



**LAND MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENT & SOLID-WASTE:
INSIDE EDUCATION AND BUSINESS IN CENTRAL ASIA
ERASMUS-EDU-2023-CBHE Project Number: 101129032**

MICRO-CREDENTIAL

LAND MANAGEMENT IN CENTRAL ASIA

**1.- Introduction to Land Resources and Land
Management**

Quiz

Week 1 – Basic concepts



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1. Instructions

Read each question carefully and complete all parts of the worksheet. For multiple choice questions, choose one correct answer. For true/false questions, write True or False. For short answers and discussion questions, write complete sentences where possible.

2. Part 1. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why are land resources considered a strategic national asset?

- A. Because they can be replaced easily
- B. Because they support food security, development, and ecosystem stability
- C. Because they are only useful for construction
- D. Because they are unlimited

Your answer: _____

2. Which of the following is one of the main objectives of land resource management?

- A. Increasing land prices only
- B. Preventing and reducing land degradation
- C. Expanding cities without planning
- D. Using land without monitoring

Your answer: _____

3. What does rational and efficient land use mean?

- A. Using any land for any purpose
- B. Allocating land according to its suitability and purpose
- C. Selling land as quickly as possible
- D. Avoiding all land development

Your answer: _____

4. Which of the following is a common land degradation problem in Central Asia?

- A. Glacier expansion
- B. Salinization
- C. Ocean flooding
- D. Volcanic eruption

Your answer: _____

5. Why is land often treated as a public good and common wealth?

- A. Because land use decisions affect society, water, and ecosystems
- B. Because all land belongs to tourists
- C. Because land has no economic value
- D. Because land does not need regulation

Your answer: _____

6. Which level of land resource management directly applies land use in practice?

- A. State level only
- B. International level
- C. Enterprise/Farm or land user level
- D. Media level

Your answer: _____

7. What is Remote Sensing?

- A. Measuring land only by walking on it
- B. Obtaining information without direct physical contact
- C. Drawing maps by hand
- D. A method used only in agriculture

Your answer: _____

8. What is the role of GIS in land management?

- A. To replace all fieldwork permanently
- B. To integrate, analyze, and visualize spatial data
- C. To build roads
- D. To increase land taxes

Your answer: _____

9. Which of the following is an advantage of RS and GIS?

- A. They only work in one village
- B. They provide large-area coverage and regular monitoring
- C. They cannot detect land-use change
- D. They are useful only for weather forecasting

Your answer: _____

10. In the remote sensing process, what is usually the main energy source?

- A. Wind
- B. The Sun
- C. Underground water
- D. Soil nutrients

Your answer: _____

3. Part 2. True / False

11. Land is a limited and irreplaceable resource.

Answer: _____

12. Poor land management can lead to erosion, salinization, and desertification.

Answer: _____

13. Land management is only about using land for agriculture.

Answer: _____

14. Reliable land information is important for planning and decision-making.

Answer: _____

15. RS and GIS make land management more evidence-based and objective.

Answer: _____

4. Part 3. Short Answer Questions

16. Name two important functions of land resources in a region.

17. Why is prevention better than restoration in land management?

18. Mention two major land degradation risks in Central Asia.

19. What kind of information does Remote Sensing collect?

20. Why are monitoring and inventory important in land resource management?

5. Part 4. Discussion Questions

21. Why should land management balance economic development and environmental protection?

22. How can RS and GIS help identify land degradation problems in your region?



23. What land resources are most important in your area, and why?
