



Questions List

| III-II-CSE | E-AIML | EE :: MID-II |
|------------|---|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | M 1 | |
| Ŀ | | is between reducing pollution and the economic benefits of production. |
| L | 1 | Tradeoff |
| Г | 2 | 17ageOT |
| L | | Externalities |
| Г | 3 | |
| L | | marginal cost |
| | 4 | |
| | | marginal benefit |
| | | |
| | M 1 | |
| ļ. | | tax is imposed on polluters to internalize the external costs of pollution |
| L | 1 | |
| Г | 2 | pigouvian |
| L | | pollution |
| Г | 3 | , ponduon. |
| | - | pollutant |
| Γ | 4 | |
| _ | | commercial |
| | | |
| 3 | M 1 | |
| | | aims to minimize its negative impacts in climate change. |
| L | 1 | Adaption |
| Г | 2 | Adaption |
| L | | Mitigation |
| Γ | 3 | |
| | | Costs of inaction |
| | | |
| | 4 | |
| | 4 | Economic opportunities |
| | | Economic opportunities |
| | M 1 | Economic opportunities |
| | M 1 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. |
| | M 1 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. |
| | M 1 1 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. |
| | M 1 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. |
| | M 1 1 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. * Explicit cost implicit costs |
| | M 1 1 2 3 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. |
| | M 1 1 2 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. * Explicit cost implicit costs marginal costs |
| | M 1 1 2 3 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. * Explicit cost implicit costs |
| | M 1 1 2 3 4 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. |
| | M 1 1 2 3 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. Explicit cost |
| | M 1 1 2 3 4 M 1 1 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. |
| | M 1 1 2 3 4 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. * Explicit cost implicit costs marginal costs opportunity costs evaluate the potential environmental effects of large projects before they are approved |
| | M 1 1 2 3 4 M 1 1 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. * Explicit cost |
| | M 1 1 2 3 4 M 1 1 1 2 2 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. * Explicit cost implicit costs marginal costs opportunity costs evaluate the potential environmental effects of large projects before they are approved * |
| | M 1 1 2 3 4 M 1 1 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. * Explicit cost |
| | M 1 1 2 3 4 M 1 1 2 3 3 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. * Explicit cost |
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| | M 1 1 2 3 4 M 1 1 2 3 3 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. * Explicit cost |
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| 5 | M 1 2 3 4 M 1 2 3 4 M 1 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. * |
| 5 | M 1 2 3 4 M 1 2 3 4 M 1 | Economic opportunities |
| 5 | M 1 1 2 3 4 M 1 1 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. * |
| 5 | M 1 1 2 3 4 M 1 1 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. |
| 5 | M 1 1 2 3 4 M 1 1 1 2 3 4 M 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. * Explicit cost Implicit costs Impl |
| 5 | M 1 2 3 4 M 1 2 3 4 M 1 2 3 4 | Economic opportunities |
| 5 | M 1 1 2 3 4 M 1 1 1 2 3 4 M 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 | Economic opportunities are the direct, tangible expenses that are easy to measure and account for. |



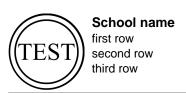


| | | | Non of the above | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----------|------------------|------------|----------|---|--|--|--|--|
| 7 | М | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | i | involves | red | ucing greenhouse gas emissions to prevent further warming. | | | | |
| [| 1 | | * | | | | | | | |
| r | | _ | Mitiga | ation | | | | | | |
| l | 2 | - | Adapt | tion | | | | | | |
| [| 3 | - | Auap | lion | | | | | | |
| l | | | Costs | of inac | tion | | | | | |
| [| 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Econ | omic op | port | unities | | | | |
| 8 | М | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | | | i | s all ab | out i | Inderstanding and valuing the economic benefits that come from protecting and preserving biodiversity. | | | | |
| ŀ | 1 | 1 | * | - u u. | | and total large and takeing the coordinate serious and corrections grant processing and processing securiously. | | | | |
| | | | | omics o | f bio | diversity conservation | | | | |
| Į | 2 | | * | | | | | | | |
| ı | 3 | - | biodiv | ersity o | onse | ervation | | | | |
| l | 3 | + | econo | omics o | f hin | l diversity | | | | |
| [| 4 | 1 | | 3111100 0 | 1 5.0 | | | | | |
| | | | Econo | omics o | f cor | servation | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | М | 1 | | 0.00=== | 2021 | v used to value environmental attributes in the housing market. | | | | |
| - | 1 | | * | s comn | noniy | vised to value environmental attributes in the nousing market. | | | | |
| l | | + | | nic pric | ing n | nethod | | | | |
| [| 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| , | | | Static | prefere | ence | method | | | | |
| l | 3 | 4 | T | 104 | 41- | | | | | |
| 1 | 4 | \dashv | Trave | l Cost r | netn | 00 | | | | |
| l | | | Reve | aled pre | efere | nce method | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | | T | * | s the a | ctive | effort to safeguard and sustainably manage this biodiversity. | | | | |
| l | 1 | + | | ervation | <u> </u> | | | | | |
| [| 2 | | | 0.74.0. | | | | | | |
| | | | pollut | ion | | | | | | |
| Į | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 4 | _ | Econo | omics | | | | | | |
| l | | + | None | of the a | abov | e | | | | |
| | | _ | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | - | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | are | e use va | alues | | | | | |
| l | 1 | \dashv | All of | the abo | L Ve | | | | | |
| [| 2 | \dashv | 01 | abt | | | | | | |
| Į. | | | Direct | t values | <u> </u> | | | | | |
| [| 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Г | 4 | _ | indire | ct value | es | | | | | |
| l | 4 | \dashv | ontion | nal valu | | | | | | |
| | | L | optioi | iai vaia | 00 | | | | | |
| 12 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | are | e addition | onal | cost incurred by producing one more unit of a good or service, while keeping all other factors constant | | | | |
| Į | 1 | 4 | More: | inal cos | to | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | \dashv | iviargi | ııaı cos | ເວ | | | | | |
| l | | \dashv | explic | it costs | | | | | | |
| [| 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| , | | | implic | it costs | | | | | | |
| Į | 4 | 4 | 0000 | 4110i4 | l octo | | | | | |
| | | L | oppor | tunity c | usts | | | | | |
| 13 | М | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | are | e indired | ct or | hidden costs that are not as apparent but still impact the project or policy's overall economic feasibility. | | | | |
| i | 1 | \neg | * | | | | | | | |





| | implicit costs | | | | | | | |
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| - ; | opportunity costs | | | | | | | |
| | explicit costs | | | | | | | |
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| | marginal costs | | | | | | | |
| 14 M | 14 M 1 | | | | | | | |
| | are Non use values | | | | | | | |
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| | Existence values | | | | | | | |
| | Direct values | | | | | | | |
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| | indirect values | | | | | | | |
| | optional values | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 15 M | | | | | | | | |
| | are the potential benefits foregone when choosing one environmental project or policy over another. | | | | | | | |
| | opportunity costs | | | | | | | |
| : | | | | | | | | |
| ; | explicit costs | | | | | | | |
| | implicit costs | | | | | | | |
| - | | | | | | | | |
| | marginal costs | | | | | | | |
| 16 M | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | is the satisfaction gained through the ability to endow a natural resource on future generations. | | | | | | | |
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| | Bequest value | | | | | | | |
| | Vicarious value | | | | | | | |
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| - | Direct use value | | | | | | | |
| | In Direct use value | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 17 M | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | Vicarious Value | | | | | | | |
| : | | | | | | | | |
| | Direct use Value | | | | | | | |
| | In Direct use Value | | | | | | | |
| - | | | | | | | | |
| | Bequest Value | | | | | | | |
| 18 M | | | | | | | | |
| | Regulating the maximum amount of pollutants that can be released into the air or water | | | | | | | |
| | * Emission Standards | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | Emission pollution | | | | | | | |
| ; | | | | | | | | |
| | Emission pollutants | | | | | | | |
| | none of the above | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 19 M | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| _ | costs and benefits | | | | | | | |
| : | costs | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | benefits | | | | | | | |





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| | | No | ne of abo | ve | |
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| 20 | | | | | |
| | | | Ex-situ c | onse | ervation |
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| | | Zoo | ological p | arks | |
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| | 3 | VVII | dlife sand | tuari | es |
| | | Bio | sphere re | corv | |
| | 4 | Dic | Spriere re | SCIV | 50 |
| | · | Sa | cred groo | ves | |
| | | | · · · · · · · | | |
| 21 | M 1 | | | | |
| | Example | | Insitu co | nser | vation |
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| | | All | of the abo | ove | |
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| | 2 | iva | tional par | KS T | |
| | 3 | \//il | dlife sand | tuari | <u> </u> |
| | 4 | V V II | anic sailt | Luaii | |
| | | Bio | sphere re | serv | I es |
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| 22 | | | | | |
| | | | | em c | ompanies with Higher pollution levels can sell their extra permits to those who need less creating incentives to increase |
| | pollution | | ciently | | |
| | 1 | * | | | |
| | | Fal | se | | |
| | 2 | T | | | |
| | | Tru | ie | | |
| 23 | M 1 | | | | |
| | | n car | n lead to i | ncrea | ased healthcare expenses and decreased productivity, which can hurt the overall economy |
| | 1 | * | 1.000.00. | | |
| | | Tru | ie | | |
| | 2 | | | | |
| | | fals | se | | |
| | | | | 1 | |
| 24 | | | | | |
| | pollution 1 | IS 8 | i ciassic e | xam | ple of an external cost. |
| | ' | Tru | Ie | | |
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| 25 | M 1 | | | | |
| | | on i | n environ | ment | al economics refers to the use of government policies and rules to manage and control human activities that impact the |
| | environr | | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
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| 26 | M 1 | | | | |
| | TEV = | | | 1 | <u>l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l </u> |
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| | • | Dir | ect use + | Indir | ect use + Option values + Existence values + Bequest values. |
| | 2 | | | | |
| | | Dir | ect use + | Indir | ect use + Option values |
| | 3 | _ | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | |
| | | Dir | ect use + | Indir | ect use + Option values + Existence values |
| | 4 | F | otore: | du e | L. Poqueet values |
| | | L⊏XI | sterice va | uues | + Bequest values. |
| 27 | M 1 | | | | |
| | | | i | s the | additional cost that society as a whole has to bear each time an additional quantity of pollution is released. |
| | 1 | * | | | The state of the s |
| | | ma | rginal soc | ial c | ost of pollution |
| | 2 | | | | |
| | | soc | cial cost o | f poll | ution |
| | 3 | | | 1 | |





| | | | pollution | | | | | | | |
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| | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | - | cost | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | М | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | What | are | are Economic Benefits of Climate Change | | | | | Change | | |
| | 1 | | * | | | | | Ü | | |
| , | Agricultural Productivity | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | | | - | | | |
| | | | Agricultural and Food Security | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| | • | | Extren | ne We | ather | Ever | nts | | | |
| | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| ' | | | Health | care (| Costs | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | М | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | What | are | Econo | mic lo | sses | of C | limate Cl | nange | | |
| | 1 | | * | | | | | | | |
| | | - | Sea-L | evel R | ise a | nd Co | oastal Er | osion | | |
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| | | | Energ | / Dem | and a | and C | onsump | tion | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Agricultural productivity | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Arctic shipping | | | ng ro | outes | | | | | | |
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| 30 | М | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | | is c | is common in policy responses in national and international levels | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | | * | | | | | | | |
| | | - | Carbo | n prici | ng | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sustainable Resource Management | | | | | | | ment | | |
| | 3 | _ | | | | | | | | |
| | Environmental Impact Assessment | | | | | nent | | | | |
| | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | | Ŀ | All of the above | | | | | | | |