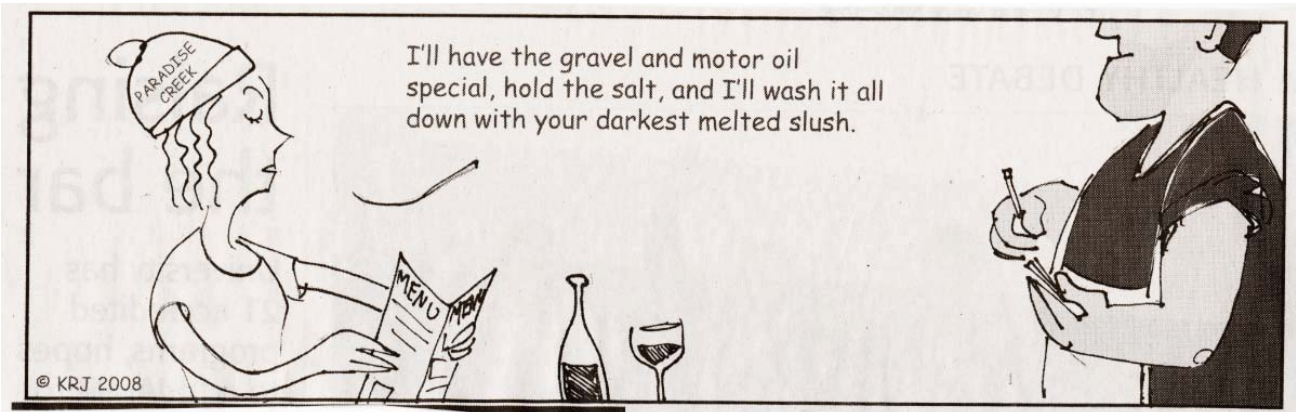


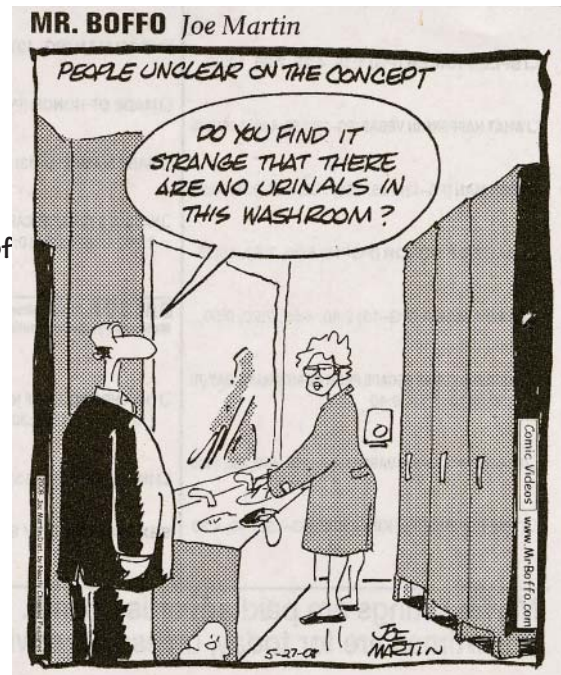
30 Multiple Choice Questions



1. Cross-media pollution of aquifers is caused by
 - A. industrial pollutants
 - B. water extraction wells
 - C. a combination of A and B above
 - D. none of the above
2. Important uses of clean water include
 - A. agriculture
 - B. recreation
 - C. ecological health
 - D. all of the above
3. A water problem that is pertinent to the Western US is
 - A. xeriscaping
 - B. ultra low-flush toilets
 - C. excessive ground water extraction
 - D. all of the above
4. Significant domestic water saving can be accomplished by
 - A. using composting toilets
 - B. recycling grey water for reuse in toilets and on lawns
 - C. capturing stormwater for irrigation use
 - D. all of the above
5. Water conservation features common to both BedZED and the Eden Project include
 - A. xeriscaping
 - B. stormwater collection
 - C. a living machine
 - D. all of the above

6. Stormwater collection for domestic residential potable water use is appropriately done by
- A. a retention pond
 - B. a reservoir
 - C. a cistern with sand and charcoal filters
 - D. all of the above
7. Tertiary treatment of wastewater can be effectively accomplished by
- A. municipal waste water treatment plants
 - B. neighborhood scale living machines
 - C. constructed wetlands
 - D. all of the above
8. The Portland Water Pollution Control Lab is a good exemplar of
- A. neighborhood scale stormwater control
 - B. parking lot run-off control
 - C. rooftop run-off control
 - D. all of the above
9. A project that demonstrates successful integration of stormwater management, gardens, and pedestrian trails is
- A. Moscow's Sweet Avenue Paradise Creek restoration
 - B. Village Homes in Davis, CA
 - C. Seattle's Growing Vine Street project
 - D. all of the above
10. Projects that feature a green roof include
- A. The Eden Project near St. Austell, UK
 - B. Chicago City Hall
 - C. the new Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh, UK
 - D. all of the above
11. Grey water can be treated on-site by
- A. mechanical means
 - B. biological means
 - C. both A and B above
 - D. none of the above
12. Treatment of black water on a small urban site can be accomplished by
- A. a septic system
 - B. a small living machine
 - C. a composting toilet
 - D. all of the above
13. A 1.6 gallon/flush toilet
- A. has been required by code in the US since 1994
 - B. should be able flush a load of at least 250 grams
 - C. both of the above
 - D. none of the above

14. Public bathroom design issues include
- A. ADA compliance
 - B. cultural taboos
 - C. social problems
 - D. all of the above
15. As it travels through agricultural lands to the east of Moscow, Paradise Creek is polluted by
- A. erosion from wheat and lentil fields
 - B. creek bed channelization
 - C. the run-off from the Pullman Highway
 - D. all of the above
16. The Sweet Avenue restoration project of Paradise Creek has improved the creek by
- A. lessening flood hazard
 - B. reducing parking lot run-off pollution
 - C. riparian zone revitalization
 - D. all of the above
17. Methane can be harvested from
- A. compost piles
 - B. municipal landfills
 - C. waste water treatment plants
 - D. all of the above
18. A realistic goal for improved city-wide recycling is
- A. 5 to 15%
 - B. 25 to 35%
 - C. 45 to 65%
 - D. 90 to 100%
19. The sector that makes the largest U.S. contribution to greenhouse gas emissions is
- A. buildings
 - B. transportation
 - C. industry
 - D. agriculture
20. Using the SBSE revision of Malcolm Wells' wilderness-based checklist for design and construction to evaluate a project allows you to
- A. make an objective judgment on its sustainability
 - B. compare site design to building design suitability
 - C. calculate the building's sustainability index
 - D. all of the above



21. When rated using the SBSE/Wells checklist, both the Sun Valley house and London City Hall demonstrate a common problem, which is

- A. ineffective passive design strategies
- B. lack of building and site development integration
- C. too much glazing
- D. all of the above

22. To help mitigate global warming, the most suitable goal for a new building would be to

- A. surpass the current energy code
- B. achieve a LEED platinum rating
- C. attain an SBSE/Wells checklist score that indicates “sustainability”
- D. meet John Tillman Lyle’s ideal of regenerative design

23. According to Mazria’s 2030 Challenge, all new buildings built next year should exceed energy use benchmarks for their building type by

- A. 20%
- B. 30%
- C. 50%
- D. 60%



24. Building design professionals in the Pacific Northwest can get design assistance for energy-efficient, green buildings from

- A. LEED accredited professionals
- B. Betterbricks integrated design labs
- C. BuildingGreen.com
- D. all of the above

25. Alternatives to traditional economic analysis of new building costs take into account

- A. health costs
- B. future scarcities of fuels
- C. ecological and environmental costs
- D. all of the above

26. In the long-term the largest cost savings for a well-designed green building is
- energy savings
 - increased worker productivity
 - increased market value
 - lower first costs
27. Life cycle cost analysis takes into account
- future energy source scarcities
 - social and environmental costs
 - time preference for money
 - all of the above
28. A LEED-experienced integrated design team would be expected to bring in a “Gold” project
- well below the first cost of a similar code-compliant building
 - at or near the first cost of a similar code-compliant building
 - more than 10% above the first cost of a similar code-compliant building
 - none of the above
29. Building performance can be enhanced by
- green building design strategies
 - building commissioning
 - post-occupancy evaluation
 - all of the above
30. Natural ventilation strategies used in decade-old European green architecture projects include
- night-flushing of concrete waveform ceiling modules
 - ventilation through vegetated atrium gardens
 - solar-enhanced stack ventilators
 - all of the above

