

# ECO

Thời gian: **Không giới hạn** | Số câu: **15**

Họ và tên thí sinh: \_\_\_\_\_  
Lớp / Đơn vị: \_\_\_\_\_

Số báo danh: \_\_\_\_\_  
Ngày thi: \_\_\_\_\_

**1.** What is the main focus of environmental economics?

- A.** Supply and demand of natural resources
- B.** The impact of economic decisions on the environment
- C.** The role of government in the economy
- D.** The distribution of wealth in society

**2.** What is the tragedy of the commons?

- A.** A situation where public goods are overused and depleted
- B.** The lack of private property rights
- C.** The inefficiency of common goods
- D.** The inability of the market to provide public goods

**3.** What is the concept of externalities in economics?

- A.** The excess supply in the market
- B.** The cost or benefit that affects a party who did not choose to incur that cost or benefit
- C.** The gap between social and private costs
- D.** The theory of comparative advantage

**4.** What does the term 'sustainable development' mean?

- A.** Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
- B.** Development that focuses on the growth of the economy
- C.** Development that focuses on the exploitation of natural resources
- D.** Development that focuses on the social aspect of development

**5.** What are renewable resources?

- A.** Resources that cannot be replenished once they are used
- C.** Resources that can be replenished naturally over time

- B.** Resources that are abundant in nature but cannot be used for economic activities
- D.** Resources that are artificially created

**6.** What is the carbon footprint?

- A.** The amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organization, or community
- C.** The impact of human activities on biodiversity

- B.** The total amount of greenhouse gases produced to directly and indirectly support human activities
- D.** The amount of waste generated by an individual or organization

**7.** Which of the following is NOT a type of pollution?

- A.** Air pollution
- C.** Noise pollution

- B.** Water pollution
- D.** Light pollution

**8.** What is biodiversity?

- A.** The variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem
- C.** The abundance of a single species in a habitat or ecosystem

- B.** The number of species in a particular habitat or ecosystem
- D.** The dominance of a single species in a habitat or ecosystem

**9.** What is the Greenhouse Effect?

- A.** A process that occurs when gases in the Earth's atmosphere trap the Sun's heat
- C.** A process that occurs when the Earth's temperature decreases

- B.** A process that occurs when the Earth's ozone layer is depleted
- D.** A process that occurs when the Earth's atmosphere becomes thinner

**10.** What is the main cause of ozone layer depletion?

- A.** Carbon dioxide emissions
- C.** Methane emissions

- B.** Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
- D.** Nitrogen oxides

**11.** What is deforestation?

- A.** The planting of trees to create a forest
- B.** The sustainable management of forests
- C.** The process of clearing a wide area of trees
- D.** The process of managing a forest for timber production

**12.** What is e-waste?

- A.** Waste generated by electronic devices
- B.** Waste that is not harmful to the environment
- C.** Waste that can be easily decomposed
- D.** Waste generated by the food industry

**13.** What is desertification?

- A.** The process of land degradation in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid areas due to various factors including climatic variations and human activities
- B.** The process of forming a desert
- C.** The process of land degradation due to excessive rainfall
- D.** The process of land degradation due to volcanic eruption

**14.** What is the principle of 'Reduce, Reuse, Recycle'?

- A.** A principle that promotes the three R's to save natural resources and landfill space
- B.** A principle that promotes the reduction of waste generation
- C.** A principle that promotes the reuse of resources
- D.** A principle that promotes the recycling of resources

**15.** What is an ecological footprint?

- A.** The amount of land and water needed to produce the resources that an individual, population or activity consumes and to absorb the waste it generates
- B.** The amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organization, or community
- C.** The amount of waste generated by an individual or organization
- D.** The impact of human activities on biodiversity

## ĐÁP ÁN

Câu 1	Câu 2	Câu 3	Câu 4	Câu 5	Câu 6	Câu 7	Câu 8	Câu 9	Câu 10
B	A	B	A	C	A, B	D	A	A	B
Câu 21	Câu 22	Câu 23	Câu 24	Câu 25					
C	A	A	A	A					

### Gợi ý / Giải thích:

**Câu 1:** This branch of economics focuses on the impact of economic activities on the environment and how it can be managed or mitigated.

**Câu 2:** This term refers to a situation where individuals acting independently and rationally according to each's self-interest behave contrary to the best interests of the whole group by depleting some common resource.

**Câu 3:** This term refers to the cost or benefit that affects a party who did not choose to incur that cost or benefit.

**Câu 4:** This type of development aims to balance our economic, social and environmental needs, allowing prosperity for now and future generations.

**Câu 5:** These are resources that are naturally replenished as they are used, such as sunlight, wind, and biomass.

**Câu 6:** This refers to the total emissions caused by an individual, event, organization, or product, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent.

**Câu 7:** All options are types of pollution. Review them again.

**Câu 8:** This term refers to the variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.

**Câu 9:** This process refers to the way certain gases in the Earth's atmosphere trap heat from the Sun, preventing it from escaping into space.

**Câu 10:** These are chemical compounds that were formerly used in air conditioners, refrigerators, and spray cans, which degrade the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere.

**Câu 11:** This term refers to the process of clearing a wide area of trees.

**Câu 12:** This term refers to discarded electronic devices or their parts.

**Câu 13:** This term refers to the process of land degradation in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid areas due to various factors including climatic variations and human activities.

**Câu 14:** This principle promotes the three R's to save natural resources and landfill space.

**Câu 15:** This term refers to the amount of land and water area a human population would need to provide the resources required to support itself and to absorb its wastes, given prevailing technology.