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

MICRO-CREDENTIAL

CLIMATE CHANGE FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT IN CENTRAL ASIA

3.- The Carbon Cycle, Land Use and SLM

Quiz

Week 3 – Focused on fluxes, reservoirs and land-use impacts

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1. Which of the following is considered the largest terrestrial carbon reservoir?

a) Atmosphere

b) Vegetation

c) Soil

d) Rivers

2. Which process removes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and stores it in plant biomass?

a) Respiration

b) Decomposition

c) Photosynthesis

d) Combustion

3. In the carbon cycle, a flux refers to:

a) The total amount of carbon stored in a system

b) The movement of carbon between reservoirs

c) The concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere

d) The age of carbon stored in soils

4. Which land-use change generally results in the largest immediate release of carbon to the atmosphere?

a) Reforestation

b) Conservation agriculture

c) Deforestation

d) Agroforestry

5. Soil organic matter contributes to climate regulation because it:

a) Increases atmospheric carbon dioxide

b) Acts as a carbon reservoir

c) Eliminates greenhouse gases

d) Prevents plant growth

6. Which of the following practices is most closely associated with Sustainable Land Management (SLM)?

a) Continuous intensive tillage

b) Removal of all crop residues

c) Conservation agriculture

d) Expansion of bare land

7. What is the main effect of reforestation on the carbon cycle?

a) Increases carbon emissions from soils

b) Reduces carbon storage in vegetation

c) Enhances carbon sequestration

d) Stops respiration processes

8. Carbon stored in forests is mainly found in:

a) Atmospheric gases only

b) Biomass and soils

c) Rivers and lakes only

d) Fossil fuels only

9. How can unsustainable land management affect carbon reservoirs?

a) It increases soil carbon storage indefinitely

b) It has no effect on carbon storage

c) It can reduce soil carbon stocks and increase emissions

d) It completely stops decomposition

10. Why is Sustainable Land Management important for climate change mitigation?

a) It prevents all greenhouse gas emissions

b) It enhances carbon storage while maintaining land productivity

c) It eliminates the need for vegetation

d) It increases land degradation

Answers

1.	C
2.	C
3.	B
4.	C
5.	B
6.	C
7.	C
8.	B
9.	C
10.	B