

Economics of Climate change and resource development

Sample questions

1. Things you can do to help decrease global warming include:
 1. Keep your air conditioner on high.
 2. **Turn off your lights when you're not using them.
 3. Keep your freezer door open.
 4. Eat more ice cream.

2. This layer keeps us "not too hot in the summer" and "not too cold in the winter." Scientists call this the _____
 1. **greenhouse effect
 2. seasonal effect
 3. ocean effect
 4. lake effect

3. What is the Greenhouse Effect?
 1. The name of legislation that passed by congress
 2. Painting house with green to be an environmentalist
 3. **when the gases in our atmosphere trap heat and block it from escaping our planet
 4. When green houses are built for communities

4. Which of the following are consequences not associated with climate change?
 1. The ice sheets are declining, glaciers are in retreat globally, and our oceans are more acidic than ever
 2. Surface temperatures are setting new heat records about each year
 3. More extreme weather like droughts, heat waves, and hurricanes
 4. **Increase in the price of cosmetics

5. Climate change is a public bad because_____ -
 1. It affects poor people
 2. **There are negative externalities
 3. Countries can fight it privately
 4. It increases public debt.

6. When did Kyoto protocol adopted?
 1. 1996
 2. ** 1997
 3. 2000
 4. 2007

7. Which is the correct statement?
 1. Protocol and conventions are the same.
 2. Protocol is a verdict, convention is the process
 3. **A protocol is an agreement that diplomatic negotiators formulate and sign as the basis for a final convention where the parties set specific aims.
 4. Convention is for discussions with experts, protocol is international limitation

8. What was agreed to, in the “Paris Agreement” that came out of COP-21, held in Paris in 2015?
 1. To protect biodiversity and end deforestation of the world
 2. **To keep global temperature rise well below 2°C pre industrial level and to pursue a path to limit warming 1.5°C
 3. To limit sea level rise to 3 feet above current levels
 4. To pursue the goal of 100% clean , renewable energy.
9. What is the full form of NPPA?
 1. National Policy on Population Abatement
 2. **National Policy on Pollution Abatement
 3. National Policy on Population Absorption
 4. National Policy on Population Arise

Unit 2

10. One of the problem of imposing global sustainable and green development policies is
 1. They are ineffective
 2. They benefit global south more than the north
 3. **It could deprive the persons in poorer countries of the opportunities to try to catch up to the standard of living of richer countries
 4. They cost more than they worth
11. Climate change is the exemplary global public good because----
 1. **Each country’s emissions of greenhouse gases contribute cumulatively to the increase of the overall concentration
 2. polluting countries spend high for effective concerted collective actions
 3. high polluted countries collectively spent for abatement of climate change
 4. Private goods are less harmful
12. The provision of climate stability and the international collective action that should be undertaken to compel sovereign countries to enter into a climate agreement because
 1. **It’s a public bad
 2. It is harming developed countries more
 3. Poor people are not concerned about Climate stability
 4. Climate changes are suitable for developing countries
13. Which is not the effect of climate change?
 1. reduced productivity of natural resources
 2. to damage to non-managed natural resources
 3. damage to human-built environment
 4. **Damage due to biological weapon war
14. Climate change leads to market failure resulting in
 1. **Inadequate supply of natural resources
 2. In-appropriation of technology
 3. Keeps Stagnant prices
 4. High selling cost

15. Impact of climate change is experienced on the world because
1. **It is inclusive
 2. Its marketable
 3. It is increasing glaciers
 4. It limits automobile production
16. Which one of the following land use causes global warming?
1. Increase in the fertility of soil
 2. **Surface reflectance
 3. Forestation
 4. Adopting organic farming

Unit 3

17. Which of the following is a disadvantage of renewable energy?
1. High pollution
 2. Available only in few places
 3. High running cost
 4. **Unreliable supply
18. Wood is a renewable resource because
1. **Trees can be replanted and grown to maturity in place of those that are cut down.
 2. New trees are better for wood
 3. Wood furniture can be reused with lamination layers
 4. Wood is softer than coal
19. Which Ministry is mainly responsible for research and development in renewable energy sources such as wind power, small hydro, biogas and solar power?
1. Human Resource Development
 2. Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
 3. **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
 4. Health and Family Welfare
20. Which among the following have a large amount of installed grid interactive renewable power capacity in India?
1. **Wind power
 2. Solar power
 3. Biomass power
 4. Small Hydro power
21. Which of the following is correct statement
1. Nuclear Energy is a Renewable Energy
 2. **Nuclear Energy is not a Renewable Energy
 3. Nuclear Energy is a cheap Energy
 4. Nuclear Energy is a conservative Energy
22. Where does India stand on solar energy production?
1. First
 2. Third

2. Fifth
 4. **Seventh
23. India's position in the Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC) is _____
1. **fourth
 2. Third
 3. Second
 4. first
24. A government intervention that accelerates the deployment of renewable energy
1. stimulates economic growth as cheaper energy is used and less energy is imported
 2. stimulates economic growth as cheaper energy is used but hurts growth as less energy is imported
 3. **hurts economic growth as dearer energy is used but stimulates growth as less energy is imported
 4. hurts economic growth as dearer energy is used and less energy is imported
25. emission reduction is cheaper if
- a. price elasticities are lower and the distance to target smaller
 - b. price elasticities are lower and the distance to target larger
 - c. **price elasticities are higher and the distance to target smaller
 - d. price elasticities are higher and the distance to target larger