Week 12 MCQs

1. What is the 12th module of the Conservation Economics course primarily focused on?

A. Economics of Environmental Disasters Part II
B. Economics of Protected Areas (Correct)
C. The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972
D. Keystone species

2. According to the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972, what constitutes a protected area?

A. A community reserve only
B. A national park, a sanctuary, a conservation reserve, or a community reserve (Correct)
C. Any area with high species richness
D. Areas with large home ranges for umbrella species

3. What is the definition of wildlife according to the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972?

A. Native fauna and flora of a region
B. Animals found in national parks
C. Any animal, aquatic or land vegetation which forms part of any habitat (Correct)
D. Critically endangered species

4. How many threat categories are used by the IUCN to classify wildlife?

A. Five
B. Seven
C. Nine (Correct)
D. Eleven

5. Which threat category indicates that an organism no longer exists?

A. Critically Endangered
B. Endangered
C. Extinct (Correct)
D. Data Deficient

6. What is a keystone species?

A. A species with a large home range
B. A charismatic species attracting public support
C. A species with an impact disproportionate to its abundance (Correct)
D. A species found only in one area

7. Give an example of a keystone species mentioned in the text.

A. Elephant

B. Peacock

C. Amur Tiger

D. Banyan Tree (Correct)

8. What characterizes an umbrella species?

A. High public appeal

B. Critical ecological role

C. Large home range (Correct)

D. High degree of endemism

9. Which species is cited as both a keystone and umbrella species?

A. Giant Panda

B. Gorilla

C. Tiger (Correct)

D. Humpback Whale

10. What does the acronym HIPPO represent in the context of species extinction?

A. Habitat loss, invasive species, pollution, human overpopulation, over harvesting (Correct)

B. Habitat loss, industrial pollution, poaching, overgrazing, overfishing

C. Human impact, pollution, poaching, overpopulation, overexploitation

D. Habitat destruction, invasive species, pesticides, overpopulation, pollution

11. What is ex situ conservation?

A. Conservation within the natural habitat

B. Conservation outside the natural habitat (Correct)

C. Conservation focusing on keystone species

D. Conservation using gap analysis

12. What is an example of ex situ conservation?

A. National Park

B. Wildlife Sanctuary

C. Zoo (Correct)

D. Tiger Reserve

13. What is in situ conservation?

A. Conservation in zoos

B. Conservation in controlled environments

C. Conservation within the natural habitat (Correct)

D. Conservation focusing on flagship species

14. What is a significant advantage of in situ conservation?

A. Intensive management

B. High cost-effectiveness (Correct)

C. Better control of variables

D. Ease of captive breeding

15. What is a disadvantage of ex situ conservation?

A. Low cost

B. Protection of natural habitat

C. Intensive management

D. Loss of natural behaviors (Correct)

16. What is species richness?

A. The number of endemic species in an area

B. The number of threatened species in an area

C. The number of species per unit area (Correct)

D. The total number of species in an area

17. What are biodiversity hotspots?

A. Areas with high species richness and endemism, and moderate threat (Correct)

B. Areas with high human population density

C. Areas with low species diversity

D. Areas with only umbrella species

18. What is gap analysis in the context of protected areas?

A. Identifying areas with high species richness

B. Identifying areas with high endemism

C. Identifying gaps in the existing network of protected areas (Correct)

D. Identifying areas with high threat levels

19. According to the principles of reserve design, what is preferred: one large reserve or several small reserves of the same total area?

A. Several small reserves

B. One large reserve (Correct)

C. It makes no difference

D. Depends on the species

20. What shape of reserve is considered most effective?

A. Linear
B. Rectangular
C. Circular (Correct)
D. Irregular

21. What are ecosystem services?

A. Services provided by protected areas to the government
B. Benefits that people obtain from ecosystems (Correct)
C. Services provided by keystone species
D. Services provided by flagship species

22. What type of ecosystem service is the regulation of local climate?

A. Provisioning service
B. Regulating service (Correct)
C. Supporting service
D. Cultural service

23. What type of ecosystem service is the provision of food?

A. Regulating service
B. Supporting service
C. Cultural service
D. Provisioning service (Correct)

24. What is the InVEST model?

A. A model for assessing the social cost of carbon
B. A GIS-based model for valuing ecosystem services (Correct)
C. A model for identifying keystone species
D. A model for prioritizing conservation efforts

25. What is an investment multiplier in the context of protected areas?

A. The ratio of direct to indirect benefits
B. The return on investment in a protected area (Correct)
C. The total economic value of ecosystem services
D. The number of jobs created by a protected area

26. What is a disaster, as defined in the text?

A. Any event causing human suffering
B. An event beyond the coping capacity of the affected community (Correct)

C. Any natural event causing significant damage
D. Any man-made event causing significant damage

27. What is risk, as defined in the text?

A. The probability of an event
B. The consequence of an event
C. The combination of the probability of an event and its consequence (Correct)
D. The perception of an event’s consequence

28. What is risk perception?

A. The objective assessment of risk
B. A stakeholder’s view of risk (Correct)
C. The scientific understanding of risk
D. The government's assessment of risk

29. What is a risk source?

A. An event that causes a disaster
B. An element that can create risk (Correct)
C. The consequence of a risk
D. A stakeholder’s perception of risk

30. What is a key principle of risk management?

A. It should be reactive rather than proactive
B. It should be simple and easily implemented
C. It should be integrated into all organizational activities (Correct)
D. It should focus solely on economic factors

31. Why is risk management considered dynamic?

A. Risks remain constant over time
B. Risks are unpredictable and uncontrollable
C. Risks can emerge, change, or disappear (Correct)
D. Risks are only relevant to large organizations

32. What is a stakeholder?

A. Only those directly involved in a project
B. Anyone affected by a decision or activity (Correct)
C. Only government officials and experts
D. Only those who own property in the affected area

33. What is a key element of the risk management process?

A. Ignoring stakeholder concerns
B. Ignoring potential uncertainties
C. Continuous monitoring and review (Correct)
D. Focusing solely on immediate costs

34. What was the primary cause of the Minamata disease?

A. Industrial waste dumping into the sea (Correct)
B. A natural disaster
C. A viral outbreak
D. Overfishing

35. What was the primary environmental impact of the Aral Sea disaster?

A. Increased biodiversity
B. Improved water quality
C. Shrinking lake size and increased salinity (Correct)
D. Creation of new wetlands

36. What was a significant human consequence of the Aral Sea disaster?

A. Improved health outcomes
B. Reduced poverty
C. Increased rates of diseases (Correct)
D. Increased tourism

37. What was the primary cause of the Bhopal gas tragedy?

A. A natural gas leak
B. An earthquake
C. The release of methyl isocyanate gas (Correct)
D. A fire in the factory

38. What was a contributing factor to the Bhopal gas tragedy?

A. Adequate safety procedures
B. Proper maintenance of equipment
C. Cost-cutting measures (Correct)
D. Effective emergency planning

39. What is a major criticism of the morality surrounding pollution mentioned in the text?

A. It emphasizes the importance of environmental protection
B. It holds individuals accountable for pollution
C. It considers pollution criminal only after legal conviction (Correct)

D. It promotes responsible industrial practices

40. What was the Chisso factory's role in the Minamata disaster?

A. Providing clean water to the community
B. Implementing effective waste management
C. Dumping mercury-containing waste into the sea (Correct)
D. Supporting local fishing industries

41. What were the Soviet government's actions that led to the Aral Sea disaster?

A. Protecting the Aral Sea ecosystem
B. Diverting river water for cotton production (Correct)
C. Investing in sustainable agriculture
D. Promoting tourism in the region

42. What was a consequence of the shrinking Aral Sea?

A. Increased rainfall in the region
B. Improved air quality
C. Increased dust storms (Correct)
D. Reduced soil erosion

43. What aspect of the Union Carbide plant's operation contributed to the Bhopal gas tragedy?

A. Regular safety drills
B. Efficient waste management
C. Cost-cutting measures (Correct)
D. Overstaffing

44. What was a significant safety failure in the Union Carbide plant?

A. The presence of an on-site hospital
B. Properly functioning gas scrubbers
C. The shutdown of the refrigeration unit (Correct)
D. Regular communication with local communities

45. What was the role of methyl isocyanate in the Bhopal gas tragedy?

A. It was used in the production of fertilizer
B. It was a non-toxic gas
C. It was accidentally released causing widespread harm (Correct)
D. It was effectively neutralized before release

46. What is one of the direct benefits from protected areas?

A. Climate regulation
B. Soil formation
C. Employment generation (Correct)
D. Nutrient cycling

47. What method is used to estimate the economic value of gene pool benefits?

A. Direct market valuation
B. Hedonic pricing
C. Contingent valuation
D. Benefit transfer method (Correct)

48. What is the social cost of carbon?

A. The market price of carbon credits
B. The cost of removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere
C. The cost of impacts caused by carbon dioxide emissions (Correct)
D. The cost of sequestering carbon in protected areas

49. What is one of the cultural services provided by protected areas?

A. Water purification
B. Pollination
C. Recreation (Correct)
D. Soil conservation

50. What is a regulating service provided by protected areas?

A. Food provision
B. Timber production
C. Biological pest control (Correct)
D. Medicinal plant harvesting

51. What is a supporting service provided by protected areas?

A. Tourism
B. Fishing
C. Nutrient cycling (Correct)
D. Recreation

52. What is a provisioning service?

A. Regulation of local climate
B. Soil formation
C. Food and medicines (Correct)
D. Recreation

53. What is a cultural service?

A. Water purification
B. Pollination
C. Recreation (Correct)
D. Nutrient cycling

54. What is the meaning of dysarthria?

A. Impairment of hearing
B. Deformation in the joints (Correct)
C. Disturbance of sensation
D. Tremors

55. What was the approximate flow benefits of Panna Tiger Reserve in a year?

A. 70 million rupees
B. 70 billion rupees (Correct)
C. 700 million rupees
D. 700 billion rupees

56. What is the investment multiplier for the Panna Tiger Reserve?

A. 19.39
B. 193.9
C. 1939.36 (Correct)
D. 19393.6

57. What are the two rivers that fed the Aral Sea?

A. Ganges and Brahmaputra
B. Nile and Congo
C. Syr Darya and Amu Darya (Correct)
D. Amazon and Mississippi

58. What was the initial salinity of the Aral Sea in grams per litre?

A. 300
B. 10 (Correct)
C. 100
D. 30

59. What happened to the salinity of the Aral Sea after the diversion of river waters?

A. It decreased

B. It stayed the same

C. It increased (Correct)

D. It fluctuated wildly

60. In what year did the Bhopal gas tragedy occur?

A. 1982

B. 1984 (Correct)

C. 1986

D. 1988

61. What company owned the plant in Bhopal?

A. Dow Chemical

B. Shell

C. Union Carbide (Correct)

D. ExxonMobil

62. What gas was released in the Bhopal gas tragedy?

A. Carbon monoxide

B. Chlorine

C. Methyl isocyanate (Correct)

D. Sulfur dioxide

63. What was the approximate number of deaths in the Bhopal gas tragedy?

A. 250

B. 2500 (Correct)

C. 25000

D. 250000

64. What was a major economic factor that contributed to the Bhopal gas tragedy?

A. High demand for Sevin

B. Efficient plant operation

C. Cost-cutting measures (Correct)

D. Investment in safety upgrades

65. What was one of the safety measures that was not functioning correctly or was absent in the Bhopal plant?

A. Fully functional gas scrubbers

B. Adequate safety training for local communities

C. Properly functioning refrigeration unit (Correct)

D. Regular communication with local communities

66. What was one of the reasons why the refrigeration unit was shut down in the Bhopal plant?

A. Preventative maintenance

B. Energy conservation

C. Cost-cutting (Correct)

D. Overcapacity

67. What was the approximate percentage of the plant capacity that was being utilized in Bhopal before the tragedy?

A. 10%

B. 20% (Correct)

C. 50%

D. 80%

68. What is one of the key issues highlighted in the text about the morality surrounding pollution?

A. Pollution is only considered criminal after a court conviction (Correct)

B. Only those directly affected should be held responsible

C. The government should solely manage pollution issues

D. Economic costs should override environmental concerns

69. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q69

A. Failed A (Correct)

B. Failed B

C. Failed C

D. Failed D

70. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q70

A. Failed A (Correct)

B. Failed B

C. Failed C

D. Failed D

71. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q71

A. Failed A (Correct)

B. Failed B

C. Failed C

D. Failed D

72. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q72

A. Failed A (Correct)

B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

73. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q73

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

74. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q74

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

75. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q75

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

76. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q76

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

77. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q77

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

78. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q78

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

79. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q79

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

80. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q80

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

81. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q81

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

82. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q82

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

83. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q83

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

84. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q84

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

85. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q85

A. Failed A (Correct)

B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

86. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q86

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

87. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q87

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

88. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q88

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

89. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q89

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

90. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q90

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

91. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q91

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

92. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q92

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

93. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q93

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

94. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q94

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

95. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q95

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

96. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q96

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

97. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q97

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

98. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q98

A. Failed A (Correct)

B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

99. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q99

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D

100. Placeholder: Generation failed/incomplete for Week 12 - Q100

A. Failed A (Correct)
B. Failed B
C. Failed C
D. Failed D