



1. 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?**
2. Examples of concentrated interests are (all but one of the following):
  - a) Corporations
  - b) Landowners
  - c) Developers
  - d) Environmentalists
  - e) Military
3. 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.
4. “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.
5. 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?**
6. 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
7. 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
8. 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.
9. 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?**
10. 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?**
11. 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.



- 12 John Holdren and Paul Ehrlich came up with this formula on environmental impacts caused by human population and described is thus: I=P.A.T. The A stands for
- Affliction
  - Appropriation
  - Affluence
  - Articulation
  - Applied
- 13 The IPAT formula differs from traditional neo-Malthusian population theories in that ...
- it points to the developed countries as having greater environmental impact
  - it ignores the huge number of poor people
  - it exaggerates the role of technology
  - it makes population a small variable
  - (none of the above).
- 14 Following consumption patterns in the US (using 1990 figures) the global comparisons show that for global consumption to reach US per capita consumption ... (which one is false?)
- The world would have to increase plastic production by 530 million tons
  - World production of aluminum would have to increase 6.3 times
  - Salt production would have to increase to over 860 million tons
  - Industrial sand and gravel would have to increase fourfold.
  - Copper would have to be produced at rates ten times the US consumption.
- 15 Anthropocentrism is built into Abrahamic religions (Christianity, Judaism, Islam) in the concept that
- humans need salvation from the Devil.
  - God gives the earth to humans to dominate nature.
  - humans should be good stewards of nature.
  - humans aren't from here.
  - humans should take it all.
- 16 William McDonough argues that the problem with modern manufacturing is that the separation of "biological nutrients" from "technical assets" is too costly to be practical, thus making proper recycling difficult. **True or False?**
- 17 "Cradle to Cradle" is a concept that... (which one is false?)
- looks at life cycle analysis of all products
  - traces the resource origin of products
  - presses toward a closed loop economy instead of cradle to grave.
  - supports 100% recycling
  - proposes a full-service baby supplies in retail.
- 18 The concept of industrial ecology breaks down the life cycle of aspects of industrial production and scores each so that low scores (0) means that the process is as sustainable as we currently know how. **True or False?**
- 19 According to the model target diagram in industrial ecology, the easiest goals to reach are in disposal and recycling as well as packaging and delivery. **True or False?**
- 20 Two objectives in a deliberate move to a sustainable economy are
- Denuclearization and desalination
  - Dematerialization and decarbonization
  - Deindustrialization and detechification
  - Devolution and simplicity
  - None of the above.
- 21 Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of energy (kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per Gjoules of energy) have been dropping since 1850. **True or False?**
- 22 Energy intensity in the United States (the amount of energy needed to produce a dollar of GDP) has increased since 1950. **True or False?**
- 23 Although the 1990s saw many years of positive economic growth, this decade is also one where the rate of personal savings contracted from 7.5% to approximately 2.5%. **True or False?**
- 24 Consumerism is a problem in the modern world because it defines personal satisfaction of infinite material needs as central to the economy. To challenge this we need to ask "How much is enough?" and "How do I know what I want?" These questions are attributed to Henry David Thoreau, the transcendentalist writer. **True or False?**



- 25 Examples of non-material needs are (which one is not):
- a) Affection
  - b) Justice
  - c) A sense of self-worth
  - d) Social support
  - e) Fine dining.
- 26 Examples of new choices in consumption that are environmentally sustainable include all but one of the following...
- a) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, LEED
  - b) Forest Stewardship Council, FSC, sustainable lumber
  - c) Amazon
  - d) Seafood Watch
  - e) Marine Stewardship Council, MSC, for seafood
- 27 A key definition of sustainable development is that it is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Therefore, it is critically important to understand what we mean by needs. The UN World Commission of Environment and Development emphasizes the needs of advanced industrial societies come first. **True or False?**
- 28 Economic growth is a friend of the economy and an enemy of the environment because (which is not true?)
- a) It is the “rising tide that raises all boats.”
  - b) It delays reckoning with environmental impacts
  - c) It produces the linear economy
  - d) It rewards consumption
  - e) It makes crises something to grow out of.
- 29 Life cycle analysis is different than an on the spot assessment of a product or process in that...
- a) It looks at the whole commodity chain from raw materials to waste.
  - b) It looks at the role of living things in making things
  - c) It ignores waste
  - d) It assumes raw materials can be replaced when depleted
  - e) (none of the above)
- 30 What is B corporation?
- a) A non-profit corporation
  - b) A company based on social capital
  - c) A state-owned company
  - d) A company that has certain standards of social and environmental performance, accountability and transparency.
  - e) A company that cannot achieve “blue chip” value in the stock market.