

**MCQ – MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION****5.2 How do Human Activities Cause Over-exploitation of our Environment and Resources?**

Q1. What is the definition of over-exploitation?

- A) Protecting natural resources so they grow faster
- B) Using a natural resource so quickly and intensely that nature cannot replace it
- C) Planting new trees in a rainforest after cutting old ones down
- D) Fishing only once a year to let fish reproduce

Q2 Which of the following is considered a basic survival need rather than a want?

- A) Fancy wooden furniture
- B) Essential food and clean water
- C) The newest model smartphone
- D) A brand-new shopping mall

Q3 Which human activity directly destroys animal homes by cutting down trees?

- A) Recycling paper
- B) Solar farming
- C) Logging
- D) Water purification

Q4 What happens when a species goes **extinct**?

- A) It moves to a different habitat
- B) It is gone from Earth forever
- C) Its population grows very fast
- D) It sleeps through the winter

Q5 Which popular global seafood species is experiencing rapid population decline due to overfishing?

- A) Tuna
- B) Jellyfish
- C) Goldfish
- D) Starfish

Q6 Why do some companies harvest far more resources from nature than people actually need?

- A) To help animals find new habitats
- B) To make improper profits and satisfy extra wants
- C) Because natural resources replace themselves instantly
- D) To stop forests from growing too large

Q7 Overfishing occurs when fish are caught:

- A) Faster than they can reproduce
- B) During the night time only
- C) Slower than they can reproduce
- D) Using small bamboo rods

Q8 According to the text, how much of the world's original forests have been destroyed by human activities like building roads, houses, dams, and factories?

- A) Less than 10%
- B) Exactly 25%
- C) Over half
- D) Almost 100%



Q9 How do both legal industrial logging and illegal logging affect wildlife?

- A) They provide extra food for wild animals
- B) They destroy natural habitats that plants and animals depend on
- C) They help create bigger natural forests
- D) They protect endangered species from predators

Q10 What is the primary difference between a "need" and a "want" in environmental science?

- A) Needs are required for survival, while wants are extra items for comfort or profit
- B) Wants are essential for life, while needs are optional
- C) Needs apply only to ocean life, and wants apply to forest life
- D) There is no difference between needs and wants

Q11 A lake starts with 20 fish. Fishermen catch 15 fish every day, but only 2 new fish are born each day. What will happen to the lake's fish population over time?

- A) The fish population will stay at 20
- B) The fish population will steadily grow
- C) The fish population will decline rapidly toward zero
- D) The fish will stop reproducing entirely

Q12 How does clearing forest land to construct highways and factories contribute to biodiversity loss?

- A) It fragments and destroys natural habitats, leaving species without food or shelter
- B) It causes animals to reproduce twice as fast
- C) It cleans the surrounding soil for plant growth
- D) It prevents illegal logging in the area

Q13 Why is over-exploitation considered a global issue rather than just a local problem?

- A) Natural resources are only found in one country
- B) High global demand for products like tuna and timber drives resource depletion worldwide
- C) Nature can replace resources faster when demand is global
- D) Local communities never use natural resources

Q14 What is the most likely outcome if a timber company clear-cuts 40 hectares of trees per minute without replanting?

- A) The forest will recover completely within a week
- B) Forest regrowth cannot keep up, leading to total habitat destruction
- C) Wild animals will adapt by living in factory buildings
- D) Rainfall in the forest will double immediately

Q15 Which action would best help reduce human over-exploitation of natural forest resources?

- A) Increasing demand for luxury wooden furniture
- B) Reducing resource waste and reusing/recycling paper products
- C) Clearing more land to build larger paper factories
- D) Catching more ocean fish to replace tree usage

5.3 How can Human Activities Lead to Negative Impacts on Our Environment?

Q16 Which definition best describes the word "pollution"?

- A) The natural weather changes that occur during winter
- B) The process of planting new trees to grow a forest
- C) Making the environment dirty, unclear, or impure using waste
- D) Recycling plastic materials to build useful products



Q17 Which event is considered a natural cause of air pollution rather than a human-made one?

- A) Driving petrol cars to school every day
- B) Smoke released from industrial factory chimneys
- C) Burning plastic garbage in a back garden
- D) A volcano erupting and releasing ash and lava

Q18 What happens when an overflowing volume of water spills out onto dry land?

- A) A flood
- B) Deforestation
- C) A drought
- D) Global warming

Q19 Which arctic animal loses its icy habitat when temperatures rise due to global warming?

- A) Desert camel
- B) Polar bear
- C) Forest squirrel
- D) Ocean dolphin

Q20 Which everyday item discarded by humans regularly clogs urban water drains?

- A) Plastic bags
- B) Fresh tree leaves
- C) River stones
- D) Clean rainwater

Q21 Why does heavy rainfall cause more severe flooding in urban cities compared to rural areas?

- A) City drains are specially designed to store rainwater permanently.
- B) Cities have too many trees absorbing underground water.
- C) Hard concrete surfaces in cities stop water from soaking naturally into the soil.
- D) Cities receive ten times more rain than rural areas.

Q22 How do greenhouse gases in the atmosphere contribute to global warming?

- A) They cool down ocean water near the North and South Poles.
- B) They trap solar heat and radiation near the Earth's surface.
- C) They create heavy winds that blow heat away into space.
- D) They block all sunlight from reaching the Earth.

Q23 Which human health conditions are directly linked to long-term exposure to environmental pollution?

- A) Common cold, broken bones, and poor eyesight
- B) Muscle sprains, fever, and tooth decay
- C) Heart disease, cancer, and organ damage
- D) Sleepiness, sunburn, and allergies

Q24 What is the primary greenhouse gas released into the air when forests are cleared through deforestation?

- A) Oxygen
- B) Helium
- C) Carbon Dioxide
- D) Nitrogen

Q25 Which statement best describes an ecosystem?

- A) A balanced community where living and non-living things coexist and interact
- B) A machine built in factories to filter polluted water
- C) A type of chemical gas used inside spray cans
- D) An extreme weather event caused by sudden flooding



Q26 What does the chemical abbreviation "CFC" stand for, and where is it commonly used?

- A) Chlorofluorocarbons; found in aerosol hairsprays and refrigerators
- B) Carbon-Fluorine Compounds; found in car exhausts
- C) Chemical Fuel Concentrates; found in coal power plants
- D) Chlorine-Free Cleaning; found in laundry detergents

Q27 Aside from human litter, which combination of materials can block drainage channels and cause overflows?

- A) Clean river water, fish, and sand
- B) Grass clippings, earthworms, and rain droplets
- C) Sand, tree branches, and soil from construction sites
- D) Concrete pavement, brick walls, and glass windows

Q28 What is a primary environmental consequence of major oil spills in ocean habitats?

- A) It speeds up the growth rate of coral reefs.
- B) It ruins marine habitats and passes toxic chemicals through the food chain to humans.
- C) It increases ocean temperatures instantly to cause storms.
- D) It releases large quantities of CFC gases into the atmosphere.

Q29 Which long-term outcome is directly linked to global climate change?

- A) More severe weather patterns, such as extreme droughts and harsher storms
- B) Unchanging weather patterns and stable temperatures all year round
- C) An end to volcanic eruptions globally
- D) Immediate freezing of all tropical ocean waters

Q30 Which action directly addresses the issue of high greenhouse gas emissions caused by daily travel to school?

- A) Building higher concrete walls around school grounds
- B) Clearing nearby forests to widen local roads
- C) Replacing aerosol spray cans with liquid soap
- D) Carpooling with classmates or using public transportation

