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## Questions List

### III-II-CSE-AIML-EE :: MID-II

1	M	1							
----- is between reducing pollution and the economic benefits of production.									
1	*								
Tradeoff									
2									
Externalities									
3									
marginal cost									
4									
marginal benefit									

2	M	1							
-----tax is imposed on polluters to internalize the external costs of pollution									
1	*								
pigouvian									
2									
pollution									
3									
pollutant									
4									
commercial									

3	M	1							
-----aims to minimize its negative impacts in climate change.									
1	*								
Adaption									
2									
Mitigation									
3									
Costs of inaction									
4									
Economic opportunities									

4	M	1							
-----are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for.									
1	*								
Explicit cost									
2									
implicit costs									
3									
marginal costs									
4									
opportunity costs									

5	M	1							
-----evaluate the potential environmental effects of large projects before they are approved									
1	*								
EIA									
2									
EAI									
3									
AIE									
4									
AEI									

6	M	1							
-----has potential to do significant economic harm, and poses worrying tail risks									
1	*								
Climate change									
2									
Environmental pollution									
3									
Green house gases									
4									





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Non of the above

7 M 1

-----involves reducing greenhouse gas emissions to prevent further warming.

1 \*

Mitigation

2

Adaption

3

Costs of inaction

4

Economic opportunities

8 M 1

-----is all about understanding and valuing the economic benefits that come from protecting and preserving biodiversity.

1 \*

economics of biodiversity conservation

2 \*

biodiversity conservation

3

economics of biodiversity

4

Economics of conservation

9 M 1

-----is commonly used to value environmental attributes in the housing market.

1 \*

Hedonic pricing method

2

Static preference method

3

Travel Cost method

4

Revealed preference method

10 M 1

-----is the active effort to safeguard and sustainably manage this biodiversity.

1 \*

Conservation

2

pollution

3

Economics

4

None of the above

11 M 1

-----are use values

1 \*

All of the above

2

Direct values

3

indirect values

4

optional values

12 M 1

-----are additional cost incurred by producing one more unit of a good or service, while keeping all other factors constant

1 \*

Marginal costs

2

explicit costs

3

implicit costs

4

opportunity costs

13 M 1

-----are indirect or hidden costs that are not as apparent but still impact the project or policy's overall economic feasibility.

1 \*





	implicit costs		
2			
	opportunity costs		
3			
	explicit costs		
4			
	marginal costs		

14	M	1					
			-----are Non use values				
	1	*					
			Existence values				
	2						
			Direct values				
	3						
			indirect values				
	4						
			optional values				

15	M	1						
-----are the potential benefits foregone when choosing one environmental project or policy over another.								
1		*						
opportunity costs								
2								
explicit costs								
3								
implicit costs								
4								
marginal costs								

16	M	1							
-----is the satisfaction gained through the ability to endow a natural resource on future generations.									
1	*								
Bequest value									
2									
Vicarious value									
3									
Direct use value									
4									
In Direct use value									

[illegible][illegible]

19	M	1						Economics is all about the trade-off between -----
	1	*						costs and benefits
	2							costs
	3							benefits



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4

None of above

20

M

1

Examples of Ex-situ conservation

1

\*

Zoological parks

2

Wildlife sanctuaries

3

Biosphere reserves

4

Sacred grooves

21

M

1

Examples of Insitu conservation

1

\*

All of the above

2

National parks

3

Wildlife sanctuaries

4

Biosphere reserves

22

M

1

In cap and trade system companies with Higher pollution levels can sell their extra permits to those who need less creating incentives to increase pollution efficiently

1

\*

False

2

True

23

M

1

Pollution can lead to increased healthcare expenses and decreased productivity, which can hurt the overall economy

1

\*

True

2

false

24

M

1

pollution is a classic example of an external cost.

1

\*

True

25

M

1

Regulation in environmental economics refers to the use of government policies and rules to manage and control human activities that impact the environment.

1

\*

True

2

false

26

M

1

TEV =

1

\*

Direct use + Indirect use + Option values + Existence values + Bequest values.

2

Direct use + Indirect use + Option values

3

Direct use + Indirect use + Option values + Existence values

4

Existence values + Bequest values.

27

M

1

The ----- is the additional cost that society as a whole has to bear each time an additional quantity of pollution is released.

1

\*

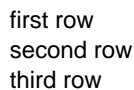
marginal social cost of pollution

2

social cost of pollution

3



[illegible]