

Multiple Choice Questions

Full marks: 30

Time: 1 hour

Each question carry 1 mark

1. What is the primary goal of sustainability in the modern world?
 - a) Maximizing profits
 - b) Preserving natural resources for future generations
 - c) Exploiting resources for immediate gains
 - d) Ignoring environmental concerns

2. What is the primary objective of sustainable resource management?
 - a) Maximizing resource extraction
 - b) Ensuring resources are exploited without consideration for future generations
 - c) Using resources efficiently while preserving them for future generation
 - d) Ignoring the impacts of resource depletion

3. Which of the following is an example of sustainable forestry management?
 - a) Clear-cutting forests without replanting
 - b) Implementing selective logging and replanting trees
 - c) Maximizing timber extraction without concern for biodiversity
 - d) Using heavy machinery that damages soil and habitats

4. What is an essential principle of sustainable water management?
 - a) Wasteful consumption practices
 - b) Ensuring equitable access to clean water for all
 - c) Over-extraction of groundwater resources
 - d) Ignoring pollution in water bodies

5. Which of the following is NOT a component of sustainable energy practices?
 - a) Relying solely on fossil fuels
 - b) Investing in renewable energy sources such as solar and wind
 - c) Promoting energy efficiency measures

- d) Implementing policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
6. How does sustainable fisheries management help preserve marine ecosystems?
- a) By implementing quotas that exceed sustainable levels
 - b) By supporting illegal fishing practices
 - c) By enforcing regulations to prevent overfishing and protect endangered species
 - d) By ignoring the impacts of bycatch and habitat destruction
7. Which approach is essential for sustainable mining practices?
- a) Maximize extraction without considering environmental impacts
 - b) Implementing reclamation and rehabilitation measures
 - c) Ignoring the rights of indigenous communities
 - d) Disregarding pollution and habitat destruction
8. How does sustainable waste management contribute to resource conservation?
- a) By promoting land filling as the primary disposal method
 - b) By encouraging recycling, composting, and waste reduction strategies
 - c) By increasing the production of single-use plastics
 - d) By ignoring the impacts of waste on ecosystems and human health
9. Which of the following is a fundamental principle underlying both human rights and sustainable development goals (SDGs)?
- a) Maximizing economic growth
 - b) Ignoring social equity
 - c) Ensuring dignity and equality for all individuals
 - d) Exploiting natural resources without regard for future generations
10. How do human rights contribute to sustainable development?
- a) By promoting discrimination and inequality
 - b) By ensuring access to education, healthcare, and basic needs
 - c) By disregarding the rights of marginalized communities
 - d) By prioritizing economic growth over social well-being

11. Which SDG aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere?

- a) SDG 1: No Poverty
- b) SDG 2: Zero Hunger
- c) SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- d) SDG 10: Reduced Inequality

12. How does promoting gender equality contribute to sustainable development?

- a) By perpetuating gender-based discrimination
- b) By empowering women and girls to participate fully in society and the economy
- c) By ignoring the rights of women and girls
- d) By prioritizing the interests of men over women

13. How do human rights principles guide the implementation of sustainable development goals?

- a) By disregarding the needs of vulnerable populations
- b) By ensuring inclusivity, equality, and non-discrimination in development efforts
- c) By prioritizing economic interests over social and environmental concerns
- d) By ignoring the impacts of development on human rights.

14. What is the primary objective of green finance?

- a) Maximizing profits regardless of environmental impact
- b) Promoting sustainable development and environmental protection
- c) Ignoring social equity and environmental concerns
- d) Exploiting natural resources without regard for future generations

15. How does green finance contribute to climate change mitigation?

- a) By increasing investments in coal and other fossil fuels
- b) By ignoring renewable energy initiatives
- c) By promoting unsustainable consumption patterns
- d) By financing projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions

16. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of green investment?
- a) Enhancing environmental sustainability
 - b) Generating short-term profits at the expense of long-term sustainability
 - c) Promoting innovation in clean technologies
 - d) Supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy
17. What role do financial institutions play in promoting green finance?
- a) They have no responsibility towards environmental protection
 - b) They should prioritize profits over sustainability efforts
 - c) They should solely rely on governmental regulations for environmental protection
 - d) They can facilitate investments in sustainable projects and initiatives
18. Which international agreement aims to combat climate change by limiting global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels?
- a) Paris Agreement
 - b) Kyoto Protocol
 - c) Montreal Protocol
 - d) Copenhagen Accord
19. Which international agreement aims to regulate the international trade of endangered species of plants and animals?
- a) Kyoto Protocol
 - b) Paris Agreement
 - c) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
 - d) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
20. What is the primary purpose of the Basel Convention?
- a) Regulating the trade of hazardous chemicals
 - b) Promoting sustainable fisheries management
 - c) Managing the trans boundary movement of hazardous waste

d) Protecting the ozone layer

21. How do non-governmental organizations (NGOs) contribute to sustainability governance?

- a) By promoting unsustainable practices
- b) By advocating for environmental protection and social justice
- c) By prioritizing corporate interests over sustainability goals
- d) By ignoring the concerns of local communities

22. What is the role of international organizations in sustainability governance?

- a) Promoting unsustainable development practices
- b) Providing financial support for projects that harm the environment
- c) Facilitating cooperation among countries and setting global sustainability standards
- d) Ignoring the impacts of globalization on sustainability

23. What is the main objective of carbon offsetting?

- a) Ignoring greenhouse gas emissions
- b) Compensating for emissions by investing in carbon reduction projects elsewhere
- c) Maximizing carbon emissions
- d) Promoting deforestation

24. How does habitat destruction contribute to biodiversity loss?

- a) By creating more suitable habitats for wildlife
- b) By increasing the resilience of ecosystems
- c) By reducing the availability of suitable habitats for various species
- d) By promoting species diversity.

25. What is the primary cause of climate change?

- a) Natural processes only
- b) Human activities such as burning fossil fuels and deforestation
- c) Changes in the Earth's orbit

d) Volcanic eruptions

26. How does climate change affect biodiversity?

- a) By promoting species extinction
- b) By increasing habitat suitability for certain species
- c) By enhancing ecosystem resilience
- d) By reducing the need for conservation efforts

27. What is the term used to describe the variety of species within a specific habitat or ecosystem?

- a) Genetic diversity
- b) Species diversity
- c) Ecosystem diversity
- d) Habitat diversity

28. How do invasive species impact native biodiversity?

- a) They enhance the resilience of ecosystems
- b) They promote species coexistence
- c) They outcompete native species for resources, leading to declines in native biodiversity
- d) They have no impact on native biodiversity

29. What role does permafrost play in climate change?

- a) It acts as a carbon sink, absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
- b) It promotes the release of methane, a potent greenhouse gas, as it thaws.
- c) It has no impact on climate change.
- d) It increases biodiversity in cold regions.

30. What are some potential social impacts of climate change?

- a) Increased access to resources and improved living conditions for all populations
- b) Increased displacement of people due to extreme weather events, loss of livelihoods, and conflicts over resources

c) Decreased vulnerability of communities to climate-related hazards

d) Increased economic prosperity for all societies

Answer keys:

1	B	11	A	21	B
2	C	12	B	22	C
3	B	13	B	23	B
4	B	14	B	24	C
5	A	15	D	25	B
6	C	16	B	26	A
7	B	17	D	27	C
8	B	18	A	28	C
9	C	19	C	29	B
10	B	20	C	30	B