



1. The post World War II economic order was based on all but one of the following:
 - a) Bretton Woods
 - b) International Monetary Fund
 - c) COMECON
 - d) The World Bank
 - e) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
2. Indebted countries of the developing world have had, for the most part, to respond to the strictures of the global economic order via:
 - a) Trade barriers
 - b) Protectionism
 - c) Accepting structural adjustment lending
 - d) Nationalization of resources
 - e) Inward development
3. GDP means
 - a) Generic demeaning properties
 - b) Gross domestic product
 - c) Gross dependent prices
 - d) Gradual development process
 - e) None of the Above.
4. Aldo Leopold wrote an important part of modern environmental thought called:
 - a) Lands for Sale
 - b) The Land Ethic
 - c) Fierce Green Fire
 - d) The Golden West
 - e) Beyond the 100th Meridian.
5. A NIMBY is a person who
 - a) Opposes local changes on the land
 - b) Says: Never in my blessed yurt
 - c) Says: Not in my backyard
 - d) Is a whiner
 - e) Is a spoiled brat
6. Environmental Justice is an integral part of environmental science and action. It calls attention to disparities in environmental impacts that can be seen as a consequence of racial difference.
True or False?
7. The Precautionary Principle can be interpreted as:
 - a) Nervous nellys who can't stand up to danger
 - b) An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.
 - c) Better Safe than Sorry
 - d) Demanding that products are safe before they are brought to market.
 - e) Using signals before changing lanes
8. LULUs can include
 - a) Locally über laidback users
 - b) Left underlift lord craters
 - c) Locally undesirable land uses
 - d) Levelling usufruct land uses
 - e) Large underfed lipid usurpers
9. Risk analysis tries to determine the probability that a person (receptor) might come into prolonged contact with a toxic substance. **True or False?**
10. The "free rider" problem is one where members of a group can benefit from the larger group's compliance with regulations while ignoring them themselves. **True or False?**
11. Examples of concentrated interests are (all but one of the following):
 - a) Corporations
 - b) Landowners
 - c) Developers
 - d) Environmentalists
 - e) Military
12. In the "iron triangle" economic development interests have an advantage in obtaining favorable public policy with the Congress and the Executive branches because they
 - a) Represent concentrated interests
 - b) Are often corporations
 - c) Often include labor unions
 - d) Are called "special interests"
 - e) All of the above.



13. "Pluralism" implies the
- a) command of singulars and plurals in language
 - b) use of the royal "we"
 - c) conflicting political interests in elections
 - d) speaking to a large audience
 - e) none of the above.
14. Civil society can be strong or weak depending on the character of government and the resilience of institutions such as a free press.
True or False?
15. Non-profit organizations or corporations can also be philanthropic foundations. Which one is not a non-profit?
- a) The Rockefeller Foundation
 - b) The Red Cross
 - c) The Ford Foundation
 - d) Bank of America
 - e) Santa Monica College
16. Environmental interests are often represented by large non-profits. Which one of the following is not an environmental advocacy organization?
- a) The Sierra Club
 - b) The Environmental Defense Fund
 - c) Natural Resources Defense Council
 - d) World Wildlife Fund
 - e) The Heartland Institute
17. The three factors of production in a capitalist economy are:
- a) Money, guns and lawyers
 - b) Land, labor and capital
 - c) Interest, principal and debt
 - d) Property, wealth and accumulation
 - e) None of the above.
18. The difference between labor and capital in the circuit of production and consumption is that capitalists start out with capital and make commodities which they sell at a profit. Laborers start out with commodities (their own labor power) which they sell for money and use the money to buy commodities. **True or False?**
19. In "Pareto optimality" an efficient allocation of resources is sought so that nobody can be made better off without making someone else worse off. **True or False?**
20. A "carbon offset" is a problem in environmental problem solving because
- a) it goes against the market
 - b) it allows the purchaser to go on polluting
 - c) it fails to stall global warming
 - d) it allows other greenhouse gases to build up
 - e) none of the above.