VIP

Ethiopia School

Geography

Unit 3

Grade 12

1. **What is the primary goal of sustainable development?**

   - A) Achieving economic growth at any cost

   - B) Balancing economic growth with environmental protection and social equity

   - C) Prioritizing industrial expansion

   - D) Maximizing short-term profits

   Answer: B) Balancing economic growth with environmental protection and social equity

2. **Which of the following documents first defined sustainable development?**

   - A) The Kyoto Protocol

   - B) The Brundtland Report (1987)

   - C) The Paris Agreement

   - D) The Agenda 21

   Answer: B) The Brundtland Report (1987)

3. **Which of the following is NOT a pillar of sustainable development?**

   - A) Economic development

   - B) Environmental protection

   - C) Military expansion

   - D) Social equity

   Answer: C) Military expansion

4. **What is meant by "intergenerational equity"?**

   - A) Ensuring equal rights for all generations

- B) The principle of fairness between all members of the same generation

- C) The idea that future generations should have access to the same natural resources as present generations

- D) Valuing current development over future needs

Answer: C) The idea that future generations should have access to the same natural resources as present generations

5. **Which of the following best describes a "green economy"?**

- A) An economy focused solely on renewable energy technology

- B) An economy that promotes environmental health and sustainability while supporting economic growth

- C) An economy that prioritizes fossil fuel production

- D) An economy based on increasing industrial output

Answer: B) An economy that promotes environmental health and sustainability while supporting economic growth

6. **What is "sustainable consumption"?**

- A) Consuming more resources than needed to raise the standard of living

- B) Using resources in a way that meets present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet theirs

- C) Focusing exclusively on luxury goods

- D) Ignoring environmental impacts of consumption

Answer: B) Using resources in a way that meets present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet theirs

7. **Which of the following is an example of sustainable agriculture?**

- A) Monoculture farming
- B) Integrated pest management
- C) Extensive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides
- D) Deforestation for agricultural expansion

Answer: B) Integrated pest management

8. **What does the term "ecological footprint" refer to?**
- A) The area of land required to produce food for a population
- B) The measure of human demand on Earth's ecosystems
- C) The distance traveled by people to access natural resources
- D) The total number of species in a given area

Answer: B) The measure of human demand on Earth's ecosystems

9. **Which global initiative promotes sustainable development goals by 2030?**
- A) The Millennium Development Goals
- B) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- C) The Paris Agreement
- D) The Earth Summit

Answer: B) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

10. **What is the role of education in sustainable development?**
- A) It focuses solely on economic growth.
- B) It helps build awareness and capacity to address sustainability challenges.
- C) It has little to no impact on sustainability efforts.

- D) It emphasizes traditional practices over innovation.

Answer: B) It helps build awareness and capacity to address sustainability challenges.

Resource Use Policies and Related Conflicts Questions

11. **What is a common cause of resource conflicts?**

- A) Abundant resources
- B) Fair distribution of resources
- C) Scarcity and competition for finite resources
- D) Collaborative resource management

Answer: C) Scarcity and competition for finite resources

12. **What does the term "common-pool resources" refer to?**

- A) Resources owned by a single entity
- B) Resources that are non-excludable and rivalrous, such as fish stocks and water
- C) Resources that are abundant and perpetually available
- D) Resources designated for exclusive private use

Answer: B) Resources that are non-excludable and rivalrous, such as fish stocks and water

13. **What is a significant challenge of managing water resources?**

- A) Uniform demand across regions
- B) Uneven distribution and varying regional needs

- C) Overabundance of freshwater supplies
- D) High costs of conservation

Answer: B) Uneven distribution and varying regional needs

14. **What type of policy promotes sustainable forestry management?**
- A) Clear-cutting regulations
- B) Certification programs for sustainable timber
- C) Encouragement of monoculture plantations
- D) Expansion of urban areas into forests

Answer: B) Certification programs for sustainable timber

15. **How can land-use planning reduce resource conflicts?**
- A) By ignoring community input
- B) By allocating resources based on political power
- C) By integrating conservation, development, and community needs
- D) By promoting industrialization in all areas

Answer: C) By integrating conservation, development, and community needs

16. **Which of the following might result from a lack of effective resource policies?**
- A) Improved resource efficiency
- B) Resource depletion and environmental degradation
- C) Sustainable community development
- D) Enhanced cooperation among stakeholders

Answer: B) Resource depletion and environmental degradation

17. **What is the "tragedy of the commons"?**

- A) The decline of government control over resources
- B) The overuse and depletion of shared resources leading to their decline
- C) The sustainable management of collective resources
- D) The equitable distribution of resources among communities

Answer: B) The overuse and depletion of shared resources leading to their decline

18. **How does climate change exacerbate resource conflicts?**

- A) By stabilizing access to resources
- B) By increasing availability of resources
- C) By altering resource availability and increasing competition for scarce resources
- D) By enhancing negotiation between conflicting parties

Answer: C) By altering resource availability and increasing competition for scarce resources

19. **What role do traditional practices play in resource management?**

- A) They have no relevance.
- B) They can provide valuable insights and methods for sustainable resource use.
- C) They hinder modern technology implementation.
- D) They promote unsustainable practices.

Answer: B) They can provide valuable insights and methods for sustainable resource use.

20. **What is "land tenure"?**

- A) The amount of land owned by a corporation
- B) The rights and arrangements governing land ownership and use
- C) The duration of land use allocation
- D) A policy for reducing land use

Answer: B) The rights and arrangements governing land ownership and use

21. **Which policy can help mitigate conflicts over water resources?**

- A) Ignoring local stakeholder input
- B) Establishing water-sharing agreements among countries
- C) Privatizing all water resources
- D) Reducing water conservation efforts

Answer: B) Establishing water-sharing agreements among countries

22. **How can community involvement enhance resource management?**

- A) It complicates decision-making processes.
- B) It fosters local ownership, accountability, and sustainable practices.
- C) It promotes top-down control over resources.
- D) It discourages stakeholder engagement.

Answer: B) It fosters local ownership, accountability, and sustainable practices.

23. **What can happen if resource policies are not inclusive?**

- A) Increased cooperation among stakeholders
- B) Escalation of conflicts and inequalities
- C) Equitable access to resources
- D) Improved sustainability

Answer: B) Escalation of conflicts and inequalities

24. **Which of the following is a potential solution to overfishing?**

- A) Expanding fishing fleets
- B) Implementing sustainable fishing quotas
- C) Allowing unrestricted fishing during breeding seasons
- D) Banning all fishing practices

Answer: B) Implementing sustainable fishing quotas

25. **What is typically the outcome of effective resource governance?**

- A) Increased corruption in resource management
- B) Sustainable resource use and conflict resolution
- C) Heightened resource scarcity
- D) Decreased community engagement

Answer: B) Sustainable resource use and conflict resolution

1. **What is natural resource governance?**

- A) The management of natural resources without regulations

- B) The processes and institutions through which decisions about natural resources are made

- C) The exclusive right to exploit natural resources

- D) The privatization of all natural resources

Answer: B) The processes and institutions through which decisions about natural resources are made

2. **Which principle is essential for effective natural resource governance?**

- A) Exclusivity

- B) Transparency

- C) Secrecy

- D) Misinformation

Answer: B) Transparency

3. **What role do stakeholder engagements play in natural resource governance?**

- A) They hinder decision-making processes.

- B) They ensure that diverse interests and knowledge are taken into account.

- C) They are unnecessary for governance.

- D) They complicate regulatory frameworks.

Answer: B) They ensure that diverse interests and knowledge are taken into account.

4. **Which of the following is a key challenge in managing natural resources?**

- A) Overabundance of resources

- B) Conflicts of interest and competition for limited resources

- C) High levels of community involvement

- D) Strong regulatory frameworks

Answer: B) Conflicts of interest and competition for limited resources

5. **What is the concept of integrated resource management?**

- A) Managing resources in isolation

- B) Taking a holistic approach that considers social, economic, and environmental factors in resource management

- C) Prioritizing economic gains over environmental concerns

- D) Allowing private ownership of all resources

Answer: B) Taking a holistic approach that considers social, economic, and environmental factors in resource management

6. **Which of the following is a potential consequence of poor natural resource governance?**

- A) Increased biodiversity

- B) Environmental degradation and social unrest

- C) Enhanced community resilience

- D) Sustainable resource use

Answer: B) Environmental degradation and social unrest

7. **What does the term "resource management frameworks" refer to?**

- A) Unstructured approaches to resource use

- B) Guidelines and regulations that govern how natural resources are used and managed

- C) Templates for resource extraction only

- D) Community-driven initiatives exclusively

Answer: B) Guidelines and regulations that govern how natural resources are used and managed

8. **Which organization focuses on promoting sustainable natural resource management internationally?**

- A) World Trade Organization (WTO)

- B) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

- C) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- D) World Health Organization (WHO)

Answer: B) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

9. **What is the significance of land tenure security in natural resource governance?**

- A) It increases resource conflict.

- B) It provides certainty in rights to land and resources, encouraging sustainable use and investment.

- C) It limits community access to resources.

- D) It disengages communities from resource decision-making.

Answer: B) It provides certainty in rights to land and resources, encouraging sustainable use and investment.

10. **What does the term "due diligence" imply in the context of resource governance?**

- A) Ignoring legal obligations regarding resource management

- B) The proactive approach to identify and mitigate risks associated with resource use

- C) Delaying environmental assessments

- D) Outsourcing responsibility for resource governance

Answer: B) The proactive approach to identify and mitigate risks associated with resource use

Indigenous Conflict Resolution Practices Questions

11. **What is the primary focus of indigenous conflict resolution practices?**

- A) Legal enforcement exclusively

- B) Restoring relationships and community harmony

- C) Punitive measures against offenders

- D) Maximizing financial compensation

Answer: B) Restoring relationships and community harmony

12. **Which method is commonly used in indigenous conflict resolution?**

- A) Public trials and high fines

- B) Mediation and consensus-building processes

- C) Strict enforcement of laws without dialogue

- D) Total exclusion of affected parties

Answer: B) Mediation and consensus-building processes

13. **How do indigenous conflict resolution practices often differ from Western legal systems?**

- A) Indigenous practices are focused on individual punishment.

- B) Indigenous practices prioritize collective well-being and restoration over punishment.

- C) Indigenous practices discourage community involvement.

- D) Indigenous practices are solely based on written laws.

Answer: B) Indigenous practices prioritize collective well-being and restoration over punishment.

14. **What role does storytelling play in indigenous conflict resolution?**

- A) It serves no purpose.

- B) It helps convey values, history, and lessons that can support resolution efforts.

- C) It complicates resolution processes.

- D) It only emphasizes individual grievances.

Answer: B) It helps convey values, history, and lessons that can support resolution efforts.

15. **What is a benefit of incorporating indigenous conflict resolution practices into governance?**

- A) Increased tensions among stakeholders

- B) Greater community trust and participation in decision-making

- C) Decreased involvement of local authorities

- D) None; it is detrimental to governance

Answer: B) Greater community trust and participation in decision-making

16. **Which of the following is a common feature of indigenous dispute resolution?**

- A) Engaging external parties as the primary mediators
- B) Emphasis on individual rights over communal harmony
- C) Utilization of elders or community leaders as mediators
- D) Strict adherence to formal legal codes

Answer: C) Utilization of elders or community leaders as mediators

17. **How do cultural beliefs influence indigenous conflict resolution practices?**

- A) They have no influence.
- B) They shape the approaches, values, and processes involved in resolving conflicts.
- C) They prioritize economic interests.
- D) They emphasize punitive actions over restoration.

Answer: B) They shape the approaches, values, and processes involved in resolving conflicts.

18. **What is often a primary goal of indigenous conflict resolution?**

- A) Resolving disputes quickly without dialogue
- B) Re-establishing balance and harmony within the community
- C) Solely compensating the aggrieved party
- D) Increasing competition among community members

Answer: B) Re-establishing balance and harmony within the community

19. **Which traditional practice may be used to foster reconciliation in indigenous cultures?**

- A) Shaming
- B) Ceremonial gatherings and rituals
- C) Isolation of offenders
- D) Financial settlements

Answer: B) Ceremonial gatherings and rituals

20. **What is often a consequence of ignoring indigenous conflict resolution practices in governance?**

- A) Strengthened community bonds
- B) Increased conflicts and distrust towards authorities
- C) Improved compliance with laws
- D) Enhanced dialogue among stakeholders

Answer: B) Increased conflicts and distrust towards authorities

21. **How do indigenous leaders typically resolve conflicts?**

- A) By applying rigid legal frameworks
- B) Through negotiation and community discussions that involve the affected parties
- C) By making unilateral decisions
- D) By excluding the community from the process

Answer: B) Through negotiation and community discussions that involve the affected parties

22. **What role does forgiveness play in indigenous conflict resolution?**

- A) It is discouraged as a sign of weakness.

- B) It is essential for moving forward and healing relationships.

- C) It is irrelevant to the process.

- D) It complicates the resolution further.

Answer: B) It is essential for moving forward and healing relationships.

23. **How does the recognition of land rights empower indigenous communities in conflict resolution?**

- A) It increases conflicts over land use.

- B) It strengthens their authority and cultural relationships to the land, aiding in more effective resolutions.

- C) It leads to resource depletion.

- D) It isolates communities from decision-making.

Answer: B) It strengthens their authority and cultural relationships to the land, aiding in more effective resolutions.

24. **What is one challenge faced by indigenous conflict resolution practices in modern governance?**

- A) Increased cultural appreciation

- B) Lack of legal recognition and support

- C) High levels of community engagement

- D) Effective communication with authorities

Answer: B) Lack of legal recognition and support

25. **How can integrating indigenous conflict resolution methods into legal frameworks benefit broader society?**

- A) It complicates legal processes.

- B) It can provide alternative strategies for conflict resolution that address community needs and restore harmony.

- C) It leads to decreased participation from civil society.

- D) It marginalizes traditional practices.

Answer: B) It can provide alternative strategies for conflict resolution that address community needs and restore harmony.