

## Paris Climate Agreement Quiz Questions and Answers PDF

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**Which city hosted the conference where the Paris Climate Agreement was adopted?**

- New York
- Tokyo
- Paris ✓
- Berlin

The Paris Climate Agreement was adopted during the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This significant event took place in Paris, France, in December 2015.

**Explain the significance of the 1.5 degrees Celsius target in the Paris Climate Agreement.**

The target aims to limit the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, with efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

**What are the expected outcomes of achieving the Paris Agreement goals? (Select all that apply)**

- Reduced global warming ✓
- Increased economic growth
- Enhanced climate resilience ✓
- Improved air quality ✓

Achieving the Paris Agreement goals is expected to lead to a significant reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions, limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, and enhance climate resilience and

| adaptation efforts worldwide.

### What is the primary goal of the Paris Climate Agreement?

- To eliminate all greenhouse gas emissions by 2030
- To limit global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius ✓**
- To increase global temperatures by 1 degree Celsius
- To reduce air pollution by 50%

| The primary goal of the Paris Climate Agreement is to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, with efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. This is aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing adaptive capacities to climate change.

### What mechanisms are established by the Paris Agreement to ensure transparency and accountability? (Select all that apply)

- Nationally Determined Contributions
- Transparency Framework ✓**
- Global Stocktake ✓**
- Emission Trading System

| The Paris Agreement establishes mechanisms such as the Enhanced Transparency Framework, regular reporting and review processes, and a global stocktake to ensure transparency and accountability among participating countries.

### What is the frequency of the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement?

- Every year
- Every two years
- Every five years ✓**
- Every ten years

| The global stocktake under the Paris Agreement occurs every five years, allowing countries to assess their collective progress towards achieving the agreement's long-term goals.

### Which organization is responsible for mobilizing climate finance under the Paris Agreement?

- World Bank
- International Monetary Fund
- Green Climate Fund ✓**

- United Nations Environment Programme

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the primary organization responsible for mobilizing climate finance under the Paris Agreement, aiming to support developing countries in their efforts to combat climate change.

### Which countries are major parties to the Paris Climate Agreement? (Select all that apply)

- United States** ✓
- China** ✓
- Russia
- India** ✓

The major parties to the Paris Climate Agreement include countries such as the United States, China, the European Union, India, and Japan, among others. These nations are significant contributors to global greenhouse gas emissions and play crucial roles in international climate policy.

### How many countries initially signed the Paris Climate Agreement?

- 150
- 175
- 195** ✓
- 200

The Paris Climate Agreement was initially signed by 175 countries on April 22, 2016, during a ceremony at the United Nations in New York. This landmark agreement aims to combat climate change and accelerate actions needed for a sustainable low-carbon future.

### When did the Paris Climate Agreement officially enter into force?

- January 1, 2016
- November 4, 2016** ✓
- December 12, 2015
- April 22, 2016

The Paris Climate Agreement officially entered into force on November 4, 2016, after enough countries ratified it to meet the necessary threshold. This agreement aims to combat climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius.

### How does the Paris Agreement address the issue of loss and damage associated with climate impacts?

**The Paris Agreement addresses loss and damage through Article 8, which acknowledges the need for enhanced understanding, coordination, and support for countries experiencing loss and damage due to climate change impacts.**

**Evaluate the impact of the Paris Climate Agreement on global climate policy since its adoption.**

**The impact of the Paris Climate Agreement on global climate policy has been profound, leading to enhanced commitments from nations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promoting a collaborative approach to tackling climate change.**

**Describe the process and importance of updating Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) every five years.**

**The process of updating NDCs involves countries assessing their current emissions, evaluating the effectiveness of their previous commitments, and setting more ambitious targets based on the latest scientific data and technological advancements. This five-year cycle is important as it encourages nations to increase their climate ambitions, fosters accountability, and promotes international cooperation in addressing climate change.**

**Which of the following are components of the financial commitments under the Paris Agreement? (Select all that apply)**

- \$100 billion annual funding goal ✓**
- Green Climate Fund ✓**
- International Monetary Fund loans
- Private sector investments ✓**

The financial commitments under the Paris Agreement include contributions from developed countries to support climate action in developing nations, as well as the mobilization of funds for mitigation and adaptation efforts.

**What is the term used for the national plans submitted by countries outlining their climate actions?**

- Climate Action Plans
- Nationally Determined Contributions ✓**
- Emission Reduction Strategies
- Global Warming Mitigation Plans

The term used for the national plans submitted by countries outlining their climate actions is 'Nationally Determined Contributions' (NDCs). These contributions are part of the Paris Agreement framework aimed at combating climate change.

**What are the roles of non-state actors in the Paris Climate Agreement? (Select all that apply)**

- Implement national policies
- Participate in climate action ✓**
- Influence international negotiations ✓**
- Fund the Green Climate Fund

Non-state actors play crucial roles in the Paris Climate Agreement by contributing to climate action through advocacy, innovation, and implementation of sustainable practices, as well as holding governments accountable for their commitments.

**In which year was the Paris Climate Agreement adopted?**

- 2010
- 2012
- 2015 ✓**
- 2018

The Paris Climate Agreement was adopted to address climate change and its impacts, aiming to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius. This landmark accord was established during the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) in Paris.

Which of the following are key objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement? (Select all that apply)

- Limit global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius ✓
- Achieve zero emissions by 2025
- EnhANCE adaptation and resilience ✓
- Mobilize \$100 billion annually for climate finance ✓

The key objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement include limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, enhancing adaptive capacity, and promoting sustainable development. Countries are also encouraged to set and achieve nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Discuss the role of the Green Climate Fund in supporting the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement.

The Green Climate Fund provides financial assistance to developing countries to help them mitigate and adapt to climate change, aligning with the objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement to limit global warming and enhance resilience.

What challenges do developing countries face in meeting their commitments under the Paris Climate Agreement?

DevelopING countries struggle with financial constraints, inadequate technology, and the challenge of prioritizing economic growth while addressing climate change, making it difficult to

■ fulfill their commitments under the Paris Climate Agreement.