

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	At zero price the quantity demanded of a free goods is smaller than the quantity supplied creating a <input type="text"/>	surplus	scarcity			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The opposite of a scarce resources is a <input type="text"/>	free resources	misuse			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the process of transformation wastes are created resources are also getting depleted due to the <input type="text"/>	overuse	conversion			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> maintains genetic diversity and stabilizes the ecosystem	environment	system			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Use of natural resources but at the sametime with minimal waste or damage to the environment is considered as the key theme of <input type="text"/>	sustainability	population			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Economic activities cannot be stopped on account of high entropy but at the sametime through <input type="text"/>	recycling of waste	waste to wealth			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When one form of energy is transformed into another there is <input type="text"/>	waste of energy	energy conservation			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first law of thermodynamics which is often referred to as the law of <input type="text"/>	conservation of matter and energy	renewable energy			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	As long as earth can discharge the function of cleaning up pollution due to waste there would not be any <input type="text"/>	environmental issues	environmental issues			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When the earth fails to respond to 3Rs the symptoms of <input type="text"/> appears	environmental damage	nature			

<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> send out residual consumption and production respectively to nature	household	wharehouse			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> consider the total economic process as a physical balanced flow between inputs and outputs	material balance models	share			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is the supplier of natural resources like arable land wilderness areas mineral fuels non fuel mineral watersheds	natural environment	park			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> consist of all the production and consumption activities of human beings	human economy	investment			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One main characteristics of the <input type="text"/> is that it produces both useful commodities goods and services and nonuseful materials called wastes	human economy	household			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The nitrogen gas present in the atmosphere is an essential components of <input type="text"/>	plants	air			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> thus affect the life nature behavior and the growth development and maturity of living organisms	environment	growth			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> deals with the relationship between economic activities and the environment and studies the ways and means by which the Former is not impeded nor the latter impaired	Environmental economics	sheet			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Rising incomes if product is an inferior goods can cause a <input type="text"/> in demand	decrease	rise			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Unfavourable change in consumer taste can cause a <input type="text"/> in demand	decrease	flactuate			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Natural resources are <input type="text"/> and stocks are dwindling and so may soon exhaust	finite	long			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word environment was derived from the French word Environerwhich means to <input type="text"/>	surround	environment			

<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the satisfaction derieved from the consumption of one more extra unit of the commodity	marginal utility	equillibrum			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is satisfaction derived from the consumption of a commodity	utility	goods			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> represent an institutional arena in which exchanges of final goods and services and factor of production take place	market	garden			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are the final users of goods and services and the owners of resources	household	rooms			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When the demand of goods is more than the available supply it is referred to as <input type="text"/>	scarcity	supply chain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> consist of all aspect of living system microorganisms macroplants and macro animals	biological environment	surrounding			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> increase the rate of absorption of essential substances in food	water	vapour			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> comprises of geospheric components like rocks soil and other associated constituents	land	river			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _energizes food particles which are able to supply the body with energy during digestion	water molecule	hydrogen			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is a layer of the atmosphere which protects human plants and other animals from hazardous radiation from the sun	ozone layer	ions			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A major layer in the atmosphere is the <input type="text"/>	ozone layer	carbon			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The atmosphere offers mankind a field of study called <input type="text"/>	meteorology	station			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nitrogen gas present in the atmosphere is an essential components of <input type="text"/>	plants	organs			

<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The atmosphere contains life-supporting _____ for plants and animals	gases	petrol			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is an interdependant component in the structure of the environment	air	vapour			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The law of demand is illustrated by the _____ nature of the demand curve	downward slopping	upward			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Expectations about the future price of a product can cause producers to increase or decrease current supply _____	1	not all			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The quantity of a commodity a buyer wish to purchase at a concievable price is refered to as _____	demand	apportunity coast			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A shift of the entire demand curve to the left or to the right of the initial demand curve is refered to as _____	a change in demand	supply chain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	More income leads to decrease in demand _____		not all			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The higher the number of sellers the greater the supply _____	1	all of the above			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Movement along a demand curve as a demand curve as a result of changes in the price is referred to as change in quantity demanded _____	1	all of the above			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ implies that no particular resources is considered to be absolutely essential for production of goods and services	fungibility	bacteria			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Any _____ that is not limited in supply is not of economic concern	resources	bioenergy			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Agricultural land deposits of ferrous and non ferrous minerals water fisheries and other aquatic life are examples of _____	materials resources	chemical			

<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to natural resources which are the stock of living and non-living materials found in the physical environment and which have an identifiable potential use to human beings,	land	fadama			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> can be defined as anything that is directly capable of satisfying human wants	resources	goods			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The second law of thermodynamics is known as the <input type="text"/>	the law of entropy	policy			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The relationship between human economy and natural environment can be explained in the form of a <input type="text"/>	material balance models	chain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The on going reconfiguration of natural capital in the natural system means that the system also acts as a <input type="text"/>	recycling process	renewable			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The by-product of an economics reconfiguration process is referred to as <input type="text"/>	waste	goods			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ultimate goal of environmental economics is to minimize the flux of <input type="text"/> across the interface between the astrophere and other spheres,	pollutants	noise			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The part of the environment known as the anthrosphere it is called the <input type="text"/>	technosphere	trosphere			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> occurs where resources are consumed at an unsustainable rate	overexploitation	taxation			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Genetic diversity is the <input type="text"/> that permits species to adjust to a changing world	raw material	waste			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to the realm of living organisms and their interractions with environments	biosphere	mesosphere			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The evaluation of environmental impact of economics activities necessitates the regulation of activities like <input type="text"/>	environmental sustainability	fixation			

<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In order to account for the environmental impact of economic activities a new field of study called _____ thus emerged	environmental economics	scarcity			
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The demand curves are usually derived from a _____	quantity demanded	demand schedule	quantity supply	demand change	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is capable to be renewable naturally to augment the stock _____	oil&gas	fish	aluminum	uranium	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Rsources are fungible implies that resources are _____	substitutable	common	scarce	available	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Any resources that is not limited in supply is not of _____	conservation	substitutable	economic concern	re-cyclable	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Economic value of any resource is defined by _____	market	human needs	price	quantity	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ Are viewed in economics as a means to produce final goods and services that are capable of directly satisfying human wants _____	economics	resources	goods	capitals	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____Refers to a class of resources that are man-made for the purpose of creating a more efficient production process__	agricultural land	capital	economic tools	money	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Enterprenurship is often included under what in economics _____	capital	land	resource	labour	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which among have an identifiable potential use to human beings _____	labour	land	resources	capital	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When aggregate economic performance of a given economy or a country by the total market value of all the goods and services produced for final use within a year this called _____	NI(national income)	MI(market index)	GDP(gross domestic product)	IT(information technology)	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____refers exclusively to the buying and selling of basic resources like labour capital and natural resources	firms	factor market	money	trade by barter	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ Is where the exchange of final goods and services occurs	market	product market	international market	regional market	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who among the following tend to be the final users of goods and services along the chain of production _____	suppliers	households	schools	farmers	B

<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The operation of a market-oriented economy is composed of the following elements excepts_____	market	economic entities	production	non market public & private institutions	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When it comes to rationing devise what rationing device for resources allocation and distribution can best be used_____	media system	market system	inflation	deregulation	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All the following are some measures undertaken when goods and services are scarce excepts _____	choice	social institutions	allocations	efficiency	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Since human wants are immense and worse yet insatiable in a world of scarcity what can be done to maximise it_____	availability	choice	price control	material flows	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Why do we do courses in enviromental and natural resources economics because_____	pollution	scarcity of resources	catastrophic pollution	anthropology	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one of these can cause decrease in demand _____	falling income if product Is a normal goods.	raising income if product is a normal goods.	of complementary goods.	titute goods.	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Supply is the quantity of a commodity sellers wish to sell at each concievable price_____	True	not at all	may be	all of the above	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All these can cause an increase in demand except_____	favourable change in cons	falling income if product is	decrease in number of	consumers expect higher price	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A shift of the demand curve to the right indicates an increase in demand_____	True	decrease	may be	all of the above	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	More buyers leads to increase in demand fewer buyers leads to a decrease in demand_____	True	increase	may be	all of the above	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	1 Diminishing marginal utility 2 income effects 3 substitution effects which of these are reason for the downward slopping nature of the demand curve_____	one and two	two and three	one and three	one two and three	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The law of demand is illustrated by the_____ nature of the demand curve	upward	downward sloping	horizontal	vertical	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who are the final users of goods and services_____	market	public and private institution	household	suppliers	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Expectations about the future price of a products can cause producers to increase or decrease current supply_____	True	all of the above	price	may be	A

<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The higher the price of a commodity the higher the quantity supplied if all other things are unchange what law is this_____	law of demand	law of deminishing returns	law of supply	law of gravity	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Supply is the quantity of a commodity sellers wish to sell at each conceivable price_____	supply	1	may be	all of the above	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The higher the number of sellers the greater the supply_____	True	number	may be	all of the above	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ Is an institutional arena in which exchange of final goods and services and factors of production take place	stock	bank	market	super market	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Movement along a demand curve as a result of changes in the price is refered to as change in quantity demanded_____	True	curve	may be	all of the above	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The byproduct of an economic reconfiguration process is referred to as_____	wastes	matters	weeds	dust	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Resources can be classified into how many perspective_____	four	three	one	two	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not the traditional classification of economics resources_____	land	labour	capital	enterprenure	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The quantity of a commodity buyer wish to purchase at a concievable price is refered to as_____	supply	apportunity cost	demand	money	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The traditional economic notion of resources classify resources into broad category_____	five	six	three	two	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Anything that is directly capable of satisfying human wants is refered to as_____	demand	supply	resource	labour	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A shift of the entire demand curve to the left or to the right of the initial demand curve is refered to as_____	shift in demand	a demand schedule	a change in demand	law of demand	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	More income leads to decrease in demand_____	True	May be	none of the above	income	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____Reflects the fact that there are not sufficient resource (inputs) to produce everything that individual want	economic	apportunity cost	scarcity	alternative ends	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The impact of the transformation of material inputs and energy into outputs is best deccribed by the help of the law of____	ramdon laws motion	environmental laws	thermodynamics	newton law	C



<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The relationship between human economy and natural environment can be explained in the form of a _____ developed by Alen and Ayres.	scale balance	retentative balance	material balance models	physical balance	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The natural environment is the supplier of all natural resources like _____	manure	wastes	arable land	fertilizers	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The social environment refers to the combined struc ture involving _____ to _____ interactions	animal and plants	water and air	human to human	man to soil	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ultimate goal of environmental economics is to minimize the flux of pollutants between the astrosphere and other sphere while maintaining a functional _____ society.	technological	social	biological	clean	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The atmosphere offers mankind a field of study called _____ that deals with weather and climate change which have profound influence on other spheres of the environment.	anthrosphere	meteorology	mycology	climatology	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ and is essential for the coexistence of the basic living systems of plants and animals	hydrogen and lead	carbon-dioxide and oxygen	proteins and vitamins	irons and minerals	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The atmosphere reaches over _____ from the surface of the earth	150 kilometers	556 kilometers	550 kilometers	555 kilometers	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The stucture of the environment can be described in terms of its interdependent components namely air water land and social system _____	gases	abiotic	microbes	biotic	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ultimate limits to environmental resources availability are imposed by _____	nature	government	man	climate	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ address the environmental resource conservation concern for the welfare of future generations	conservation	technological	ecological	sustainability	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	As a sub-discipline of economics environmental economics originated early years of the so called _____	environmental resource	environmentalmovement	environmental degradation	environmental policy	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	It has been agreed that economics analysis of the environment is challenging and important because environmental value is not conveyiniently have a place in our _____	market	universities	schools	nigeria	A

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Environmental study requires a synthesis of the various branches of knowledge like science economics ethics anthropology etc_____	biology	psychology	philosophy	sociology	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Environmental economics can therefore be seen as an applied part of ____ which deals with the entrepreneurship between activities and the environment_____	economics	pollution	environmental sustainability	regulations	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The regulation of economics activities that tend to accounts for the environmental impact necessitates the formalation_____	environmental resource	environmental economics	environmental policy	environmental law	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____Is constituted by the interacting systems of physical biological and cultural elements inter-related in various ways individually as well as collectively_____	surroundings	anthropology	biosphere	environment	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The environment consist of the following segments except _____	hydrophere	atmosphere	life	lithosphere	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____Refers as the allocation of scarces resource among alternative competing ends in the question to satisfy human want	economics	production process	economics theory	distribution chains	A

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