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| v. | Which of the following is true about the environment? a. The environment includes only biotic factors. b. The environment includes only abiotic factors. c. The environment includes both biotic and abiotic factors. d. The environment includes neither biotic nor abiotic factors | 2 | CO1 |
| vi. | How would acting to stop climate change affect the economy? a. It would damage the economy and cost us money. b. It would help the economy and make us money. c. It would cost money in the short-term but be better for the economy in the long-term. d. It would cost money in the long-term but be better for the economy in the short-term. | 2 | CO1 |
| vii. | Why is politics important for stopping climate change? a. Because it's unlikely action will be taken fast enough without the government passing laws to reduce our impact on the climate. b. Because politicians are responsible for more greenhouse gas emissions than regular people. c. It isn't, private companies are already doing everything necessary to combat climate change. d. Because climate change isn't really a scientific issue, only a political one. | 2 | CO1 |
| viii. | Which could be a direct/indirect impact of climate change on children's health? a. Lack of access to healthcare due to migration. b. Shortened food supply and poor nutrition. c. Limited access to clean water and increased water borne illness. d. All of the above | 2 | CO1 |
| ix. | What did countries agree to in the famous "Paris Agreement" in 2015? a. To keep global temperature, rise below 2°C and pursue a path to limit warming to 1.5°C. b. To stop countries from dumping rubbish in the ocean. c. To transition to all electric cars by 2050. d. To plant 1 million trees in deforested areas | 2 | CO1 |
| x. | Which one of the activities below is an action you can take to reduce your carbon footprint? a. Eat less meat. b. Plant a tree. c. Wear second-hand fashion. d. All of the above | 2 | CO1 |

SECTION B
4Qx5M= 20 Marks

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| Q 2 | What are the key challenges businesses face in integrating climate considerations into their operations? | 5 | CO2 |
| Q3 | How can businesses manage the risks associated with climate change, such as extreme weather events and resource scarcity? | 5 | CO2 |
| Q4 | What is climate finance and briefly explain its two main goals. | 5 | CO2 |

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| Q5 | What are the challenges developing countries face in accessing climate finance? | 5 | CO2 |
| SECTION-C 3Qx10M=30 Marks | | | |
| Q 6 | Consider the following statements about climate change, explain them briefly using relevant data. a. “Business is a part of the solution to addressing the impacts of climate change”. b. “Business needs to work with Governments to ensure limited resources are deployed wisely.” | 10 | CO3 |
| Q7 | How can businesses leverage climate finance to support their transition to renewable energy sources? | 10 | CO3 |
| Q8 | Discuss the role of innovation in developing new solutions for climate mitigation and adaptation. | 10 | CO3 |
| SECTION-D 2Qx15M= 30 Marks | | | |
| Q9 | a. Discuss the challenges of balancing sustainability with short-term profitability. b. Explain the implications of climate change on business sustainability and long-term profitability with special reference to private sector. | 15 | CO4 |
| Q10 | Summarize your key learnings from the following cases: Case 1: Zambia Climate Finance: Strengthening water security. Case 2: Rajasthan, India: Climate finance for concentrated solar power. | 15 | CO4 |