

**Please, select the correct answer among the proposed 4 options:**

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**1 ) Environmental problems are difficult to be solved due to:**

- A - complexity and need a long term perspective, affecting future generations
  - B - scarce concern and awareness by society
  - C - lack of quantitative data needed to run economic models
  - D - lack of economic methodologies enabling a rational and scientific analysis
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**2 ) An economic paradigm is useful because:**

- A - it helps economists to model the complexity of real world
  - B - it allows the identification of an optimal solution, to maximize benefits and/or minimize costs
  - C - if is needed to express economic values into monetary terms
  - D - it is the basic foundation to policy decision making
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**3 ) According to Classical Economic paradigm:**

- A - the scarcity of natural resources represents a limit to economic growth
  - B - pollutions hinder the potential for economic growth
  - C - mathematical modelling provides a rational solution to environmental problems
  - D - public awareness towards environmental problems is a key issue to find an optimal solution
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**4 ) The main advantage of Neoclassical paradigm (also said “orthodox” or “dominant”):**

- A - it provides a rigorous and logical framework, allowing a mathematical modelling of real problems
  - B - it focuses on a multiperiodal and inter-generational perspective to environmental problems
  - C - it provides an optimistic perspective to future generations
  - D - it emphasizes the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to real problems
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**5 ) According to the Humanistic paradigm:**

- A - there is a rejection of the “rational economic person”, where individuals have a sense of community
  - B - it is important to define a rigorous and logical framework, in order to build a mathematical model
  - C - government intervention is not required, since market is capable of an efficient allocation of resources
  - D - market is supposed to be neutral and value-free, while humans are rational and egoistic
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**6 ) According to the Institutional Economic paradigm:**

- economy is conceived as a dynamic interaction of individuals, firms, government, and social norms
- mathematical modelling provides a rational solution to environmental problems
- there is a focus on the “rational economic person”, where individuals are selfish and rational
- there is a strong confidence on the role of free and deregulated market, to ensure economic growth

**Please, select the correct answer among the proposed 4 options:**

**1 ) The so-called “green revolution” in the 1960-1970 (in US and Europe) led to:**

- A - optimism on technical innovation towards economic growth, but discontent on pollution
- B - general pessimism on the environmental capacity to support a rapid demographic growth
- C - optimism on the capacity for human kind to solve environmental problems
- D - optimism towards the role of government to solve environmental problems

**2 ) The “extreme cornucopian” approach in environmental economics consists on:**

- A - optimism towards technical progress on the capacity to support economic growth
- B - pursuing of a sustainable growth, through the setting of resources management rules
- C - confidence on the role of the government to limit the use of natural resources, to pursue sustainability
- D - recognizing a similar relevance to existence value for non-human species

**3 ) The “accomodating” approach in environmental economics consists on:**

- A - pursuing of a sustainable growth, through the setting of resources management rules
- B - optimism towards technical progress on the capacity to support economic growth
- C - confidence on the role of the government to limit the use of natural resources, to pursue sustainability
- D - recognizing a similar relevance to existence value for non-human species

**4 ) The “communalist” approach in environmental economics consists on:**

- A - confidence on the role of the government to limit the use of natural resources, to pursue sustainability
- B - recognizing a similar relevance to existence value for non-human species
- C - optimism towards technical progress on the capacity to support economic growth
- D - pursuing of a sustainable growth, through the setting of resources management rules

**5 ) The “deep ecology” approach in environmental economics consists on:**

- A - recognizing a similar relevance to existence value for non-human species
- B - confidence on the role of the government to limit the use of natural resources, to pursue sustainability
- C - pursuing of a sustainable growth, through the setting of resources management rules
- D - optimism towards technical progress on the capacity to support economic growth

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**1 ) The “total economic value” framework:**

- A - allows the evaluation of natural resources, which are not exchanged in a real market
  - B - provides the economic value of goods or services exchanged in efficient markets
  - C - consists on a mathematical model to solve environmental problems
  - D - provides a pessimistic perspective to future generations
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**2 ) The Coase Theorem is important since:**

- A - it is useful to conceptually identify the social optimum level of pollution
  - B - it eliminates any type of market failures
  - C - it eliminates corruption and individual mis-behaviour (policy failure)
  - D - it is optimistic towards the possibility of complete pollution reduction
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**3 ) The so-called “linear economic system” is a conceptual framework where:**

- A - the natural environment provides the resource inputs to the productive system
  - B - the natural environment is only needed to dispose wastes
  - C - the role of the government is needed to pursue a sustainable development
  - D - the role of the market is needed to pursue a sustainable development
- 

**4 ) The so-called “circular economic system” is a conceptual framework where:**

- A - the natural environment provides the resource inputs, but also acts as a waste sink
  - B - the natural environment provides only the resource inputs to the productive system
  - C - the role of the government is needed to pursue a sustainable development
  - D - the role of the market is needed to pursue a sustainable development
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**5 ) In the circular economic framework, the functions of the environment are:**

- A - resources supply, waste assimilation, amenities provision
- B - the meeting of supply and demand, and the exchange of economic goods
- C - setting of constraints to economic growth
- D - source of of pollution, hindering the economic growth