy.

Q: 14 What is the use of solid wastes?

Ans: Conversion of waste materials like trash, paper, organic manure, plastic materials, cans, agriculture and industrial waste etc. by hydrogenation, pyrolysis (destructive distillation) or bioconversion can provide oil and gas.

Q: 15 What is the disadvantage of nuclear energy?

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

Q: 16 What is ocean thermal gradient? Give its importance.

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

Q: 17 How biogeochemical cycles maintain the fertility of soil?

Ans: Nutrients moves from living to non-living and then to living portion of ecosystem in cyclic manner. In case of nitrogen cycle, despite the abundance of nitrogen in atmosphere, shortage of nitrogen in the soil is often the major limiting factor in the plant growth. This limited nitrogen is circulated and recirculated through the world of living organisms is known as nitrogen cycle.

Q: 18 Why there is a need of protection and conservation of the environment?

Ans: The energy sources on earth are limited. Hence, there is need for us to have balanced and planned use of energy resources. Protection of environment is required for survival of life on earth.

Q: 19 What is wild life?

Ans: Wild life refers to all non – cultivated plants and non – domesticated animals.

Q: 20 Give at least two ways to conserve energy?

Ans:

- Develop and use energy efficient machines, engines and manufacturing processes.
- Reduce wastage by recycling.

Q: 21 What is soil erosion?

Ans: Washing away of top soil from nutrients due to flow of water.

Q: 22 Define soil.

Ans: Soil can be defined as “the upper layer of earth’s crust.” The basic constituents of soil are soil particles, soil water, soil air inorganic matter and soil organism.

PAST PAPER QUESTIONS

Q: 23 How exhaustible resources are different from inexhaustible resources? **(GRW 2017)**

Q: 24 What do you know about nuclear energy? **(FSD 2017, MTN 2017)**

Q: 25 Give the methods of energy conservation. **(BWP 2017)**

Q: 26 Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources. **(LHR 2018)**

Q: 27 What is soil? Give its basic constituents. **(LHR 2018)**

- Q: 28 What is wild life? Give its important role. (LHR 2018)
- Q: 29 Write four methods of energy conservation. (FSD 2018)
- Q: 30 Mention any four ways in which we can save energy. (LHR 2017, MTN 2018)
- Q: 31 What do you know about Hydrothermal Vents? (MTN 2017, DGK 2018)
- Q: 32 What are Hydrothermal Vents? (MTN 2017, BWP 2018)
- Q: 33 What is fossil fuel? (RVPT 2018)
- Q: 34 How man is responsible to increase the number of endangered species. (LHR 2019)
- Q: 35 What is nutrient cycle? What is driving force behind these cycles? (LHR 2021)
- Q: 36 Define Wild life. (SWL 2019)
- Q: 37 Write two disadvantages of Nuclear energy. (MTN 2019)
- Q: 38 Define soil and write its constituents. (MTN 2019, LHR 2022)
- Q: 39 Give different ways of energy conservation. (SWL 2022)
- Q: 40 Write a note on water as renewable resource. (SGD 2022)

DEGRADATION, DEPLETION OF RESOURCES, MODIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENT, MAN'S IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT

KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS

Q: 41 Define demography?

Ans: Demography is the study of human populations and things that affect them.

Q: 42 Differentiate between population explosion and population pressure.

Ans: Population explosion is a sudden, large increase in the size of a population. While the population pressure is the force exerted by growing population upon its environment resulting in dispersal and reduction of the population.

Write the reasons for world population explosion.

Ans: The reasons for world population explosion are given as;

- Disease preventive medicine, public, personal and food hygiene.
- Improved nutrition by efficient agriculture.
- Improved housing and living standards improved.
- Child care, maternity, parent craft and welfare services.

PAST PAPER QUESTIONS

Q: 43 Differentiate between Population Explosion and Population Pressure. (MTN 2017)

Q: 44 Give the consequences of population increase. (SWL 2017, GRW 2022. RWP 2022)

Q: 45 Enlist four consequences of population increase in Pakistan. (DGK 2017)

Q: 46 Define Demography.

Q: 47 Give reasons for world population explosion. (SWL 2019)

Q: 48 What is population explosion, write its two causes. (DGK 2019)

Q: 49 Write four methods of energy conservation. (FSD 2019)

DEFORESTATION AND AFFORESTATION

KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS

Q: 50 Why trees are called environmental buffers?

Ans:

Trees are called environmental buffers as they perform following functions

- They intercept heavy rainfall and release water slowly and steadily to soil.
- Roots of trees hold the soil particles in place to prevent soil erosion.
- They absorb CO₂ and release O₂ in atmosphere to keep it healthy.
- Also prevents drastic climatic changes such as heavy floods.

Q: 51 What is the leading cause of deforestation?

Ans: Rapid increases in population growth, increase requirements for food and shelter, to overcome the basic need of more food, we are cutting trees to make way for agriculture and wood for houses.

PAST PAPER QUESTIONS

- Q: 52** Differentiate between afforestation and reforestation. (LHR 2017, SGD 2017)
- Q: 53** Discuss the importance of forests. (GRW 2017, LHR 2017)
- Q: 54** What are environmental buffers? (MTN 2017)
- Q: 55** What are Environmental Buffers? What are their effects? (MTN 2017)
- Q: 56** How the trees act as environmental buffers (SGD 2018, DGK 2018)
- Q: 57** Why forests are called environmental buffers? (DGK 2017, GRW 2018)
- Q: 58** Write a note on forest and climate. (GRW 2018)
- Q: 59** What is deforestation, and write its two harmful effects. (FSD 2018)
- Q: 60** What is Biodiversity? Give its importance. (SGD 2018)
- Q: 61** What is desertification? Quote one example. (DGK 2018)
- Q: 62** Differentiate between deforestation and forestation. (LHR 2019)
- Q: 63** Differentiate between deforestation and reforestation. (LHR 2019, LHR 2021)
- Q: 64** Write four effects of removal of forests. (LHR 2021)
- Q: 65** How forests play a role as environmental buffers? (DGK 2019)
- Q: 66** Why forests are called Environmental Buffers? (BWP 2019)
- Q: 67** Define reforestation. How it can be achieve in clear-cut areas? (SWL 2021)
- Q: 68** What is deforestation, and write its two harmful effects. (FSD 2019)
- Q: 69** Give important of forest. (FSD 2021)
- Q: 70** Define deforestation and afforestation. (FSD 2021)
- Q: 71** Why forests are considered as environmental buffers? (MTN 2022)

POLLUTION

AIR OR ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, GREEN HOUSE EFFECT

KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS

Q: 72 What are the consequences of population increase?

Ans:

- Overcrowding, less living space more people; more crime violence and social diseases.
- Starvation through lack of sufficient food.
- Populations will outstrip food supply.
- Destruction of the countryside, plants, animals and wildlife.

Q: 73 What is environmental pollution?

Ans: "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."

Q: 74 What are pollutants?

Ans: Pollutants

The harmful substances in environment which are the cause of pollution are called pollutants.

Examples

Oxides of nitrogen, CFCs, SO₂, lead etc.

Q: 75 What are the features of ozone in pure form?

Ans: In pure form ozone is bluish, explosive and highly poisonous gas. Ozone (O₃) molecule is made up of three oxygen atoms bounded together.

Q: 76 What are the effects of ozone layer depletion on life of earth?

Ans: As the ozone layer becomes thinner, more ultraviolet rays from the sun are able to reach earth. If more ultraviolet rays reach the earth's surface, they will affect all life on earth by increasing temperature. They cause skin cancers and cataracts in human. They can also affect crops, plants, trees and even marine plankton and distort weather patterns.

Q: 77 Define air pollution?

Ans: "The befouling of the air by anything that may be harmful to living organisms is air pollution". Harmful substances such as SO₂, CO etc

Q: 78 What is ozone depletion? What is the cause of ozone depletion?

Ans: The decline in thickness of the ozone layer is caused by increasing level of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which contains chlorine, fluorine and carbon. As CFCs rise to the atmosphere, ultraviolet rays cause chlorine to release. The chlorine released destroys the ozone molecule in the ozone layer.

Q: 79 What are the causes of greenhouse effects?

Ans: Over urbanization, deforestation, industrialization is the causes of greenhouse effect, which is gradually increasing temperature on earth, now being termed "global warming."

Q: 80 What are greenhouse gases?

Ans: Greenhouse gases are those, which prevent heat to escape out from them. e.g. CO₂, H₂O and oxides of nitrogen.

Q: 81 What are the sources of air pollution?

Ans:

| Air pollutant | Sources |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). | Aerosol spray foams, air-conditioning system and refrigerants. |
| Sulphur dioxide | Power station & fossil fuel |
| 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: 82 What are the major sources of CO? Give its health effects.

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.

PAST PAPER QUESTIONS

- Q: 83 Give the importance of ozone layer. (LHR 2017)
- Q: 84 How chlorine is responsible for ozone depletion? (GRW 2017)
- Q: 85 What are causes of greenhouse effects? (SGD 2017, RVP 2017)
- Q: 86 Differentiate between Pollution and Pollutants. (RWP 2017, MTN 2018)
- Q: 87 Explain Ozone Layer. (BWP 2018)
- Q: 88 What is the important of ozone layer? (LHR 2019)
- Q: 89 What is ozone layer? (MTN 2019)
- Q: 90 Explain the human role for global warming. (DGK 2019)
- Q: 91 What is Ozone Layer? (BWP 2019)
- Q: 92 Define Ozone layer. (MTN 2021)
- Q: 93 Give the effects of Ozone Layer Depletion. (BWP 2021)
- Q: 94 What is the Ozone layer depletion? (RWP 2019)
- Q: 95 Define greenhouse effect. Give its causes. (FSD 2021)
- Q: 96 What is the Ozone layer depletion? (SGD 2021)
- Q: 97 What are effect of ozone layer depletion? (MTN 2022)
- Q: 98 What is greenhouse effect? (BWP 2022)

ACID RAIN, WATER POLLUTION**KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS**

Q: 99 What are the main sources 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: 100 What is eutrophication?

Ans: This is the natural process of excessive enrichment of water with nutrients by which large amount of living organic matter grows in water.

Q: 101 Write the effects of bacteria in eutrophic lakes.

Ans: The bacteria in eutrophic lakes deplete the water oxygen content. So it causes the death of aquatic animals due to deficiency of oxygen.

PAST PAPER QUESTIONS

- Q: 102** What are effluents? Give their effects. (BWP, 2017)
- Q: 103** Define eutrophication. Give its impact. (LHR 2017)
- Q: 104** Differentiate between pesticide and herbicide. (DGK 2017)
- Q: 105** Explain briefly how pesticides effect the human food. (FSD 2017)
- Q: 106** What is eutrophication? (FSD 2018, SWL 2018)
- Q: 107** Enlist the effects of acid rain. (BWP 2018, BWP 2018)
- Q: 108** What is acid rain? Write it is any two effects. (DGK 2018)
- Q: 109** Define water pollution. (DGK 2018)
- Q: 110** Define pollution. Give its four types. (GRW 2019)
- Q: 111** Define eutrophication, give its one effect upon animals life. (LHR 2021)
- Q: 112** What is acid rain? (GRW 2021)
- Q: 113** What are two main sources of water pollution? (GRW 2021)
- Q: 114** Write two effects of acid rain. (MTN 2019)
- Q: 115** What is algal bloom? (DGK 2019)
- Q: 116** Write the effects of acid rain. (SWL 2021)
- Q: 117** Define pollution. Write any two types of pollution. (MTN 2019)
- Q: 118** What are the harmful effects of lead compounds and carbon monoxide? (MTN 2019)
- Q: 119** Define Eutrophication. How man has speeded up this process? (BWP 2021)
- Q: 120** Define eutrophication. (FSD 2021)
- Q: 121** What are industrial effluents? Give. (LHR 2022)
- Q: 122** Define pollution. Name three type of pollution. (DGK 2022)
- Q: 123** What are industrial effluents? (DGK 2022)
- Q: 124** What is acid rain? (SWL 2022)
- Q: 125** What are four different effect of acid rain? (GRW 2022)
- Q: 126** How water pollution is produced? (BWP 2022)
- Q: 127** What are four different effects of acid rain? (RWP 2022)

HEALTH AND DISEASES**KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS****Q: 128** What are fertilizers?**Ans:** Fertilizers are the chemical substances used to add additional nutrients to the soil to increase its fertility.**Q: 129** What is a pesticide?**Ans:** A pesticide is a chemical, which destroys agricultural pests or competitors.

| Pesticides | Kills |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Insecticide | Insects |
| Fungicide | Parasitic fungi |
| Herbicide | 'Weed' plants |

Q: 130 What are pathogenic diseases?**Ans:** Diseases due to the organisms that can be transmitted to other e.g. diphtheria, malaria, small pox, tuberculosis, cholera, gonorrhoea, AIDS.**Q: 131** What do you mean by effluents?**Ans:** The chemical waste from industry comprises substances called effluents.**Example:**

Toxic chemical and harmful liquids from industries.

PAST PAPER QUESTIONS**Q: 132** Name any four pathogenic and congenital diseases.**(LHR 2018)****Q: 133** Name any two disease which are caused due to nutritional deficiency.**(GRW 2019)****Q: 134** Differentiate between herbicides and fungicides.**(RWP 2019)****Q: 135** Differentiate between herbicides and fungicides.**(SGD 2021)****Q: 136** Discriminate between normal health and diseases.**(RWP2021)**