

GARP SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE RISK (SCR) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. In the context of sustainability, what is meant by 'preserving biodiversity'?**
 - A. Creating new species through genetic engineering
 - B. Maintaining a variety of species in ecosystem
 - C. Limiting species solely for economic gain
 - D. Promoting urban development over nature conservation
- 2. What does environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria refer to?**
 - A. Guidelines for political campaigning
 - B. Standards for a company's operations that investors use to screen potential investments
 - C. Regulations on corporate taxation
 - D. Policies for employee behavior
- 3. In what way can renewable energy sources contribute to climate risk mitigation?**
 - A. They enhance air quality
 - B. They reduce reliance on fossil fuels, decreasing greenhouse gas emissions
 - C. They increase energy prices
 - D. They only provide energy during the day
- 4. What does "environmental stewardship" refer to?**
 - A. The practice of community development
 - B. The responsible management of natural resources to protect ecosystems and promote sustainability
 - C. The economic benefits of natural resources
 - D. The process of industrialization
- 5. Why is the concept of adaptation crucial in climate risk management?**
 - A. It focuses on recovery and ignores proactive measures
 - B. It seeks to minimize damage through proactive adjustments
 - C. It encourages reliance on untested technologies
 - D. It is solely concerned with financial outcomes

- 6. What makes the liability risk of RWE particularly relevant?**
- A. RWE's role in creating energy solutions
 - B. RWE's contribution to overall human emissions
 - C. RWE's charitable contributions to local communities
 - D. RWE's technological advancements in energy
- 7. What aspect of climate change does the case of Lliuya v. RWE primarily address?**
- A. Government regulations on emissions
 - B. Liabilities associated with emissions causing climate impacts
 - C. Public awareness campaigns
 - D. Laws on renewable energy development
- 8. What does CCU stand for in environmental technology?**
- A. Carbon capture, utilization, and storage
 - B. Carbon cycle unit
 - C. Comprehensive climate understanding
 - D. Cooperative carbon utilization
- 9. How do individual actions contribute to climate resilience?**
- A. Through increased fossil fuel consumption
 - B. By fostering collective sustainable practices
 - C. By ignoring climate risks
 - D. Through centralized authority decisions
- 10. What is the Circular Economy model?**
- A. An economic model focused on increasing consumption
 - B. An economic model that focuses on reducing waste and promoting the continual use of resources
 - C. An economic model that relies heavily on fossil fuels
 - D. An economic model prioritizing fast fashion

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In the context of sustainability, what is meant by 'preserving biodiversity'?

- A. Creating new species through genetic engineering
- B. Maintaining a variety of species in ecosystem**
- C. Limiting species solely for economic gain
- D. Promoting urban development over nature conservation

The concept of 'preserving biodiversity' refers to maintaining a variety of species within an ecosystem. Biodiversity encompasses the diversity of life at all levels, including genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity. It is essential for ecosystem resilience, providing vital services such as pollination, water purification, and climate regulation, which are critical for sustaining life on Earth. Maintaining a variety of species allows ecosystems to function optimally and adapt to changes, such as climate change or habitat destruction. Healthy ecosystems with rich biodiversity are more resilient to disturbances and can recover more effectively from environmental stresses. The other options do not align with the principles of preserving biodiversity. Creating new species through genetic engineering does not inherently contribute to biodiversity conservation and can sometimes have unintended consequences on existing ecosystems. Limiting species solely for economic gain compromises biodiversity instead of preserving it, as it focuses on extraction rather than conservation. Promoting urban development over nature conservation disregards the importance of ecosystems and the biodiversity they support, leading to habitat destruction and loss of species.

2. What does environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria refer to?

- A. Guidelines for political campaigning
- B. Standards for a company's operations that investors use to screen potential investments**
- C. Regulations on corporate taxation
- D. Policies for employee behavior

Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria refer to standards that investors apply to evaluate a company's operations as part of their investment screening process. These criteria help assess the sustainability and ethical impact of an investment in a company. The "environmental" aspect looks at a company's impact on the natural environment, including factors like carbon emissions, waste management, and resource consumption. The "social" component examines the company's relationships with stakeholders such as employees, suppliers, customers, and the communities where it operates, considering aspects like labor practices and community engagement. The "governance" part focuses on the internal practices and policies that govern a company, such as board structure, shareholder rights, and compliance with laws. Investors increasingly leverage ESG criteria to identify risks and opportunities that traditional financial analysis may overlook, reflecting growing awareness of the impact of ethical practices on long-term viability and profitability of companies. This approach is integral for those aiming to align their investment strategies with personal or institutional values centered on sustainability and social responsibility. In comparison, other options like guidelines for political campaigning, regulations on corporate taxation, and policies for employee behavior do not encompass the broad and impactful framework that ESG criteria represent in investment evaluations.

3. In what way can renewable energy sources contribute to climate risk mitigation?

- A. They enhance air quality
- B. They reduce reliance on fossil fuels, decreasing greenhouse gas emissions**
- C. They increase energy prices
- D. They only provide energy during the day

Renewable energy sources play a significant role in climate risk mitigation primarily by reducing reliance on fossil fuels, which in turn decreases greenhouse gas emissions. By substituting fossil fuels with renewable options such as solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal energy, the overall carbon footprint associated with energy production can be substantially lowered. This reduction is critical in combating climate change, as greenhouse gases trap heat in the atmosphere and contribute to global warming. Transitioning to renewable energy not only assists in lowering emissions but also supports the creation of a more sustainable energy system. It can enhance energy security by diversifying energy supply sources and reducing vulnerability to fossil fuel price fluctuations. This transition is essential as it aligns with the broader goals of climate resilience and sustainability, helping societies adapt to climate impacts while also promoting environmental health. Other choices present different aspects of renewable energy, but they do not capture the primary mechanism by which these sources contribute to climate risk mitigation as effectively as reducing fossil fuel reliance does.

4. What does "environmental stewardship" refer to?

- A. The practice of community development
- B. The responsible management of natural resources to protect ecosystems and promote sustainability**
- C. The economic benefits of natural resources
- D. The process of industrialization

Environmental stewardship specifically refers to the responsible management of natural resources aimed at protecting ecosystems and promoting sustainability. This concept emphasizes the importance of balancing the needs of human activity with the health of the environment. By practicing environmental stewardship, individuals, communities, and organizations commit to using natural resources wisely, preserving biodiversity, and ensuring that ecosystems can thrive for future generations. This involves practices such as conservation, sustainable resource use, and efforts to mitigate environmental impacts. The emphasis on responsibility highlights that stewardship is not just about using resources but doing so in a way that maintains ecological integrity and supports sustainability goals. This approach aligns with broader environmental initiatives aimed at addressing climate change and conservation efforts, making it pivotal in discussions of sustainability. Other options may address various aspects of societal and economic development but lack the essential focus on the responsible management of natural resources that defines environmental stewardship.

5. Why is the concept of adaptation crucial in climate risk management?

- A. It focuses on recovery and ignores proactive measures
- B. It seeks to minimize damage through proactive adjustments**
- C. It encourages reliance on untested technologies
- D. It is solely concerned with financial outcomes

The concept of adaptation is fundamentally important in climate risk management because it aims to minimize the adverse impacts of climate change by implementing proactive adjustments to systems, behaviors, and strategies. This proactive approach allows individuals, communities, and businesses to adjust to new conditions and reduce their vulnerability to climate-related risks. Adaptation involves identifying potential climate risks and taking actions to mitigate those risks before they lead to significant damage. This can include changes to infrastructure, agricultural practices, water management, and public health systems, all designed to enhance resilience and ensure that people can cope with the variations in climate conditions. By focusing on proactive measures, adaptation not only protects existing assets and resources but also facilitates long-term sustainable practices that can help ensure future resilience in the face of climate change. The other options are not aligned with the core principles of adaptation. Recovery-focused strategies might overlook the need for proactive measures, reliance on untested technologies can lead to unforeseen vulnerabilities, and a narrow focus on financial outcomes disregards the broader societal and environmental implications of climate impacts.

6. What makes the liability risk of RWE particularly relevant?

- A. RWE's role in creating energy solutions
- B. RWE's contribution to overall human emissions**
- C. RWE's charitable contributions to local communities
- D. RWE's technological advancements in energy

RWE's contribution to overall human emissions is particularly relevant to its liability risk because the company's operations, especially in energy generation, can significantly impact climate change. As a major player in the fossil fuel industry, RWE is associated with high levels of greenhouse gas emissions, which directly contribute to global warming and its associated risks. As awareness of climate change grows, companies like RWE face increasing scrutiny and legal liabilities related to their emissions. Liability risk may arise from potential lawsuits from various stakeholders, including governments and communities impacted by climate change, who could hold RWE accountable for their role in contributing to environmental degradation. This concern is compounded by regulatory changes and shifting societal expectations regarding corporate responsibility and sustainability, which place pressure on companies emitting substantial greenhouse gases. Therefore, RWE's emissions not only raise ethical concerns but also present tangible financial risks if the company is found liable for environmental harm resulting from its practices. In contrast, factors such as RWE's role in energy solutions, charitable contributions, or technological advancements may reflect positively on the company, but they do not directly relate to the liability risks associated with its core activities in energy generation and emissions.

7. What aspect of climate change does the case of Lliuya v. RWE primarily address?

- A. Government regulations on emissions
- B. Liabilities associated with emissions causing climate impacts**
- C. Public awareness campaigns
- D. Laws on renewable energy development

The case of Lliuya v. RWE focuses on the concept of liability related to climate change and its impacts. Specifically, it examines how a company can be held accountable for the contributions it makes to emissions that lead to climate-related consequences, such as rising temperatures and increased risk of natural disasters. In this landmark case, a Peruvian farmer is suing a power company in Germany, asserting that its emissions are contributing to climate-induced threats to his home, such as glacial melting and subsequent flooding. This case is significant as it raises critical legal questions about the responsibility of corporations for their role in climate change, particularly in relation to the harm caused to individuals and communities. It represents a broader discourse on how the legal system can address climate impact, emphasizing the importance of holding entities responsible for their environmental footprint. The other options, while related to climate change, do not specifically capture the essence of the Lliuya v. RWE case. For example, government regulations on emissions pertain more to legislative actions rather than direct accountability of companies, while public awareness campaigns and renewable energy laws focus on promoting understanding or alternative energy sources, respectively, rather than legal accountability for existing emissions. Thus, the emphasis on liabilities associated with emissions causing climate impacts truly encaps

8. What does CCU stand for in environmental technology?

- A. Carbon capture, utilization, and storage**
- B. Carbon cycle unit
- C. Comprehensive climate understanding
- D. Cooperative carbon utilization

CCU stands for Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage. This concept refers to a set of technologies designed to capture carbon dioxide emissions from sources like power plants and industrial facilities before they can enter the atmosphere. After capturing the carbon dioxide, it can either be utilized in various industrial processes, such as in the production of chemicals or fuels, or stored safely underground in geological formations for long-term sequestration. This process plays a significant role in mitigating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and is essential for transitioning to a more sustainable economy. The other options do not accurately describe the established technological framework denoted by the acronym CCU. While they may reference relevant environmental concepts, they do not encompass the multifaceted approach of carbon capture, utilization, and storage that is critical for addressing climate challenges.

9. How do individual actions contribute to climate resilience?

- A. Through increased fossil fuel consumption
- B. By fostering collective sustainable practices**
- C. By ignoring climate risks
- D. Through centralized authority decisions

Individual actions contribute to climate resilience significantly by fostering collective sustainable practices. When individuals adopt eco-friendly habits, such as reducing waste, conserving water, using energy-efficient appliances, and supporting sustainable products, these actions cumulatively create a larger impact. This grassroots movement can lead to community-wide initiatives that bolster resilience against climate change by improving infrastructure, promoting biodiversity, and enhancing local food systems. Moreover, when individuals engage with their communities and advocate for environmental stewardship, they inspire others to join in, creating a ripple effect that can push for policy changes and larger systemic adjustments. Collective efforts can lead to improved preparedness for climate-related events, helping societies adapt and recover more effectively in the face of environmental challenges. The synergy generated by individual contributions aligns with the broader goal of building a resilient and sustainable future, demonstrating how personal choices can significantly shape communal outcomes.

10. What is the Circular Economy model?

- A. An economic model focused on increasing consumption
- B. An economic model that focuses on reducing waste and promoting the continual use of resources**
- C. An economic model that relies heavily on fossil fuels
- D. An economic model prioritizing fast fashion

The Circular Economy model is fundamentally designed to minimize waste and promote the continual use and reuse of resources. This approach contrasts with traditional linear economic models, which often emphasize a sequence of "take, make, dispose." In a Circular Economy, resources are kept in use for as long as possible through practices such as recycling, refurbishing, and remanufacturing. This model encourages sustainability by reducing the amount of waste generated and conserving natural resources, ultimately aiming to create a closed-loop system that benefits the environment. This concept is increasingly relevant in discussions around sustainability, as it aims to decouple economic growth from resource consumption. The Circular Economy not only addresses environmental challenges but also opens up opportunities for innovation and economic growth by creating new business models focused on sustainable practices.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://garpscr.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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