Conservation Economics: Assignment 3
The correct answer is in **bold**

1	___ is used to identify which potential impacts are relevant to assess. (Fill in the blank) (a)screening **(b)scoping** (c)reporting (d)review
2	"the potential or capacity of a material to have adverse effects on living organisms" is (a) vulnerability (b) susceptibility (c) sustainability **(d) toxicity**
3	A deciduous forest in Madhya Pradesh was converted to a mine. After the mining operations were over, the pits were filled up with soil and species of deciduous forest planted again. This is an example of (a)recovery **(b)restoration** (c)enhancement (d)replacement
4	Hydrocarbons derived from incomplete burning of mineral oils are (a) petrogenic hydrocarbons **(b) pyrogenic hydrocarbons** (c) biogenic hydrocarbons (d) chemoenic hydrocarbons
5	A deciduous forest in Madhya Pradesh was converted to a mine. After the mining operations were over, the pits were filled up with water and a lake was created. It is now visited by several migratory birds. This is an example of (a)recovery (b)restoration (c)enhancement **(d)replacement**
6	"the relative effect of exposure" is (a) vulnerability **(b) sensitivity** (c) sustainability (d) toxicity
7	___ determines which projects or developments require a full or partial impact assessment study. (Fill in the blank) **(a)screening** (b)scoping (c)reporting (d)review
8	"the extent to which a chemical is available for uptake into an organism" is **(a) bioavailability** (b) bioaccumulation (c) biomagnification (d) bioresponse
9	Hydrocarbons derived from biological processes acting on mineral oils are (a) petrogenic hydrocarbons (b) pyrogenic hydrocarbons **(c) biogenic hydrocarbons** (d) chemoenic hydrocarbons
10	"Any changes in natural or human systems that inadvertently increase vulnerability to climatic stimuli; an adaptation that does not succeed in reducing vulnerability but increases it instead" is a definition for (a) adaptation (b) mitigation (c) **maladaptation** (d) malmitigation