Quiz #2 - LEED Green Associate

LCCG Section 2: Sustainable Thinking

1. Which of these types of systems is more sustainable?
2. Open System
3. Closed System
4. Positive System
5. Negative System
6. What are the three major concepts integral to green building and sustainability? [Choose three]
7. Systems thinking
8. Leverage Points
9. Life-cycle Approach
10. Integrative processes
11. What type of feedback loop enables a system to self-correct and stay within a particular range of function or performance and helps to keep the system stable?
12. Open Feedback Loop
13. Closed Feedback Loop
14. Positive Feedback Loop
15. Negative Feedback Loop
16. Which of these is an example of a positive feedback loop? [Choose two]
17. Population Growth
18. Hunting License
19. Energy meter
20. Thermostat
21. Climate Change
22. What is the definition of heat island effect?
23. The resistance of hardscapes, such as light, reflective pavement and buildings to sunlight.
24. The reflection of heat by hardscapes, such as dark, reflective pavement and buildings, and its absorption to surrounding areas.
25. The absorption of heat by hardscapes, such as dark, nonreflective pavement and buildings, and its radiation to surrounding areas.
26. The emission of heat from sidewalks, patios, park lots, and roofs at night.
27. Which of these best describes a positive feedback loop?
28. A system in which materials are constantly brought in from the outside, used in the system, and then released outside the system in a form of waste.
29. A signal for a system to stop changing when a response is no longer needed.
30. Self-reinforcing loops in which a stimulus causes an effect and the loop produces more of that effect.
31. A system that exchanges minimal materials and elements with its surroundings; systems are linked with one another to make the best use of byproducts.
32. Which of these is an example of a leverage point? [Choose three]
33. Rules
34. Corporation
35. Self-Organization
36. Goals
37. In a green building project, which of these should the project team consider as the most important to the design decision when selecting materials to meet the project’s sustainability goals?
38. First Cost
39. Lowest Price
40. Embodied Energy
41. Availability
42. What is the definition of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)?
43. Looking at all stages of a project, product or service, adding the dimension of longevity to whole systems thinking.
44. An analysis of the environmental aspects and potential impacts associated with a product, process, or service.
45. A process of costing that looks at both purchase and operating costs as well as relative savings over the life of the building or product.
46. A formal review process of the design of a project based on its intended function in order to identify potential alternatives that reduce costs and improve performance.
47. A project installed Photovoltaic (PV) panels on a building’s roof to offset the buildings electricity use. The initial coast for the PV panels and installation was $20,000. The design engineer estimated an annual energy cost savings for the project of $2500 and an annual savings for electricity of $1500. The project received a lump sum $5000 tax rebate for installing the PV system. How many years will it take for the system to achieve a simple payback for the project?
48. 6 years
49. 8 years
50. 10 years
51. 12 years
52. Designers working to achieve a project’s green building goals should work using what type of building process?
53. Integrated
54. Cohabitation
55. Isolation
56. Co-Located
57. What are the phases that comprise an integrative process? [Choose three]
58. Discovery
59. Design and Construction
60. Measurement and Verification
61. Occupancy, operations, and performance feedback
62. What is a benefit of a landscape architect using native and adaptive plants for the projects landscape design? [Choose two]
63. Reduces water consumption
64. Reduces greenhouse gas emissions
65. Provides habitat for local fauna
66. Saves energy
67. Which of these design decisions has a major effect on reducing energy demand for a building?
68. Window Selection
69. Building Orientation
70. Site Selection
71. Climate
72. The integrative process requires more time and collaboration during which of these phases than conventional practices? [Choose two]
73. Conceptual
74. Design
75. Construction
76. Commissioning
77. Which of these are benefits of composting? [Choose two]
78. Reduces waste hauling costs
79. Provides habitat for local fauna
80. Improves the quality of the soil
81. Reduces GHG emissions related to trash hauling
82. Which of these best describes suburban growth that typically requires additional roads and resources, such as; energy, water, sewage systems, and materials to support that growth?
83. Neighborhood Development
84. Decay
85. Urban Renewal
86. Sprawl
87. If a project team is unfamiliar with a green building technology and the owner would like for them to implement it what should they do?
88. Scrap the design and tell the owner it can’t be done
89. Use a traditional approach in place of the green strategy in order to save the owner money
90. Hire a green building expert to help them with the design and implementation of the green strategy
91. Call the LEED hotline and ask for help
92. Actions taken by a project team during which of these phases are essential to achieving a project’s environmental goals cost-effectively?
93. Discovery
94. Design and Construction
95. Measurement and Verification
96. Occupancy, operations, and performance feedback
97. The Integrative process Design and Construction phase is also known conventionally as?
98. Pre-schematic design
99. Schematic Design
100. Construction Document (CD)
101. Design-Bid-Build