

University of Benha
Faculty of Commerce
English Section
Dept. of Economics

Tutorial 2

Resources and Environmental Economics First Term 2019/2020

1.	The circular flow of a market economy also assumes that consumers spend all their
	money on goods, services, and consumptions. This means that there is no
	on the part of the consumer.
	a) Saving
	b) Investing.
	c) Managing.
	d) Borrowing.
	2. Businesses provide a(n) to households through employment.
	a) Job
	b) Income.
	c) Product.
	d) House.
	3. The is where businesses buy the materials and labor needed
	to produce their product. a) Material Market
	b) Resource Market.
	c) Product Market.
	d) Black Market.
	a) Divin Mundo.

4. Injections:	
a)	Decrease aggregate demand
b)	Always equal savings
c)	Always equal national income
d)	Include investment and export spending
5 Tl 4 1 (
	environmental economics requires attention to many facets of problems,
a)	uncertainty
b)	the role of policymaking procedures
c)	human responses to the scarcity of environmental resources
d)	All of these answers are correct.
6. Which of the	he following is the most correct?
	Human responses to scarcity have a major effect on the future of environmental
	The future of the environment will be determined mainly by whether the
b)	The future of the environment will be determined mainly by whether the
	environment itself can adapt to human-induced changes.
c) .	Environmentalists and economists agree that there will continue to be
	mprovements in the state of the environment.
d)	Environmentalists and economists agree that environmental problems will
C	continue to get worse.
7. In the cas	e of an open access resource, a(n) takes place due to a lack of
	a) Externality; regulation
	b) Free rider problem; property rights
	c) Market failure; property rightsd) External benefit; rivalry in consumption
	d) External benefit, fivally in consumption

8. Th	the fact that my consumption of a public good does not diminish your consumption is called
	and the fact that once a public good is made available to one individual it
au	tomatically becomes available to all is called
	 a) Non-exclusion; non-rivalness b) Non-rivalness; free-riding c) Free access; non-exclusion d) Non-rivalness; non-exclusion
9. V	When production results in environmental degradation, private firms do not take the into consideration when making their output decisions resulting in
	a) External costs; a market failure
	b) Market failure; an externality
	c) Social costs; pollution
	d) Market failure; pollution
10.	Economics models
	a) are used as detailed representations that include all aspects of an environmental issue
	b) are likely to produce the same conclusions about environmental issues despite
	changes in the model's assumptions
	c) can be useful for creating solutions to environmental problems if the assumptions are
	accurate d) can be used to create accurate and concise representations of environmental problems
	a) can be used to create accurate and concise representations of environmental problems
11	1. Ecology is the study of
	a) Plants.
	b) Animals.
	c) Global climate change.d) Relationships between organisms and their environment.
	d) Relationships between organisms and their environment.
	12. Asymmetric information occurs when:
	a) Information is free
	b) Buyers and sellers have access to different information
	c) Community surplus is maximizedd) Community surplus is minimized
	d) Community surplus is imminized
	13. Demand for a commodity refers to:
	a) Need for the commodity
	b) Desire for the commodity a) Amount of the commodity demanded at a particular price and at a
	c) Amount of the commodity demanded at a particular price and at a particular time
	d) Quantity demanded of that commodity

- 14. In which of the following market structure is the degree of control over the price of its product by a firm very large?
 - a) Imperfect competition
 - b) Perfect competition
 - c) Monopoly
 - d) In A and B both
 - 15. What type of externality is evident from the picture below?



- a) Negative consumption externality
- b) Positive consumption externality
- c) Negative production externality
- d) Positive production externality