Chettinad
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Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai.

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

CS8078 – Green Computing

Unit IV - MCQ Bank

1. The value-action gap refers to _____.

   a. the space that occurs when the values (personal and cultural) or attitudes of an individual do not correlate to his or her actions

   b. the space that diminishes when the values (personal and cultural) or attitudes of an individual mirror his or her actions

   c. the opportunity cost of lost value when making decisions

   d. none of the above

Answer: A

2. The primary driver behind many ecological and even societal threats is _____.

   a. out-of-control politicians

   b. human population growth

   c. CO2 emissions

Answer: B

3. Overall, environmentalism advocates _____.

   a. the removal of diesel vehicles from our roads

   b. the preservation, restoration and/or improvement of the natural environment

   c. encouraging local councils to build more cycle lanes as alternative means of transportation

Answer: B

4. People who green wash are _____.

    a. using a form of spin in which green PR or green marketing is deceptively used to promote the perception that an organization's products, aims or policies are environmentally friendly

    b. using a form of spin in which the colour green is used in all marketing communications activity to promote the perception that an organization's products, aims or policies are environmentally friendly

    c. using green PR or green marketing to guarantee that an organization's products, aims or policies are environmentally friendly

Answer: A

5. Anti-consumerism is _____.

    a. a hate-crime against those wishing to indulge in retail therapy

    b. an international treaty designed to continue with (and in some cases bring back) a ban on Sunday trading

    c. a socio-political ideology that is opposed to consumerism, the continual buying and consuming of material possessions

Answer: C

6. The ecological footprint measures _____.

    a. how much of the planet Earth we have uncovered

    b. human demand on nature, i.e., the quantity of nature it takes to support people or an economy

    c. the biologically productive area needed to provide for everything a family uses

Answer: B

6. Which is TRUE about hyper-consumption?

    a. It is the consumption of goods for non-functional purposes and the associated significant pressure to consume those goods exerted by the modern, capitalist society, as those goods shape one's identity.

    b. It is the official name for what is colloquially known as Black Friday.

    c. Hypermarkets first instigated the notion of hyper-consumption.

Answer: A

7. Which is TRUE?

    a. Ecological modernization is a school of thought in the social sciences that argues that the economy benefits from moves towards environmentalism.

    b. Ecological modernization is a school of thought in which ecologists argue for cleaner air and thus less air pollution.

    c. Ecological modernization is a school of thought in engineering that argues that the societal benefits of cleaner fuel are greater than the cost of introducing such modernization.

    d. None of the above

Answer: A

8. Which one of the following characteristics is widely regarded as being an important aspect of sustainable development?

    a. Inter-generational equity

    b. Increasing consumption expenditure

    c. Intra-generational inequity

    d. Increased levels of saving

Answer: A

9. A "green transport plan" is:

a. An environmentally acceptable travel plan devised by a local authority for its area

b. An internationally agreed strategy for reducing the impact of international transport activity on the global environment.

c. A plan devised by a company or organisation to reduce the environmental impact of the transport demands generated by itself and its employees

d. The UK government's plan for a sustainable transport sector

Answer: C

10. Food, space, disease, natural disasters, climate, competition and predation are examples of what?

a. Capacity Factors

b. Limiting Factors

c. Predation Factors

d. Sustainable Factors

Answer: C

11. Sustainable Development focuses on more use of:

a. Renewable resources

b. Abiotic resources

c. Agricultural resources

d. Natural resources

Answer: A

12. Which of the following perspectives takes the strongest stance in support of sustainability?

a. Communalist

b. Free market

c. Deep ecology

d. Cornucopian

 e. Accommodating

Answer: C

13. Social, economic and ecological equity is the necessary condition for achieving

a. Social development

b. Economic development

c. Sustainable development

d. Ecological development

Answer: D

14. As per the Basel Conversation 'waste' include all substances that

a. have no longer any use for people

b. are either discarded or intented to be discarded

c. are need to be disposed

d. All of the above

Answer: D

15. The sum of all emissions of carbon dioxide which were included by an entity's activities in a given timeframe is called

a. Carbon Footprint

b. Carbon Intensity

c. Carbon Sinks

d. None of the above

Answer: A

16.'Carbon Intensity' denotes which of the following

a. the amount of greenhouse gas emissions produced to support human activities

b. the linkage of carbon footprint with economic growth and implies growth with equity

c. certified emission reductions

d. none of the above

Answer: B

17. 'Adaptation' and 'Migration' are associated with

a. Water Pollution

b. Global warming

c. Sustainable Forest Management

d. none of the above

Answer: B

18. Carbon Dioxide Equivalent is

a. The emission of a gas, by weight, multiplied by its 'global warming potential'

b. How much globa;l warming, a greenhouse gas may cause, using carbon dioxide as the base unit

c. Both a and B

d. none of the above

Answer: C

19. Consider the following statement and find out the incorrect one

a. MITIGATION tackles the cause of climate change

b. ADAPTATION seeks to tacle the impacts of climate change

c. sustainable development refers to non-declining human wellbeing over time

d. India had ratified the London convention dealing with prevention of marine pollution by dumping wastes

Answer: D

20. Greenhouse gases are those that absorb and emit infrared radiation. Examples include

a. Nitrogen

b. Ozone

c. Argon

d. None of the above

Answer: B

21. Depletion of the ozone layer is damaging to human health. Negative effects include

a. Skin cancers

b. Osteoporosis

c. Dyspepsia

d. None of the above

Answer: A

22. _____ is an organism used to gauge the quality of an ecosystem.

a. Decomposers

b. Predator

c. Bio-remediator

d. Bioindicator

Answer: D

23. _____ is a waste disposal method where solid organic wastes are converted to the residue and gaseous products through combustion.

a. Incarnation

b. Incineration

c. Incarceration

d. Incubation

Answer: B

24. This factor contributes to the carbon cycle

a. fossil fuel combustion

b. respiration

c. photosynthesis

d. all of these

Answer: D

25. The source of carbon to plants in the carbon cycle is

a. fossil fuels

b. carbonate rocks

c. atmospheric carbon dioxide

d. all of the above

Answer: C

26. The role of bacteria in the carbon cycle is

a. Breakdown of organic compounds

b. Chemosynthesis

c. Photosynthesis

d. Assimilation of nitrogen compounds

Answer: D

27. Most of the global warming is due to the perturbation of which of these cycles?

a. Global nitrogen cycle

b. Global carbon cycle

c. Global water cycle

d. All of these cycles equally contribute

Answer: B

28. This carbon isotope is radioactive and very rare

a. Carbon – 11

b. Carbon – 12

c. Carbon – 13

d. Carbon – 14

Answer: D

29. By this method, the majority of carbon moves from the lithosphere to the atmosphere

a. erosion

b. deposition

c. weathering

d. fossil fuel burning

Answer: B

30. These entities sequester most carbon from the atmosphere

a. Plants

b. Archaea

c. Bacteria

d. Insects

Answer: A