



**INTERNATIONAL  
LEADERSHIP  
PROGRAM ON  
EDUCATION**

Organized By: Global Innovation & Leadership Center  
and GEIST International Foundation

***Secondary Category (Grades 9–10)***  
***Compilation of Previous Years' Questions***

YEAR - 2025

1. Who was the first President of the U.S.A?

- a) George Washington
- b) Adams John
- c) Jackson Andrew
- d) Madison James

2. When did Bangladesh gain independence?

- a) 14th December 1971
- b) 25th March 1971
- c) 16th December 1971
- d) 26th March 1971

3. Which country was Bangladesh's main ally during the Liberation War?

- a) India
- b) Pakistan
- c) China
- d) United State

4. The Liberation War of Bangladesh was fought in which year?

- a) 1967
- b) 1971
- c) 1980
- d) 1975

5. Which international organization is Bangladesh a member of?

- a) NATO
- b) United Nations
- c) European Union
- d) Commonwealth

6. The national anthem of Bangladesh is titled:

- a) Amar Sonar Bangla
- b) Bangladesh Bangladesh
- c) O Bangladesh
- d) Rashta

7. Where was the Declaration of Independence of Bangladesh read out for the first time?

- a) Dhaka
- b) Chittagong
- c) Khulna
- d) Mujibnagar

8. The main language of Bangladesh is:

- a) Hindi
- b) English
- c) Bengali
- d) Urdu

9. The current capital of Bangladesh is:

- a) Chittagong
- b) Dhaka
- c) Khulna
- d) Rajshahi

10. Which river is known as the lifeline of Bangladesh?

- a) Ganges
- b) Brahmaputra
- c) Padma
- d) Meghna

11. What is the currency of Bangladesh?

- a) Taka
- b) Rupee
- c) Dollar
- d) Ringgit

12. The 'Victory Day' of Bangladesh is celebrated on:

- a) 14th December
- b) 16th December
- c) 26th March
- d) 1st January

13. The 'Bangladesh Liberation War' started on:

- a) 25th March 1971
- b) 7th December 1971
- c) 16th December 1971
- d) 14th August 1971

14. The capital city of Bangladesh is located on the banks of which river?

- a) Yamuna
- b) Ganges
- c) Padma
- d) Meghna

15. In what year did Bangladesh become a republic?

- a) 1971
- b) 1972
- c) 1975
- d) 1976

#### International Affairs

16. Which organization is responsible for maintaining international peace and security?

- a) United Nations (UN)
- b) European Union (EU)
- c) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- d) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

17. Which country was the first to propose the idea of the League of Nations?

- a) USA
- b) Germany
- c) France
- d) United Kingdom

18. In which year did India gain independence from British rule?

- a) 1940
- b) 1945
- c) 1947
- d) 1950

19. Which international organization was established in 1945 to replace the League of Nations?

- a) World Bank
- b) United Nations
- c) NATO
- d) G20

20. Which country is the permanent member of the UN Security Council with veto power?

- a) Japan
- b) Russia
- c) India
- d) Brazil

21. The European Union (EU) is primarily concerned with the integration of which region?

- a) South America
- b) Europe
- c) Asia
- d) Africa

22. Which of the following is a global financial institution that provides loans to developing countries?

- a) WHO
- b) IMF
- c) UNESCO
- d) World Bank

23. What is the main aim of the WTO?

- a) To ensure peace
- b) To regulate world trade
- c) To protect human rights
- d) To promote education

24. The first manned moon landing was achieved by which country?

- a) Russia
- b) United States
- c) China
- d) India

25. Which treaty ended the First World War and led to the formation of the League of Nations?

- a) Treaty of Versailles
- b) Treaty of Paris
- c) Treaty of Rome
- d) Treaty of Tordesillas

26. Which of the following is NOT a member of the BRICS group?

- a) Brazil
- b) Russia
- c) India
- d) Japan

27. Which international organization deals with the protection of cultural heritage and education?

- a) UNICEF
- b) UNESCO
- c) WHO
- d) UNDP

28. Who is the current Secretary-General of the United Nations (as of 2025)?

- a) Ban Ki-moon
- b) Antonio Guterres
- c) Kofi Annan
- d) Boutros Boutros-Ghali

29. Which country hosted the 2022 FIFA World Cup?

- a) Russia
- b) Brazil
- c) Qatar
- d) France

30. Which country was a founding member of the United Nations and was known for its policy of non-alignment?

- a) India
- b) Australia
- c) Canada
- d) Japan

Leadership and Sustainable Development

31. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of transformational leadership?

- a) Inspiration
- b) Visionary thinking
- c) Authoritarian decision-making
- d) Motivation of followers

32. Which leadership style focuses on structured tasks and achieving specific objectives?

- a) Servant Leadership
- b) Transactional Leadership
- c) Transformational Leadership
- d) Laissez-Faire Leadership

33. Which of the following is a core principle of servant leadership?

- a) Prioritizing the needs of the leader
- b) Focusing on personal success
- c) Serving and empowering others
- d) Making top-down decisions

34. Which leadership theory emphasizes the relationship between leaders and followers as being reciprocal and mutual?

- a) Trait Theory
- b) Situational Leadership
- c) Leader-Member Exchange (LMX) Theory
- d) Path-Goal Theory

35. What is the main focus of ethical leadership?

- a) Achieving high performance at any cost
- b) Following a set of moral principles
- c) Prioritizing personal gain
- d) Maintaining the status quo

36. Which leadership theory suggests that leaders should adapt their style according to the situation?

- a) Path-Goal Theory
- b) Situational Leadership Theory
- c) Transformational Leadership
- d) Transactional Leadership

37. What is the primary focus of a democratic leadership style?

- a) Centralized decision-making
- b) High task orientation
- c) Collaboration and group decision-making
- d) Minimal leader involvement

38. Which of the following is an example of a leader who practices laissez-faire leadership?

- a) A manager who delegates most tasks with minimal guidance
- b) A manager who closely monitors every task
- c) A manager who makes decisions unilaterally
- d) A manager who motivates employees through rewards

39. In leadership, what is emotional intelligence most commonly associated with?

- a) Decision-making based on logic
- b) Understanding and managing emotions
- c) Focusing on technical skills
- d) Exercising strict control over subordinates

40. What does the term "leadership by example" mean?

- a) Leaders should give orders and expect them to be followed
- b) Leaders should only act as role models for those they like
- c) Leaders should inspire followers through their own actions and behavior
- d) Leaders should focus solely on strategic planning

41. Which leadership approach is best described as focusing on motivating employees through rewards and punishments?

- a) Transactional Leadership
- b) Servant Leadership
- c) Transformational Leadership
- d) Charismatic Leadership

42. Which leadership theory places a strong emphasis on the leader's ability to set goals and guide their followers toward achieving them?

- a) Path-Goal Theory
- b) Transformational Leadership
- c) Trait Theory
- d) Laissez-Faire Leadership

43. Which of the following is NOT a quality of an authentic leader?

- a) Self-awareness
- b) Transparency
- c) Inconsistency
- d) Integrity

44. What is the key focus of servant leadership?

- a) Achieving organizational goals through authoritarian leadership
- b) Serving the needs of followers and helping them grow
- c) Increasing profit margins above all else
- d) Ensuring control is maintained by the leader

45. What does the term "distributed leadership" imply?

- a) Leadership is shared among various members rather than concentrated in one individual
- b) Leadership is based solely on hierarchical structures
- c) Leadership is only effective when it comes from the top
- d) Leadership involves a single charismatic figure

English Language and Grammar

46. Would you like to tea with me? Here tea is

- a -
- a) Noun
- b) Verb
- c) Pronoun
- d) Adjective

47. Antonym of JUSTICE IS

- a) Unjustice
- b) Justified
- c) Injustice
- d) Justiced

48. Tag Question of Who cares?

- a) Do they?
- b) Don't they?
- c) Does they?
- d) Doesn't they?

49. I am not afraid --- him.

- a) of
- b) with
- c) in
- d) against

49. Which sentence is correct?

- a) I will go there by Sunday.
- b) I would go there by Sunday.
- c) I would have gone there by Sunday.
- d) I will be going there by Sunday.

50. The cat kills mice. It's passive voice is-----

- a) Mice is killed by the cat.
- b) Mice are killed by the cat.
- c) Mice was killed by the cat.
- d) Mice were killed by the cat.

Read the following passage and give the answers.

In the modern era, the environment is facing numerous challenges, many of which are the direct result of human activities. The depletion of natural resources, climate change, pollution, and loss of biodiversity are some of the key issues that the world is struggling with. One of the most alarming aspects of this environmental crisis is the destruction of forests, which provide oxygen, shelter for wildlife, and regulate the climate. Deforestation has been driven primarily by the need for land to cultivate crops, create settlements, and gather resources such as timber and fuel. This has led to a decline in the number of species that rely on forests for their survival. Moreover, the clearing of forests contributes significantly to the rise in global temperatures as trees play an important role in absorbing carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas. To combat these issues, governments and environmental organizations have taken steps to promote conservation and sustainable practices. Efforts include the establishment of protected areas, afforestation programs, and international agreements aimed at reducing carbon emissions. However, much work remains to be done to reverse the damage already caused.

Questions:

51. What is the main theme of the passage?

- a) Human impact on the environment
- b) The importance of forests
- c) Climate change
- d) Pollution

52. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a direct result of human activities?

- a) Depletion of natural resources
- b) Climate change
- c) Deforestation
- d) Improvement of air quality

53. What is the primary cause of deforestation mentioned in the passage?

- a) Overpopulation
- b) Industrialization
- c) Agriculture and settlement creation
- d) Natural disasters

54. How do trees contribute to mitigating climate change, according to the passage?

- a) By providing shelter for wildlife
- b) By absorbing carbon dioxide
- c) By producing oxygen
- d) By preventing soil erosion

55. What is one of the effects of deforestation mentioned in the passage?

- a) Increased biodiversity
- b) Reduced global temperatures
- c) Decline in species survival
- d) Improvement in soil fertility

56. What has been done to address environmental issues like deforestation?

- a) Establishment of new industries
- b) Encouragement of illegal logging
- c) Conservation efforts and afforestation programs
- d) Reduction in population growth

57. What role do protected areas play in environmental conservation?

- They promote tourism
- They provide space for agriculture
- They help preserve biodiversity and natural resources
- They prevent industrial development

58. According to the passage, what is a major contributor to the rise in global temperatures?

- Deforestation
- Renewable energy
- Afforestation programs
- International agreements

59. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a measure to combat environmental degradation?

- Afforestation programs
- Protected areas
- International agreements to reduce carbon emissions
- Expansion of urban areas

60. What is the author's perspective on the environmental crisis?

- Optimistic that all problems will be solved soon
- Neutral, without any judgment
- Concerned but hopeful for solutions
- Indifferent to the issue

#### Bangladesh Affairs

1. Who was the Prime Minister of Bangladesh during the 1971 Liberation War?

- Ziaur Rahman
- Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
- Sheikh Hasina
- Tajuddin Ahmad

2. Which country shares the longest border with Bangladesh?

- India
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Bhutan

3. The Sundarbans forest, famous for the Bengal tigers, is located in which region of Bangladesh?

- Sylhet
- Khulna
- Rajshahi
- Chittagong

4. The national game of Bangladesh is:

- Football
- Cricket
- Kabaddi
- Hockey

5. Which event took place on 25th March 1971 in Bangladesh?

- Declaration of Bangladesh's independence
- Mass killing during Operation Searchlight
- Victory Day
- Creation of Bangladesh Liberation Army

6. Bangladesh is the world's largest producer of which agricultural product?

- Rice
- Tea
- Mangoes
- Jute

7. Which is the tallest building in Bangladesh?

- Bangladesh Bank Tower
- Sonargaon Hotel
- Bashundhara City Shopping Mall
- City Centre Dhaka

8. Which river was the site of a historic crossing during the Liberation War in 1971, involving the Mukti Bahini?

- a) Ganges
- b) Brahmaputra
- c) Padma
- d) Meghna

9. Who wrote the famous poem 'Amar Sonar Bangla'?

- a) Kazi Nazrul Islam
- b) Rabindranath Tagore
- c) Jasimuddin
- d) Shamsur Rahman

10. Who was the founder of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP)?

- a) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
- b) Ziaur Rahman
- c) Begum Khaleda Zia
- d) Hussain Muhammad Ershad

11. Which event is commemorated on 21st February in Bangladesh?

- a) Victory Day
- b) Language Martyrs' Day
- c) Independence Day
- d) National Democracy Day

12. What is the official language of Bangladesh?

- a) Hindi
- b) Bengali
- c) Urdu
- d) English

13. In which year did Bangladesh join the United Nations?

- a) 1970
- b) 1972
- c) 1975
- d) 1974

14. Which river is also known as the Jamuna River in Bangladesh?

- a) Ganges
- b) Brahmaputra
- c) Meghna
- d) Padma

15. The Liberation War of Bangladesh is also known as:

- a) Bangladesh's Revolution
- b) Mukti Juddha
- c) Bangladesh Struggle for Freedom
- d) War of Independence

16. The G7 group of nations includes which of the following countries?

- a) South Korea
- b) South Africa
- c) Germany
- d) Brazil

17. Which of the following is the major objective of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)?

- a) To form an economic union
- b) To avoid aligning with major power blocs
- c) To promote military alliances
- d) To establish a new world order

18. Which international organization works to protect human rights across the world?

- a) Amnesty International
- b) United Nations
- c) International Labour Organization (ILO)
- d) International Committee of the Red Cross

19. The International Court of Justice is located in which city?

- a) New York
- b) The Hague
- c) Geneva
- d) Vienna

20. Which country is NOT a member of the United Nations?

- a) Switzerland
- b) Taiwan
- c) Japan
- d) Canada

21. Which treaty established the European Union?

- a) Treaty of Paris
- b) Treaty of Maastricht
- c) Treaty of Rome
- d) Treaty of Lisbon

22. Which of these countries is a member of the UN Security Council but does not have veto power?

- a) China
- b) United States
- c) India
- d) France

23. Which country is the largest in area in the world?

- a) United States
- b) Russia
- c) Canada
- d) China

24. Which country became independent from the United Kingdom in 1960 and is now a member of the Commonwealth of Nations?

- a) Nigeria

b) Kenya

c) India

d) Australia

25. Which international event is celebrated annually on December 10th to promote human rights worldwide?

- a) World Peace Day
- b) International Day for Tolerance
- c) Human Rights Day
- d) Earth Day

26. Which of the following regions is represented by the African Union (AU)?

- a) Asia
- b) Europe
- c) Africa
- d) South America

27. Which organization is known for its role in disaster relief and humanitarian aid around the world?

- a) International Labour Organization (ILO)
- b) World Health Organization (WHO)
- c) International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- d) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

28. Which of these countries is a member of the United Nations but is not a member of the European Union?

- a) France
- b) Switzerland
- c) Spain
- d) Greece

29. Which international financial institution is tasked with promoting global monetary cooperation?

- a) World Bank
- b) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- c) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- d) Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

30. Which was the first Asian country to host the Summer Olympics?

- a) India
- b) Japan
- c) China
- d) South Korea

#### Leadership & Sustainable Development

31. Which of the following is a key principle of sustainable development?

- a) Focusing on short-term economic gains
- b) Ensuring that development does not compromise future generations' ability to meet their needs
- c) Maximizing resource extraction without concern for the environment
- d) Ignoring social issues for economic development

32. What does the "triple bottom line" concept in sustainability refer to?

- a) Profit, environment, and governance
- b) People, profit, and the environment
- c) Innovation, sustainability, and productivity
- d) Corporate profits, shareholder returns, and economic growth

33. Which of the following is NOT considered a pillar of sustainable development?

- a) Economic sustainability
- b) Social sustainability
- c) Environmental sustainability
- d) Military sustainability

34. Which of the following is an example of sustainable energy?

- a) Natural gas
- b) Coal
- c) Solar power
- d) Oil

35. What is the goal of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

- a) To promote economic growth regardless of environmental or social impacts
- b) To achieve global sustainability in a variety of sectors by 2030
- c) To reduce economic inequality in developing countries
- d) To prioritize corporate profits in developing countries

36. Which of the following is an example of sustainable agriculture?

- a) Maximizing chemical pesticide use to increase crop yield
- b) Using organic farming methods and reducing pesticide use
- c) Increasing monoculture farming practices
- d) Expanding industrial farming to meet global demand

37. The principle of "leaving no one behind" in sustainable development refers to:

- a) Ensuring all people benefit equally from development initiatives
- b) Focusing only on the needs of wealthy nations
- c) Prioritizing economic growth over social welfare
- d) Implementing policies that benefit only the majority

38. Which of the following is an example of a circular economy?

- a) Products are discarded after use
- b) Resources are reused, recycled, and products are designed for longevity
- c) Companies maximize production and minimize waste
- d) Single-use plastic is preferred for packaging

39. What does the concept of "ecological footprint" measure?  
a) The economic output of a nation  
b) The amount of natural resources consumed and the waste produced by a population  
c) The social impact of an industry  
d) The technological innovation in renewable energy

40. Which of the following best defines "greenwashing"?  
a) The use of sustainable practices in business  
b) Marketing an organization or product as environmentally friendly when it is not  
c) Reducing a company's carbon footprint  
d) Implementing energy-efficient systems in a company's operations

41. Which of the following is NOT a strategy for promoting sustainable development in cities?  
a) Developing green spaces  
b) Reducing public transportation options  
c) Improving waste management systems  
d) Promoting energy-efficient buildings

42. What is the main focus of corporate social responsibility (CSR) in sustainable development?  
a) Maximizing shareholder profits  
b) Reducing the environmental impact of business activities  
c) Ignoring social issues in favor of business success  
d) Improving product quality alone

43. Which global agreement aims to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels?  
a) The Paris Agreement  
b) The Kyoto Protocol  
c) The Copenhagen Accord  
d) The Montreal Protocol

44. Which of the following is a key challenge for achieving sustainable development?  
a) Overcoming short-term thinking and ensuring long-term commitment  
b) Reducing the availability of renewable resources  
c) Ignoring economic development in developing nations  
d) Restricting the use of green technologies

45. Which of the following practices contributes most to reducing carbon emissions?  
a) Deforestation  
b) Increased use of fossil fuels  
c) Increased energy efficiency and use of renewable energy  
d) Industrial waste dumping

English Language and Grammar

46. She likes to coffee with me. Here Coffee is a -  
a) Noun  
b) Verb  
c) Pronoun  
d) Adjective

47. Who doesn't care? It's Tag question is-  
a) Do they?  
b) Don't they?  
c) Doesn't they?  
d) Does they?

48. He does the work. It's passive voice is  
a) The work was done by me.  
b) The work is done by me.  
c) The work has done by him.  
d) The work is done by him.

49. Which sentence is correct?
- a) My Grandma had died in 1961.
  - b) My Grandma was died in 1961.
  - c) My Grandma died in 1961.
  - d) My Grandma was dead in 1961.

50. Which sentence is correct?
- a) Would you mind taking tea?
  - b) Would you mind take tea?
  - c) Would you mind took tea?
  - d) Would you mind taken tea?

Read the following comprehensions and give the correct answer.

In the ever-evolving landscape of modern technology, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into various sectors has sparked both excitement and concern. AI refers to the capability of machines to perform tasks that would typically require human intelligence, such as decision-making, problem-solving, and learning. This technology is being increasingly employed in industries like healthcare, finance, and manufacturing, making processes more efficient and accurate. While the potential benefits are vast, AI also presents certain challenges. One of the most discussed concerns is the impact on jobs. As machines become more capable, some fear that AI could lead to widespread unemployment, particularly in sectors where tasks are repetitive or routine. There is also the ethical dilemma of relying on machines to make decisions, especially in fields like medicine or law, where human judgment is critical. Despite these concerns, there is a growing consensus that AI will continue to shape the future. Experts suggest that rather than

replacing human workers, AI can complement them, automating mundane tasks and allowing people to focus on more creative and complex problems. However, careful planning and regulation are necessary to ensure that the benefits of AI are maximized while minimizing potential risks.

Questions with Answers:

51. What is the main idea of the passage?
- a) AI will cause widespread unemployment
  - b) AI has both benefits and challenges
  - c) AI can replace human workers in all industries
  - d) AI is not a significant technology
52. What does AI refer to?
- a) Machines making creative decisions
  - b) Human-like abilities in machines for specific tasks
  - c) The ability of humans to create technology
  - d) A type of programming language
53. In which industries is AI being used, according to the passage?
- a) Only in healthcare
  - b) In finance and entertainment
  - c) In healthcare, finance, and manufacturing
  - d) In agriculture and education
54. What is one of the concerns associated with AI?
- a) AI will make humans more intelligent
  - b) AI could lead to job loss in certain sectors
  - c) AI will improve human judgment
  - d) AI will make humans less creative
55. Why is there an ethical dilemma regarding AI in certain fields?
- a) Because AI cannot understand emotions
  - b) Because AI will make decisions instead of humans
  - c) Because AI is expensive to implement
  - d) Because AI is slow in making decisions

56. What is suggested about the relationship between AI and human workers?

- a) AI will replace all human workers
- b) AI will complement human workers by automating routine tasks
- c) AI will not be able to assist human workers in any way
- d) AI will only help in creative fields

57. What is needed to maximize the benefits of AI, according to the passage?

- a) More research on AI programming
- b) More investment in AI technologies
- c) Careful planning and regulation
- d) Complete dependence on machines for decision-making

58. What is the overall tone of the passage?

- a) Optimistic but cautious
- b) Negative and discouraging
- c) Neutral and uninvolved
- d) Overly positive about AI's potential

59. AI refers to the capability of the machine. Here Capability is -

- a) Noun
- b) Pronoun
- c) Verb
- d) Adjective

60. AI refers to the capability of the machine. What is the noun form of refer?

- a) Referred
- b) Reference
- c) Referes
- d) referee

# International Leadership Program on Education 2024

## Preliminary Round Olympiad session

Organized by: GEIST International Foundation

### Part —1

1. Which country first recognized Bangladesh during the liberation war?
  - a) India
  - b) Bhutan
  - c) The Soviet Union
  - d) Japan
2. Which of the following rivers flows through Bangladesh?
  - a) Indus
  - b) Ganges
  - c) Nile
  - d) Amazon
3. What is the world ranking of Bangladesh on the basis of population?
  - a) 5th
  - b) 6th
  - c) 7th
  - d) 8th
4. What is Bangladeshi local time zone?
  - a) GMT +4
  - b) GMT +5
  - c) GMT +6
  - d) GMT +7
5. How many people were awarded the Beerprotik designation for Liberation War?
  - a) 264
  - b) 436
  - c) 642
  - d) 426
6. The Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest in the world, is located in which part of Bangladesh?
  - a) Northern Region
  - b) Eastern Hills
  - c) Southwestern Coastal Region
  - d) Central Plains
7. How many divisions are there in Bangladesh?
  - a) Five
  - b) Six
  - c) Seven
  - d) Eight
8. Which UNESCO World Heritage Site is famous for its numerous terracotta temples in Bangladesh?
  - a) Mahasthangarh
  - b) Somapura Mahavihara
  - c) Kantajew Temple City
  - d) The Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur
9. What is the traditional longboat race called in Bangladesh, known for its vibrant displays and competitive spirit?
  - a) Dragon Boat Race
  - b) Kayak Race
  - c) Nouka Baich
  - d) Coracle Race
10. Who wrote the lyrics of Amar Vaiyer Rokte Rangano Ekushe February?
  - a) Altaf Mahmud
  - b) Abdul Gaffar Chowdhury.
  - c) Gazi Mazharul Anwar
  - d) Ahmed Imtiaz Bulbul

Part —2

1. The international organization that works to maintain world peace and security is the:  
a) World Health Organization (WHO)  
b) United Nations (UN)  
c) International Monetary Fund (IMF)  
d) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

2. Recently which international organization has launched a program to stop domestic violence?  
a) Organization Internationale de la Francophonie  
b) Latin Union  
c) East African Community  
d) Commonwealth of Nations

3. Which country has been suspended by from Human Rights Council by UN Assembly in April 2022?  
a) China  
b) Russia  
c) Ukraine  
d) Yemen

4. Which of these is NOT a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council?  
a) China  
b) France  
c) Germany  
d) United Kingdom

5. The international effort to limit greenhouse gas emissions to combat climate change is outlined in the:

a) Montreal Protocol  
b) Paris Agreement  
c) Kyoto Protocol  
d) Agenda 21

6. Which country is known as the '*Land of the Rising Sun*'?  
a) Taiwan  
b) Japan  
c) Macau  
d) China

7. The hardest substance available on Earth is:  
a) Titanium  
b) Chromium  
c) Diamond  
d) Silicon Carbide

8. The smallest country in the world is:  
a) Vatican City  
b) Liechtenstein  
c) Monaco  
d) Malta

9. Who is the most famous romantic poet of English literature?  
a) Percy Bysshe Shelly  
b) Lord Byron  
c) William Wordsworth  
d) Emily Dickinson

10. Who is the author of the novel '*The God of Small Things*'?  
a) Jane Austen  
b) Toni Morrison  
c) Agatha Christie  
d) Arundhati Roy

### Part –3

Read the texts and choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

#### Text-1

December 16, 1971 marked the end of the Bangladesh Liberation War, a short-lived conflict between India and Pakistan that established the People's Republic of Bangladesh from the territory of the former province of East Pakistan. The province East Pakistan was created during independence from the British empire in 1947. At that time, the South Asian subcontinent was partitioned into two countries: India (including lands with a Hindu majority) and Pakistan (lands with a Muslim majority). The people and territory of East Bengal became East Pakistan.

East and West Pakistan were geographically, culturally, and ideologically distant and distinct. An independence movement for East Pakistan grew up based on Bengal ethnic concerns, the right to use the Bengali language, and a desire for local political control and self-rule.

The war began on March 26, 1971, following the Pakistani military's brutal crackdown on the Bengali population's demand for autonomy. This conflict pitted East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) against West Pakistan (now Pakistan). The Mukti Bahini, or Liberation Army, consisting of Bengali military, paramilitary, and civilian fighters, spearheaded the resistance. The war saw widespread atrocities, including the mass killing of civilians, leading to a significant refugee crisis as millions fled to neighboring India. International pressure and India's military intervention in December 1971 played crucial roles in the war's outcome. On December 16, 1971, the Pakistani forces surrendered, resulting in the establishment of Bangladesh as an independent nation. This war is remembered for its profound impact on national identity and the immense sacrifices made by the Bengali people.

1. When was the South Asian subcontinent separated?

- a) In 1947
- b) In 1952
- c) In 1969
- d) In 1971

2. 'The province East Pakistan was created during independence from the British empire in 1947'- What is the root word of the underlined word?

- a) independ
- b) independent
- c) depend
- d) dependence

3. Who were the primary combatants in the Liberation War of Bangladesh?

- a) East Pakistan and India
- b) East Pakistan and West Pakistan
- c) Bangladesh and India
- d) West Pakistan and India

4. What prompted the start of the Liberation War?

- a) India's invasion
- b) An international treaty
- c) Inhuman Suppression
- d) Economic sanctions

5. How do you define '*The Mukti Bahini*'?

- a) A political party
- b) A humanitarian organization
- c) The Liberation Army of Bangladesh
- d) A student movement

6. Which country did millions of refugees flee to during the war?

- a) Nepal
- b) Bhutan
- c) Myanmar
- d) India

7. What role did India play in the Liberation War?

- a) Neutral observer
- b) Ally of West Pakistan

- c) Provided military intervention
- d) Opposed the creation of Bangladesh

8. 'The war saw widespread atrocities, including the mass killing of civilians, leading to a significant refugee crisis as millions fled to neighboring India.' - What parts of speech is the underline words?

- a) Adjective and adverb
- b) Adjective and Noun
- c) Noun and Verb
- d) Noun and Adverb

9. What was a significant consequence of the war?

- a) Expansion of Pakistani territory
- b) Creation of the independent state of Bangladesh
- c) Unification of East and West Pakistan
- d) End of Indian independence

10. What is the war remembered for in Bangladesh?

- a) Economic reforms
- b) Diplomatic achievements
- c) Extreme sacrifices of the Bengali people
- d) Technological advancements

## Part —4

### Text-2

Mental health refers to a person's emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how individuals think, feel, and act, influencing how they handle stress, relate to others, and make decisions. Mental health is important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood.

Various factors contribute to mental health problems, including biological factors such as genetics and brain chemistry, life experiences such as trauma or abuse, and a family history of mental health issues. Common mental health disorders include depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia. Symptoms can range from mild to severe and can interfere with daily life, relationships, and physical health.

Early signs of mental health issues can include changes in mood, behavior, and energy levels, as well as difficulties with concentration, sleep, and daily activities. It is crucial to recognize these signs early and seek professional help to manage and treat these conditions. Treatments can include psychotherapy, medication, lifestyle changes, and support from family and friends.

Promoting mental health involves creating supportive environments and communities, reducing stigma, and increasing access to mental health care. Public awareness campaigns and education can help in destigmatizing mental health issues, encouraging individuals to seek help without fear of judgment. Overall, mental health is a vital component of overall well-being, requiring the same attention and care as physical health.

1. What does mental health include?

- a) Emotional well-being
- b) Psychological well-being
- c) Social well-being
- d) All of them

2. Which of the following is responsible for mental health problems?

- a) Genetics
- b) Ignorance
- c) Imbalanced diet
- d) Wealth

3. 'Depression is a common mental health disorder.' Here, the underlined word refers to -

- a) Satisfaction
- b) Illness
- c) Depression
- d) State

4. 'Symptoms can range from mild to severe and can interfere with daily life, relationships, and physical health.' - is a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.

- a) Simple
- b) Complex
- c) Compound
- d) Superlative

5. Which of the following will help you identify mental health issues at early stage?

- a) Increase in physical activity
- b) Changes in mood and behavior
- c) Enhanced concentration
- d) Improved sleep patterns

6. Why is it extremely important to recognize early signs of mental health issues?

- a) To increase stress
- b) To avoid seeking help
- c) To deal with the conditions early
- d) To ignore them

7. Which treatment option is commonly used for mental health conditions?

- a) Chemotherapy
- b) Radiation therapy
- c) Psychotherapy
- d) Physical therapy

8. 'Promoting mental health involves creating supportive environments and

communities, reducing stigma, and increasing access to mental health care.'- What does the underlined word refer to in the sentence?

- a) A set of positive thoughts
- b) A set of positive attitudes
- c) A set of negative remarks
- d) A set of negative beliefs

9. Public awareness campaigns help in:

- a) Promoting stigma
- b) Discouraging people from seeking help
- c) Removing negative and unfair beliefs
- d) Increasing fear of judgment

10. Mental health is not less important than \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Financial condition
- b) Physical health
- c) Social position
- d) Mental well-being

Text-3

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Quality Education

Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4) aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Education is a powerful tool for breaking the cycle of poverty, fostering economic growth, and promoting social cohesion. SDG 4 addresses various aspects of education, from early childhood development to adult learning opportunities, and emphasizes the importance of achieving literacy and numeracy for all.

The Key Targets of SDG 4 are:

1. Universal Primary and Secondary Education: By 2030, all girls and boys should complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education. This target emphasizes not just enrollment but also the completion of education with relevant and effective learning outcomes.
2. Early Childhood Development and Pre-Primary Education: By 2030, access to quality early childhood development, care, and pre-primary education should be available to all children, ensuring they are ready for primary education.
3. Equal Access to Technical, Vocational, and Higher Education: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university.
4. Skills for Employment and Entrepreneurship: By 2030, increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship.
5. Eliminate Gender Disparities in Education: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for vulnerable populations, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations.
6. Universal Literacy and Numeracy: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults achieve literacy and numeracy.
7. Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and culture's contribution to sustainable development.

The Challenges and Opportunities are:

Achieving SDG 4 requires addressing several challenges, such as inadequate funding, lack of trained teachers, and disparities in education access and quality. Innovations in educational technology, community involvement, and international cooperation are crucial in overcoming these obstacles. Additionally, fostering inclusive educational environments and adapting curricula to meet the diverse needs of learners can significantly contribute to achieving this goal.

Quality education empowers individuals, improves their quality of life, and contributes to broader social and economic development. It is fundamental for fostering tolerance, promoting gender equality, and encouraging global citizenship. By investing in education, societies can build a foundation for sustainable development, ensuring that future generations have the knowledge and skills to address global challenges.

1. What is the primary aim of SDG 4?
  - a) Reduce poverty
  - b) Ensure quality education for all
  - c) Promote gender equality
  - d) Achieve universal healthcare
  
2. Which of the following is not a target under SDG 4?
  - a) Universal primary and secondary education
  - b) Eliminate Gender Disparities in Education
  - c) Skills required for living
  - d) Education for Sustainable Development
  
3. When will SDG 4 be aimed to achieve its targets?
  - a) Within 4 years
  - b) Within 5 years
  - c) Within 6 years
  - d) Within 7 years
  
4. SDG 4 emphasizes the completion of which levels of education?
  - a) Primary education only
  - b) Secondary education only
  - c) Primary and secondary education
  - d) Tertiary education only
  
5. One of the key aspects of SDG 4 is to ensure \_\_\_ kind of learning opportunities.
  - a) lifelong
  - b) sporadic
  - c) periodic
  - d) occasional
  
6. Which population group is not targeted to eliminate disparities in education under SDG 4?
  - a) the children
  - b) the adults
  - c) the disables
  - d) affluent
  
7. What is meant by 'universal literacy and numeracy' in the context of SDG 4?
  - a) Ensuring all children have access to textbooks
  - b) Ensuring all youth and a substantial proportion of adults achieve literacy and numeracy
  - c) Providing computers to all students
  - d) Ensuring all schools have libraries
  
8. Education for sustainable development and global citizenship under SDG 4 aims to promote which of the following?
  - a) Economic growth
  - b) Sustainable lifestyles and appreciation of cultural diversity
  - c) Political stability
  - d) Technological innovation
  
9. What are the challenges mentioned in achieving SDG 4?
  - a) Insufficient funding and lack of trained teachers
  - b) Political instability and economic downturns
  - c) Overpopulation and climate change
  - d) Technological advancements and globalization
  
10. Why is quality education considered fundamental for sustainable development?
  - a) It promotes environmental conservation
  - b) It enables people to improve their life standard
  - c) It ensures economic equality
  - d) It provides technological innovations

# Secondary Level

## Part:A

### The Link Between Deforestation and Climate Change

Deforestation, the large-scale removal of forests, is a major driver of climate change. Forests play a vital role in regulating the Earth's climate by absorbing carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the atmosphere and releasing oxygen. When forests are cut down or burned, the carbon stored in trees is released back into the atmosphere, contributing to the greenhouse effect and global warming. In addition to the carbon emissions, deforestation reduces the Earth's capacity to absorb CO<sub>2</sub>, exacerbating the problem. The loss of forests also disrupts local weather patterns, as trees help regulate rainfall and temperature. Without trees to maintain these systems, regions may experience more extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts. Human activities, including agriculture, logging, and urban expansion, are the primary causes of deforestation. As demand for land and resources increases, forests are cleared to make way for crops, livestock, or infrastructure. These activities not only contribute to climate change but also cause the loss of biodiversity, as many species depend on forests for habitat. To combat deforestation and mitigate climate change, policies promoting reforestation, sustainable land use, and forest conservation are essential. Global cooperation and stricter regulations on forest destruction are needed to preserve forests as critical natural carbon sinks.

1. What is a direct consequence of deforestation on the climate?

- a) Decreased carbon emissions
- b) Increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere
- c) More trees being planted
- d) A reduction in extreme weather events

2. Which of the following is a primary cause of deforestation?

- a) Urban expansion
- b) Carbon sequestration
- c) Reduction in agriculture
- d) Reduced logging activities

3. What happens when forests are destroyed in terms of biodiversity?

- a) Biodiversity increases
- b) Many species lose their habitats
- c) Biodiversity remains unaffected
- d) More species find new habitats

4. What is one solution to combat deforestation?

- a) Promoting reforestation and forest conservation
- b) Expanding urban areas
- c) Increasing logging
- d) Reducing renewable energy use

5. How does deforestation exacerbate the effects of climate change?
- a) By reducing the greenhouse effect
  - b) By promoting rainfall
  - c) By releasing stored carbon into the atmosphere
  - d) By improving biodiversity
6. What is a necessary global action to prevent further deforestation?
- a) Decreasing urbanization
  - b) Implementing stricter forest conservation policies
  - c) Promoting industrial expansion
  - d) Limiting the use of renewable energy
7. What happens when forests are cleared for agriculture or urban expansion?
- a) Carbon dioxide is absorbed
  - b) Carbon is released into the atmosphere and biodiversity is lost
  - c) Rainfall patterns improve
  - d) Temperatures decrease
8. How can deforestation be prevented to mitigate climate change?
- a) By expanding logging industries
  - b) By reducing global temperatures
  - c) By encouraging fossil fuel use
  - d) By promoting reforestation and sustainable land use
9. How can individuals contribute to reducing deforestation?
- a) By consuming more forest products
  - b) By supporting sustainable products and conservation efforts
  - c) By ignoring deforestation issues
  - d) By increasing urban development
10. What would be the impact of stricter forest conservation policies globally?
- a) Increased deforestation
  - b) Higher carbon emissions
  - c) Reduced biodiversity loss and a decrease in climate change effects
  - d) Less public awareness of climate change

### **Part:B**

### **Climate Activism**

Climate activism has emerged as a powerful movement aimed at addressing the urgent crisis of climate change. Activists, ranging from students to scientists, are advocating for immediate action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, transition to renewable energy, and protect ecosystems. Movements such as Fridays for Future, led by Greta Thunberg, have inspired millions of young people worldwide to demand climate justice. Climate activism takes many forms, including protests, policy advocacy, and grassroots initiatives. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community groups often play critical roles in raising awareness and pressuring governments and corporations to adopt sustainable practices. Social media has amplified the voices of activists, spreading their messages to a global audience and mobilizing communities. Despite its impact, climate activism faces challenges such as political resistance, misinformation, and a lack of funding. Activists often encounter opposition from industries reliant on fossil fuels and governments hesitant to implement strict environmental policies. Nevertheless, their efforts have led to significant achievements, such as the inclusion of climate action in national agendas and international agreements. The future of climate activism depends on sustained public engagement, education, and collaboration among individuals, organizations, and governments. Together, they can drive meaningful change to combat climate change and secure a sustainable future for all.

1. What is the primary goal of climate activism?

- a) To promote fossil fuels
- b) To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and protect ecosystems
- c) To oppose renewable energy
- d) To support deforestation

2. Which youth-led movement is mentioned in the passage?

- a) Greenpeace
- b) Extinction Rebellion
- c) Earth First!
- d) Fridays for Future

3. What role do NGOs play in climate activism?

- a) Promoting information
- b) Raising awareness and pressuring governments
- c) Supporting fossil fuel industries
- d) Opposing renewable energy

4. How has social media contributed to climate activism?

- a) By spreading misinformation
- b) By discouraging global participation
- c) By promoting fossil fuels
- d) By amplifying activists' voices

5. What challenges do climate activists face?

- a) Excessive funding
  - b) Political resistance, misinformation, and lack of funding
  - c) Overwhelming public support
  - d) Easy acceptance by industries
6. What has been one achievement of climate activism?
- a) Decreasing renewable energy use
  - b) Elimination of all environmental policies
  - c) Inclusion of climate action in national agendas and agreements
  - d) Decreased dependency on fossil fuels
7. What is an example of grassroots climate activism?
- a) International peace treaties
  - b) Corporate advertising campaigns
  - c) Community-led environmental initiatives
  - d) Fossil fuel lobbying
8. Which industries often oppose climate activism?
- a) Renewable energy industries
  - b) Fossil fuel-dependent industries
  - c) Technology companies
  - d) Educational institutions
9. How can individuals support climate activism?
- a) By opposing environmental policies
  - b) By engaging in protests, supporting sustainable practices, and spreading awareness
  - c) By promoting misinformation about climate change
  - d) By investing in fossil fuel industries
10. What might happen if governments fail to respond to climate activists' demands?
- a) Environmental degradation and global warming could worsen
  - b) Climate change will stabilize
  - c) Fossil fuel dependency will decrease
  - d) Renewable energy technologies will dominate

### **Part:C**

### **Climate Treaties and Their Importance**

Climate treaties are international agreements designed to combat climate change and its impacts. These treaties bring nations together to collaborate on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting renewable energy, and protecting the environment. One of the most notable climate treaties is the Paris Agreement, which was adopted in 2015 and aims to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with efforts to keep it below 1.5°C. Another significant treaty is the Kyoto Protocol, which set legally binding targets for developed countries to reduce emissions. While successful in some areas, it faced criticism for excluding major developing nations from binding commitments. Climate treaties emphasize the importance of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), where each country sets its own goals for emission reductions. These treaties also encourage financial and technological support from developed nations to help developing countries transition to sustainable practices. Despite their significance, climate treaties face challenges such as political resistance, insufficient funding, and lack of enforcement mechanisms. However, they remain essential tools in the global fight against climate change, fostering cooperation and accountability among nations to protect the planet for future generations.

1. What is the primary purpose of climate treaties?

- a) To promote fossil fuel use
- b) To combat climate change and its impacts
- c) To eliminate renewable energy projects
- d) To increase international cooperation

2. What is the main goal of the Paris Agreement?

- a) To limit temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels
- b) To promote industrial growth
- c) To eliminate all emission reduction goals
- d) To increase fossil fuel usage globally

3. Which treaty set legally binding targets for developed countries?

- a) Paris Agreement
- b) Kyoto Protocol
- c) Montreal Protocol
- d) UN Charter

4. What type of support do climate treaties encourage from developed nations?

- a) Financial and technological
- b) Fossil fuel subsidies
- c) Increased emissions
- d) Political opposition

5. Which of the following is a challenge faced by climate treaties?

- a) Strong enforcement mechanisms
- b) Political resistance and insufficient funding

- c) Universal compliance by all nations
  - d) Overwhelming support from fossil fuel industries
6. What is the significance of financial support in climate treaties?
- a) It encourages fossil fuel use
  - b) It helps developing countries transition to sustainable practices
  - c) It prevents global cooperation
  - d) It limits the scope of renewable energy projects
7. What was the main criticism of the Kyoto Protocol?
- a) It excluded major developing nations from binding commitments
  - b) It excluded developed nations from binding commitments
  - c) It lacked support from the Paris Agreement
  - d) It promoted fossil fuel use
8. What do Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) represent?
- a) Country-specific goals for emission reductions under climate treaties
  - b) Global penalties for non-compliance
  - c) Plans to increase carbon emissions
  - d) Financial aid programs for fossil fuel industries
9. How can countries ensure the success of climate treaties?
- a) By ignoring financial support for developing nations
  - b) By actively setting and meeting ambitious emission reduction targets
  - c) By opposing international cooperation
  - d) By promoting fossil fuel industries
10. What would happen if climate treaties lacked enforcement mechanisms?
- a) Countries would be more likely to meet their goals
  - b) Nations may fail to comply, reducing the effectiveness of the treaties
  - c) Emissions would decrease significantly
  - d) Global cooperation would improve

## Part:D

### The Role of Oceans for healthy planet

Oceans play a pivotal role in regulating Earth's climate and supporting biodiversity. Covering over 70% of the Earth's surface, they act as the planet's largest carbon sink, absorbing about 25% of the carbon dioxide emitted by human activities each year. Oceans also regulate global temperatures by storing and redistributing heat through currents, influencing weather patterns and the climate system. However, human activities are increasingly threatening ocean health. Overfishing, pollution, and rising global temperatures are causing severe damage to marine ecosystems. Coral reefs, often called the "rainforests of the sea," are bleaching and dying due to warming waters. Ocean acidification, caused by the absorption of excess CO<sub>2</sub>, is weakening marine organisms like shellfish and coral. Recent international efforts, such as the High Seas Treaty of 2023, aim to protect marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction. This treaty establishes protected zones to conserve ecosystems and limit activities like deep-sea mining. Governments and organizations are also working to reduce pollution and promote sustainable fishing practices. The oceans are essential for life on Earth, providing food, oxygen, and livelihoods for billions. Protecting them is critical for ensuring a balanced climate and a healthy planet for future generations.

1. What role do oceans play in regulating climate?

- a) They produce fossil fuels
- b) They store and redistribute heat through currents
- c) They generate greenhouse gases
- d) They create urban air pollution

2. What is one impact of ocean acidification?

- a) Coral reefs thrive
- b) Shellfish and coral are weakened
- c) Marine biodiversity increases
- d) Oceans become cooler

3. What is a significant threat to coral reefs?

- a) Overfishing
- b) Warming ocean waters
- c) Increased oxygen levels
- d) Rising sea levels

4. Why are coral reefs called "rainforests of the sea"?

- a) They produce rain
- b) They are located in tropical forests
- c) They are made of trees
- d) They are biodiversity hotspots

5. What are governments doing to protect oceans?

- a) Encouraging deep-sea mining

- b) Increasing marine tourist
  - c) Promoting sustainable fishing practices
  - d) Ignoring marine biodiversity
6. Why are oceans essential for life on Earth?
- a) They absorb all greenhouse gases
  - b) They eliminate all pollution
  - c) They provide food, oxygen, and livelihoods
  - d) They prevent rainfall
7. What is the purpose of the High Seas Treaty of 2023?
- a) To promote global fishing
  - b) To ban carbon dioxide absorption by oceans
  - c) To encourage industrial pollution
  - d) To conserve ecosystems in areas beyond national jurisdiction
8. What is one way oceans influence the climate system?
- a) By emitting greenhouse gases
  - b) By storing and redistributing heat
  - c) By increasing global temperatures
  - d) By preventing rainfall
9. How can individuals contribute to ocean conservation?
- a) By reducing plastic usage and supporting sustainable seafood
  - b) By overfishing marine species
  - c) By ignoring ocean health issues
  - d) By polluting coastal areas
10. What might happen if oceans fail to absorb carbon dioxide effectively?
- a) Earth's temperatures would stabilize
  - b) The greenhouse effect would intensify, leading to faster global warming
  - c) Marine ecosystems would thrive
  - d) Coral reefs would regenerate

**Part:E**

## Climate Change Policies

Climate change policies are critical for mitigating the effects of global warming and ensuring a sustainable future. These policies aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy, and enhance climate resilience. Governments worldwide are implementing strategies, such as carbon pricing, to incentivize businesses to lower their emissions. Carbon taxes and cap-and-trade systems are two common approaches. International agreements, like the Paris Agreement, play a vital role in uniting nations to combat climate change. The agreement sets goals to limit global temperature increases to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with an aspiration to keep it below 1.5°C. Countries submit nationally determined contributions (NDCs) outlining their commitments to reduce emissions. In addition to mitigation, adaptation policies are essential. These include building resilient infrastructure, conserving natural ecosystems, and developing early warning systems for extreme weather events. Funding for climate action is crucial, and developed nations are encouraged to support developing countries through financial aid and technology transfer. While progress is being made, challenges remain, including political resistance, economic constraints, and the need for global cooperation. Effective climate policies require collective action from governments, businesses, and individuals to address the pressing issue of climate change.

1. What is carbon pricing designed to do?

- a) Increase emissions
- b) Discourage renewable energy
- c) Incentivize businesses to lower emissions
- d) Promote deforestation

2. What is the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement?

- a) Below 3°C above pre-industrial levels
- b) Below 2°C, with an aim for 1.5°C
- c) Exactly 1°C above pre-industrial levels
- d) No temperature restrictions

3. Why are adaptation policies important?

- a) They focus only on emission reduction
- b) They help societies cope with climate impacts
- c) They prevent renewable energy adoption
- d) They eliminate the need for cooperation

4. Which of the following is NOT a focus of adaptation policies?

- a) Building resilient infrastructure
- b) Conserving natural ecosystems
- c) Developing early warning systems
- d) Increasing fossil fuel dependence

5. What is a challenge in implementing climate change policies?

- a) Lack of awareness
- b) Overabundance of global cooperation
- c) Excessive renewable energy use
- d) Political resistance and economic constraints

6. How can developed nations assist developing countries?

- a) By providing financial aid and technology transfer
- b) By increasing their emissions
- c) By withdrawing from global agreements
- d) By imposing trade restrictions

7. What is the purpose of the Paris Agreement?

- a) To promote industrial growth
- b) To support deforestation policies
- c) To unite nations in limiting global temperature increases
- d) To eliminate renewable energy use

8. What are some strategies mentioned for adapting to climate change?

- a) Building fossil fuel plants
- b) Conserving ecosystems and developing early warning systems
- c) Ignoring natural disasters
- d) Increasing emissions

9. How might carbon pricing influence businesses?

- a) Encourage higher emissions
- b) Discourage renewable energy investments
- c) Promote deforestation
- d) Motivate them to adopt cleaner technologies

10. What could happen if nations fail to cooperate on climate policies?

- a) Global temperatures may stabilize
- b) Climate impacts could worsen, leading to severe consequences
- c) Renewable energy will dominate industries
- d) Deforestation rates will decrease