Name: **Enrolment No:**	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, May 2022

Course: Climate change and Sustainability **Semester: II**
Program: BBA (Green Energy and Sustainability) **Time : 03 hrs.**
Course Code: OGET 1004 **Max. Marks: 100**

Instructions: Attempt all the questions

SECTION A
10Qx2M=20Marks

S. No.	**Multiple Choice Questions**	**Marks**	**CO**
Q 1	Which of the following is NOT a greenhouse gas? A. CO_2 B. CH_4 C. H_20 D. O_2	**2**	**CO 1**
Q 2	If a climate policy reduces both greenhouse gases and aerosols in our atmosphere, what happens to the temperature of the climate system? A. A reduction in greenhouse gases and aerosols both tend to cool the climate, so the combination will lead to large cooling. B. A reduction in greenhouse gases tends to cool the climate, while a reduction in aerosols tends to warm it, so the final effect will be the difference of these offsetting terms. C. A reduction in greenhouse gases and aerosols both tend to warm the climate, so the combination will lead to large warming. D. A reduction in greenhouse gases tends to warm the climate, while a reduction in aerosols tends to cool it, so the final effect will be the difference of these offsetting terms.	**2**	**CO 1**
Q 3	Keeping warming below the 1.5°C threshold will require: A. reducing emissions rapidly, beginning today. B. solar radiation management. C. negative emissions. D. Both A and C E. Both A and B	**2**	**CO 1**
Q 4	How is sustainability defined? A. Practices that avoid all use of natural resources, exclusively using recycling B. Meeting current needs without overburdening the natural environment or future generations C. Measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions D. Compliance with requirements by SASB	**2**	**CO 1**
Q 5	What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?	**2**	**CO 1**

	A. A set of goals developed by the Business Roundtable for businesses to implement sustainable practices B. A set of goals developed by the World Bank to govern financing directed to emerging markets C. A set of goals developed by the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) for investors to allocate assets in a sustainable manner D. A set of goals developed and agreed to by the UN and its member countries to shape global policy and private-sector action		
Q 6	What are the two main types of climate risk? A. Environmental and physical risk B. Stranded asset risk and litigation risk C. Physical risk and transition risk D. Market risk and pricing risk	**2**	**CO 1**
Q 7	What is a stranded asset? A. An asset that has been surrendered by its owners B. An asset that has been prematurely written down, devalued, or converted to liabilities as a result of climate risk C. An asset that has been neglected and poorly maintained D. An asset that is uneconomical to operate	**2**	**CO 1**
Q 8	What does the TCFD stand for? A. Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Decisions B. Taskforce on Climate, Finance, and Development C. Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures	**2**	**CO 1**
Q 9	Which of the following is a common climate-related macroprudential policy? A. Climate stress-test B. Stranded asset quality review (SAQR) C. Requirement linking executive pay with climate goals D. Mandatory firm-level climate metrics and targets	**2**	**CO 1**
Q 10	What is greenwashing? A. An activity where environmental activists pour green paint on symbols of pollution, such as power plant smokestacks B. Illicit financial flows where money laundering is conducted under the pretense of investing in clean, sustainable technologies C. Misrepresenting the degree to which a particular asset or portfolio is exposed to climate-related physical and transition risks D. Marketing that portrays products or activities as producing positive environmental outcomes when this is not actually the case	**2**	**CO 1**
SECTION B **4Qx5M= 20 Marks**			
	Answer the following questions in brief		
Q11	Differentiate between human-induced and natural climate changes.	**5**	**CO 1**
Q12	Understand contributors to sea level rise as well as the ocean's unique role balancing the climate cycle.	**5**	**CO 1**

Q13	Describe the direct health impacts of floods on the people	**5**	**CO 2**
Q14	Explain the types of transition risk.	**5**	**CO 1**
SECTION-C 3Qx10M=30 Marks			
	Answer the following questions in detail		
Q 15	Compare sector-specific emissions reduction policies.	**10**	**CO 3**
Q 16	Discuss how climate change has acute and chronic impacts, directly and indirectly, on individual well-being	**10**	**CO 2**
Q 17	Evaluate the relationship and intersection among sustainability, ESG, and climate change.	**10**	**CO 3**
SECTION-D 2Qx15M= 30 Marks			
	Answer the following questions in detail		
Q 18	Illustrate and Analyze the mapping links between the climate change and health	**15**	**CO 2**
Q 19	Illustrate and evaluate the SASB dimensions and key issues.	**15**	**CO 3**