



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

Tutorial 7&8
Resources and Environmental Economics
First Term 2019/2020

1. In conducting CBA, there is always some degree of uncertainty regarding the magnitude of impacts or the value assigned to each impact.is conducted to acknowledge this uncertainty
 - a) Impact analysis
 - b) Sensitivity analysis
 - c) Descriptive analysis
 - d) Feasibility analysis

2.is an economic valuation to compare intervention options by comparing the gains to the costs of the intervention.
 - a) Cost –Benefit analysis (CBA)
 - b) Benefit-cost Analysis
 - c) Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA)
 - d) None of the above

3. A standard analysis of includes a “Performance Matrix” or evaluation matrix, and it can be graphically represented by mapping the distribution of the values of its criteria.
 - a) Cost –Benefit analysis (CBA)
 - b) Benefit-cost Analysis
 - c) Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA)
 - d) Multi-criteria analysis (MCA)

4. Over time most assets
 - a) Depreciate
 - b) Increase
 - c) Decrease
 - d) Fluctuate

5. Environmental goods are public goods (non-rival and non-excludable), They are generally traded in the markets and hence they have readily available prices that can be used in CBA
 - a) True
 - b) False

6. The broader definition of the Value of environmental goods, can be referred to as:
 - a) TEV
 - b) EV
 - c) VE
 - d) BEV

7. In CBA the benefits are transformed into monetary terms and compared to program costs. such as lives saved, people attended
 - a) True
 - b) False

8. In CBA the benefits are transformed into.....
 - a) Monetary Value
 - b) Non- Monetary Value
 - c) Ratio
 - d) Weights or scores

9. When there is a measure of quality as another criterion that easily in conflict with the cost.....analysis is a complementary approach to cost-benefit analysis (CBA)
 - a) BCA
 - b) MCA
 - c) CEA
 - d) MUA

10. The second stage seeks to identify the “best” policy in the Multi-criteria analysis is.....
 - a) Identifying a set of goals
 - b) Identifying the trade-offs
 - c) Identifying the “best” policy by attaching scores
 - d) Identifying different alternatives

11. Multi-criteria analysis (MCA) is useful when there is only one criterion that need to be taken into account.
 - a) True
 - b) False

12. Multi-criteria analysis (MCA) techniques in general consist of two stages: the first identifies a set of goals or objectives with the trade offs, the second attaching weights (scores) to the various objectives.
 - a) True
 - b) False

13. Can be graphically represented by mapping the distribution of the values of its criteria.
- a) BCA
 - b) MCA
 - c) CEA
 - d) MUA
14. Total Economic Value of an Environmental Project can be:
- a) Option value
 - b) Direct use value
 - c) Bequest value
 - d) All of the above
15. Value that come from the consumptive use of the environmental good is
- a) Indirect use value
 - b) Option value
 - c) Direct use value
 - d) Bequest values
16. Values of conserving the option of making use of the environmental good in the future even though no current use is made of it.
- a) Altruistic use value
 - b) Option value
 - c) Direct use value
 - d) Bequest values
17. Value of knowing that the environmental good exists even if no one in this generation or in the future generations will ever use it is
- a) Altruistic use value
 - b) Existence value
 - c) Direct use value
 - d) Non-use values
18. The rates of waste generation from projects should not exceed the assimilative capacity of the environment is called.....
- a) sustainable yield
 - b) sustainable waste disposal
 - c) Environmental Sustainability
 - d) b & c
19.means that Resource use by previous generations should not exceed a level that would prevent subsequent generations from achieving a level of well-being at least as great.
- a) Strong Sustainability
 - b) Weak Sustainability
 - c) Environmental Sustainability
 - d) None of the above

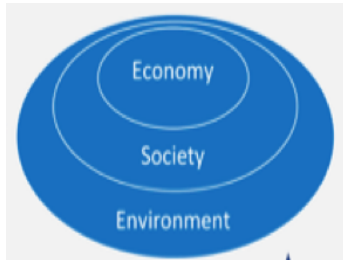
20.means that emphasis on preserving natural (as opposed to total) capital under the assumption that natural and physical capital offer limited substitution possibilities.
- Strong Sustainability
 - Weak Sustainability
 - Environmental Sustainability
 - None of the above
21. Sustainability is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
- True
 - False
22. Dimensions of Sustainability include.....
- Environmental
 - Economic
 - Social
 - All of the above
23. Sustainable Development include challenges such as
- Demographic challenge
 - Resource challenge
 - Environmental challenge
 - All of the above
24. Sustainable Development means that earlier generations should be free to pursue their own wellbeing as long as in so doing, they do notthe welfare of future generations.
- Diminish
 - Increase
 - Affect
 - Non of the above
25. Weak sustainability means that man made and natural capital with limited substitutability, each stock must be non-declining separately
- True
 - False

26. According to the triple bottom line, The following figure refer to



- Weak Sustainability
- Strong Sustainability
- Environmental Sustainability
- Non of the above

27. According to the triple bottom line, The following figure refer to



- a) Weak Sustainability
- b) Strong Sustainability
- c) Environmental Sustainability
- d) Non of the above

28. In general, not all efficient allocations are sustainable and not all sustainable allocations efficient

- a) True
- b) False

29. Market allocations can be.....

- a) Efficient, but not sustainable
- b) Sustainable, but not efficient
- c) Inefficient and unsustainable
- d) All of the above

30. Pollutants for which the environment has little or no absorptive capacity are called.....

- a) Fund pollutants
- b) A Pollutant Taxonomy
- c) Stock pollutants
- d) Non is correct

31. Pollutants for which the environment has some absorptive capacity are called

- a) Fund pollutants
- b) A Pollutant Taxonomy
- c) Stock pollutants
- d) Non is correct

32. Carbon dioxide is an example of

- a) Fund pollutants
- b) A Pollutant Taxonomy
- c) Stock pollutants
- d) Non is correct

33. Examples of include heavy metals

- a) Fund pollutants
- b) A Pollutant Taxonomy
- c) Stock pollutants
- d) Non is correct

34. The dynamic efficient allocation, by definition, is the one thatthe present value of the net benefit.
- a) Increase
 - b) Decreases
 - c) Don't affect
 - d) Maximizes
35.is a legal limit on the amount of the pollutant an individual source is allowed to emit.
- a) An emissions standard
 - b) Pollution Standard
 - c) Ambient standards
 - d) Predetermined Standard
36. is any undesirable factor added to the air, water, or soil.
- a) Pollution
 - b) Emission
 - c) Climate change
 - d) Wastes
37. High levels of carbon dioxide are typical of Earth's warmer periods.
- a) True
 - b) False
38. Global warming refers to the trend of decreasing global temperatures.
- a) True
 - b) False
39.is an accounting of the amount of pollutants discharged into the atmosphere
- a) An emissions standard
 - b) Pollution Standard
 - c) Ambient standards
 - d) An emission inventory
40. Block Price when determine water price means that users with higher consumption pay less in proportion (per cubic meter)
- a) True
 - b) False
41. Theprovides helpful reminders that scale does matter and that the earth on which we all depend is ultimately limited in its ability to fulfill our unlimited wants.
- a) Ecological Footprint
 - b) Environmental Footprint
 - c) Ecological Problem
 - d) Environmental Problem

42. the Ecological Footprint states that we did not exceed the earth's carrying capacity
- True
 - False
43. Population declines are already occurring in Germany and are expected in the near future in a number of northern European countries.
- True
 - False
44. All other things being equal, lower population growth should also help toincome inequality
- Reduce
 - Increase
 - Push
 - Underestimate
45. The EPA developsand regulations to protect the environment.
- Laws
 - Procedures
 - Policies
 - Plans
46. Legislation helps to protect the environment and endangered species include:
- Clean Air Act
 - Clean Water Act
 - Non Endangered Species Act
 - A&b
47. ways that people can help protect the environment include:
- control population growth
 - develop sustainable technology and practices
 - protect and maintain ecosystems
 - all of the above
48. The Millennium Goals include:
- Increase child mortality
 - Ensure environmental sustainability
 - Achieve gender inequality and empower women
 - All of the above
49. The conferences that defined the Environment, Economics, and Social dimensions are
- Stockholm
 - Rio
 - Johannesburg
 - All of the above
- Answer d
50. The Environment conference was.....
- Stockholm
 - Rio
 - Johannesburg
 - Non of the above