

30 Multiple Choice Questions



1. Which phase of the evapotranspiration cycle can contribute to both water purity and pollution?
 - A. evaporation
 - B. precipitation
 - C. percolation
 - D. transpiration
2. In general, the Western US receives
 - A. much more rain than the Eastern US
 - B. a bit more rain than the Eastern US
 - C. a bit less rain than the Eastern US
 - D. much less rain than the Eastern US
3. Which of the following toilets does not exceed code water use requirements?
 - A. waterless urinals
 - B. dual-flush toilets
 - C. low-flush toilets
 - D. all of the above exceed code
4. For the average American household the most water use is for
 - A. toilets
 - B. showers and baths
 - C. lawns and gardens
 - D. plumbing leaks
5. Local jurisdictions may require storm water mitigation for
 - A. water falling on the building
 - B. water falling on the site
 - C. water falling during construction
 - D. all of the above

6. Potable water conservation can be effected by
- installing low-flow fixtures in showers and lavs
 - recycling gray water
 - collecting and treating rainwater
 - all of the above
7. Constructed wetlands can be used to treat black water at
- the building scale
 - the neighborhood scale
 - the city scale
 - all of the above
8. Village Homes in Davis, CA is a great example of neighborhood scale
- black water management
 - gray water management
 - storm water management
 - all of the above
9. The reason that biological treatment of black water is possible is
- black water is toxin-free
 - black water is nutrient-rich
 - black water requires filtration of grit
 - none of the above
10. Sidwell Friends School in Washington, DC is a great example of building scale
- black water management
 - gray water management
 - storm water management
 - all of the above
11. Septic tanks and drain fields are most effective in treating black water in
- rural settings
 - suburban settings
 - urban settings
 - all of the above
12. Pay per pee public toilets can be found in
- London
 - Paris
 - San Francisco
 - all of the above
13. The biggest problem with low-flush toilets is
- inability to flush big loads
 - they simply meet code requirements
 - few design options are available
 - all of the above



14. Paradise Creek watershed
- A. is less than 20 miles long
 - B. includes sixteen tributaries
 - C. is home to six endangered species
 - D. all of the above
15. Paradise Creek restoration projects have included
- A. hydro-electric dams
 - B. wider riparian zones to reduce flooding downstream
 - C. elimination of flows from roads and parking lots
 - D. all of the above
16. The stuff that gets thrown into the US solid waste stream is
- A. mostly recyclable
 - B. mostly compostable
 - C. mostly recyclable or compostable
 - D. mostly unusable in any way



17. Toxic wastes that get into landfills can be mitigated by
- A. bioremediation
 - B. concentrated solar heating
 - C. impermeable barriers protecting aquifers
 - D. all of the above
18. Construction site waste management goals for landfill diversion of over 90%
- A. are unattainable
 - B. are among the criteria for meeting the Living Building Challenge
 - C. are required for LEED certification
 - D. none of the above
19. The sector that has been most effective at reducing carbon emissions through improved energy efficiency is
- A. buildings
 - B. transportation
 - C. industry
 - D. none of the above

20. What score would a sustainable building achieve on the SBSE revision of Malcolm Wells' wilderness-based checklist for design and construction?

- A. a negative score
- B. about zero
- C. a positive score
- D. a perfect score

21. A building that is most likely to be sustainable or better

- A. exceeds building code compliance
- B. achieves LEED Platinum
- C. meets the Living Building Challenge
- D. is restorative (perfect Wells score)

22. Arne Bystrom's Sun Valley House

- A. is an example of restorative design
- B. has redundant passive and active solar heating and cooling systems
- C. incorporates sustainable site design
- D. all of the above

23. Sir Norman Foster's London City Hall (aka GLA Building) has a poor Display Energy Certificate rating because

- A. it uses few recycled materials
- B. it creates no site energy
- C. it has an all glass facade
- D. none of the above

24. The first law efficiency of a device

- A. compares its potential energy to useful energy
- B. cannot exceed 100%
- C. gives an indication of the most effective device for the task at hand
- D. all of the above

25. Life Cycle Costing analysis compares your design proposal to a meets code building for

- A. worker productivity
- B. first costs and operational costs of the building
- C. all externalities
- D. all of the above

26. Embodied energy is the total Btus in

- A. materials manufacture
- B. fuel extraction
- C. materials and fuel delivery
- D. all of the above

27. Studies show that green building's greatest impact is
- A. energy savings
 - B. water savings
 - C. operations and maintenance savings
 - D. worker productivity improvement
28. The Benny Hill project in Montreal shows documented positive benefits from
- A. energy savings to residents
 - B. neighborhood improvements
 - C. city-scale improvements
 - D. all of the above
29. European green architecture is encouraged by
- A. the green party
 - B. European Union regulations
 - C. signing on to the Kyoto Accord
 - D. all of the above
30. ComerzBank in Frankfort features sustainable strategies including
- A. operable windows for ventilation
 - B. daylighted work spaces
 - C. sky gardens for enhancing air quality
 - D. all of the above

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Get ready for Quiz #3!