Science Questions

Questions 1 & 2 relate the passage below

In the 1940s and 1950s, a pesticide called DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane) was widely used to kill insects that spread diseases. During World War II, the Allies used DDT to eliminate typhus in Europe, and to control malaria in the South Pacific. Scientists believed they had discovered a miracle drug. In the 1950s, DDT was largely responsible for eliminating malaria in places like Taiwan, the Caribbean, and the Balkans.

Sadly, DDT bioaccumulates in an ecosystem and causes damage to the environment. DDT accumulates in soil and water. Some forms of DDT may not decompose for 20 years. Worms, grasses, algae, and fish accumulate DDT. Apex predators, such as eagles, had the highest amount of DDT in their bodies, accumulated from the fish and small mammals they prey on. DDT was a major reason for the decline of the bald eagle, an apex predator that feeds primarily on fish and small rodents. Today, the use of DDT has been restricted. The food webs of which it is a part have recovered in most parts of the country.

Source: [http://education.nationalgeographic.com/education/encyclopedia/food-web/?ar_a=1](http://education.nationalgeographic.com/education/encyclopedia/food-web/?ar_a=1)

Question 1:
Which of the following statement is true?

a) DDT is intended to reduce the number of Bald Eagle population.
b) Because of bioaccumulation, the DDT was passed on to apex predators even if they don’t directly come in contact with its source.
c) DDT is an ideal insecticide because of its long chemical stability.
d) DDT is still used until now to fight malaria.

Question 2:
Which of the following could be the effect of DDT that caused the decline of bald eagle population?

A. The bald eagle population decreases because of there are no more insects to feed.
B. The bald eagle dies directly after eating contaminated fish.
C. The bald eagle’s egg become thinner and therefore has a small chance of hatching healthy chicks.