**Module 1 - Session 1 - Lesson 2 - Quizz**

Choose the correct answer(s) for each question. Some questions may have more than one correct answer.

**1. Which of the following ancient practices contributed to sustainable development?**

a) Crop rotation to maintain soil fertility

b) Large-scale deforestation for urban expansion

c) Sustainable forest management to prevent biodiversity loss

d) Overfishing to maximize food production

**2. What was the main concern of Thomas Malthus regarding sustainability?**

a) The overuse of fossil fuels

b) The risk of population growth exceeding food production capacity

c) The pollution caused by industrialization

d) The destruction of biodiversity due to deforestation

**3. What was the significance of the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment?**

a) It was the first UN conference that recognized the need for international cooperation in environmental protection

b) It introduced the concept of "sustainable development" for the first time

c) It created the World Commission on Environment and Development

d) It banned fossil fuel use globally

**4. Which key principle was emphasized in the Brundtland Report (1987)?**

a) Sustainable development should meet the needs of the present without compromising future generations' ability to meet their own needs

b) Economic growth should always be prioritized over environmental concerns

c) Natural resources should be used without any restrictions

d) Only developed countries should take responsibility for environmental protection

**5. What was the main outcome of the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro?**

a) The adoption of Agenda 21, which provided a global plan for sustainable development

b) The establishment of the Kyoto Protocol

c) The banning of deforestation in developing countries

d) The introduction of green taxes worldwide

**6. Why was the "Limits to Growth" report (1972) significant for sustainability?**

a) It was the first scientific analysis to highlight the dangers of unlimited economic growth

b) It encouraged governments to exploit natural resources for immediate economic gain

c) It focused only on economic inequality and not environmental issues

d) It argued that population growth was not a sustainability issue

**7. How did the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) differ from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?**

a) The MDGs focused mainly on developing countries, while the SDGs are global in scope

b) The MDGs had only economic targets, while the SDGs include social and environmental aspects

c) The MDGs were more ambitious and covered a broader range of sustainability challenges

d) The SDGs were adopted in 1992, while the MDGs were established in 2015

**8. What were the two key themes of the Rio+20 Conference (2012)?**

a) Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

b) Institutional framework for sustainable development

c) The elimination of fossil fuel use by 2020

d) The introduction of universal environmental laws

**9. How did the Paris Agreement (2015) contribute to global sustainability efforts?**

a) By legally binding countries to take action to limit global warming

b) By setting specific targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions

c) By banning coal-powered energy plants worldwide

d) By focusing only on economic development without considering environmental concerns

**10. What was a major focus of the European Union's Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)?**

a) Creating sustainable communities that balance economic growth, environmental protection, and social cohesion

b) Expanding industrial production without considering environmental impact

c) Reducing economic investments in sustainability-related research

d) Limiting the role of government regulations in environmental protection