

1. When did the term Sustainability become more widely used?
 - A. 1970s
 - B. 1980s
 - C. 1990s
 - D. 2000s

2. When did the Brundtland Commission (WCED) publish its report on Sustainable Development?
 - A. 1977
 - B. 1987
 - C. 1997
 - D. 2007

3. When was the Rio Earth Summit?
 - A. 1982
 - B. 1992
 - C. 2002
 - D. 2012

4. Which was one of the first books to create awareness and help launch environmental movements?
 - A. Silent Spring
 - B. The Limits of Growth
 - C. The Crisis of Global Capitalism
 - D. Gaia

5. Which concept did John Elkington coin in his book *Cannibals with Forks* (1997)?
 - A. Sustainable Development
 - B. Societal Triangle
 - C. Dynamic Complexity
 - D. Triple Bottom Line

Quiz questions for Chapter 2

6. What is thermodynamics?
 - A. The study of closed systems
 - B. The dynamics of termites
 - C. The study of energy transformation
 - D. The study of matter

7. Which of these does not constitute ecosystem services?
 - A. Supporting services
 - B. Regulating services
 - C. Cultural services
 - D. Geographical services

8. What are externalities?
 - A. Unpaid benefits or uncompensated costs
 - B. External services
 - C. Outsourced goods
 - D. Marginal costs

9. What is carrying capacity?
 - A. total amount of land, food, water and other resources that are used by a person or an entity
 - B. accounting tool that allows an estimation of resource consumption and waste absorption
 - C. number of organisms a geographic area can support
 - D. equilibrium of ecosystem services

10. What is the difference between strong and weak sustainability?
 - A. Irreversibility
 - B. Substitutability of natural and human-made capital
 - C. Savings investment rule
 - D. Planetary boundaries

Quiz questions for Chapter 3

11. In which decade did environmental legislation become more prevalent?

- A. 1950s
- B. 1960s
- C. 1970s
- D. 1980s

12. What does EQO stand for?

- A. Equality and Quality Objectives
- B. Environmental quality objectives
- C. Equal opportunities
- D. Environmental quality office

13. Which one of these is not a regulatory principle?

- A. The precautionary principle
- B. The precautionary polluter principle
- C. The risk prevention principle
- D. The proximity principle

14. Which tool is mainly used in market-based regulation?

- A. Incentives
- B. Standards
- C. Bans
- D. Technologies

15. Which one of these is not part of environmental impact assessments?

- A. Risk analysis
- B. Natural step
- C. Life cycle analysis
- D. Cost-benefit analysis

Quiz questions for Chapter 4

16. How many phases are there in Dunphy's model of sustainability?
- A. 3
 - B. 4
 - C. 6
 - D. 7
17. Which of these is not part of Laszlo and Zhexembayeva's embedded sustainability approach?
- A. Blue Ocean strategy
 - B. Generic strategies
 - C. Resource-based view
 - D. Disruptive innovation
18. Which of these is a dedicated sustainability strategy framework?
- A. Resource-based view
 - B. Disruptive innovation
 - C. Natural Step
 - D. Blue Ocean
19. Which company did Ray Anderson lead towards mission zero?
- A. IKEA
 - B. Dow Chemicals
 - C. Intel
 - D. Interface
20. Which tensions and decisions do companies need to address? [More than one answer possible]
- A. Growth or no growth
 - B. Transformational or incremental change
 - C. Cost or differentiation
 - D. Stopping the bad or creating the good

Quiz questions for Chapter 5

21. According to the IPCC, what is the likelihood that human activities are driving the warming the world has experienced?
- A. 75%
 - B. 80%
 - C. 90%
 - D. 95%
22. Which of these is not a greenhouse gas?
- A. Ozone
 - B. Methane
 - C. Nitrous Oxide
 - D. Hydrofluorocarbon
23. Which two technologies does geoengineering encompass?
- A. Distributed and centralised power
 - B. Solar radiation management and carbon dioxide removal
 - C. Carbon capture and carbon storage
 - D. Carbon offsetting and carbon trading
24. Which two sectors are the biggest contributors to historical GHG emissions?
- A. Agriculture and manufacturing
 - B. Manufacturing and agriculture
 - C. Transportation and manufacturing
 - D. Industrial and construction
25. What percentage of GHG emissions were just 100 companies responsible for, between 1988 and 2015?
- A. 60%
 - B. 70%
 - C. 80%
 - D. 90%