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Subject Name & Code : Green Technologies (OECE605C) Exam Name : Q2

1. Leed rate of building in jaipur [A]

A) gold B) red C) silver D) blue

2. Leed rate of Olymoia Technology park [B]

A) Platinam B) gold C) silver D) blue

3. Leed rate of ITC green center Gurgaon [A]

A) Platinam B) gold C) silver D) blue

4. Which of the following is an example of an energy-efficient building envelope? [D]

A) Single-pane windows B) Thin insulation C) Air leaks around doors and windows D) Double-glazed windows with low-e coating.

5. Leed rate of Rajiv Gandhi international air port HYD [C]

A) Platinam B) red C) silver D) blue

6. Leed rate of suzlon energy limite [A]

A) Platinam B) red C) Green Building Operation & Maintenance D) blue

7. What is the purpose of using energy-efficient appliances for heating and air-conditioning in buildings? [B]

A) To increase operational energy use B) To reduce operational energy use. C) To increase embodied energy use D) To reduce embodied energy use

8. Which of the following is a characteristic of zero ozone depleting potential (ODP) materials? [C]

A) They deplete the ozone layer B) They have a high ozone depleting potential C) They do not deplete the ozone layer. D) They have a low ozone depleting potential

9. Which renewable energy sources can be used for energy harvesting in buildings? [A]

A) Wind and solar energy. B) Geothermal and hydroelectric energy C) Biomass and nuclear energy D) Coal and natural gas

10. What is the benefit of energy metering and monitoring in buildings? [B]

A) It increases energy consumption B) It reduces energy consumption. C) It has no impact on energy consumption D) It increases embodied energy use

11. Which of the following is an example of an energy-efficient building material? [B]

A) High VOC paint B) Low VOC paint. C) PVC flooring D) Aluminum windows

12. What is the concept of life cycle energy in buildings? [C]

A) Energy used in operating the building B) Energy used in manufacturing building materials C) Total energy consumed over the life of the building. D) Energy used in disposing of building materials

13. What is the concept of embodied energy in building constructions? [B]

A) Energy used in operating the buildin B) Energy used in manufacturing and transporting building materials. C) Energy generated from renewable sources D) Energy used in lighting and appliances

14. Which of the following is a method to reduce operational energy in buildings? [A]

A) Using energy-efficient appliances for heating and air-conditioning. B) Increasing the use of non-renewable energy sources C) Using materials with high ozone-depleting potential D) Ignoring energy metering and monitoring

15. What does the term "net zero buildings" refer to? [A]

A) Buildings that produce as much energy as they consume. B) Buildings that have no energy efficiency measures in place C) Buildings that are completely off the grid D) Buildings that have high operational energy use

16. Which is India's first green building? [A]

A) Hyderabad B) Vijayawad C) Turupathi D) Bomboai

17. what is SHGC [A]

A) Solar heat coefficent of glass B) Salar heat coefficent of grass C) Solar hot coefficent of glass D) Single-pane glass.

18. What is the concept of operational energy in buildings? [C]

A) Energy used in manufacturing building materials
B) Energy used in transporting building materials
C) Energy used in operating the building.
D) Energy used in disposing of building materials

19. Which of the following is NOT a method to reduce operational energy in buildings? [C]

A) Using energy-efficient lighting technologies
B) Using energy-efficient appliances
C) Increasing air leaks in the building envelope.
D) Using energy-efficient heating and air-conditioning systems

20. What is the purpose of using efficient lighting technologies in buildings? [B]

A) To increase energy consumption
B) To reduce energy consumption.
C) To increase embodied energy use
D) To reduce embodied energy use

21. Which of the following is an example of an energy-efficient material for building construction? [B]

A) High VOC paint
B) Low VOC paint
C) PVC flooring
D) Aluminum windows

22. What is the purpose of using efficient lighting technologies in buildings [B]

A) To increase energy consumption
B) To reduce energy consumption.
C) To increase embodied energy use
D) To reduce embodied energy use

23. Which of the following is NOT a component of an energy-efficient building envelope? [D]

A) Insulation
B) Windows
C) Air leaks
D) Single-pane glass.

24. What is the purpose of using energy-efficient lighting technologies in buildings? [B]

A) To increase energy consumption
B) To reduce energy consumption.
C) To increase embodied energy use
D) To reduce embodied energy use

25. Which of the following is an example of an energy-efficient appliance for heating in buildings? [B]

A) Gas furnace with low efficiency
B) Electric heater with high efficiency.
C) Oil furnace with low efficiency
D) Coal stove with high efficiencY

26. What is the concept of net zero energy buildings? [C]

A) Buildings that consume more energy than they produce
B) Buildings that consume less energy than they produce
C) Buildings that consume the same amount of energy that they produce.
D) Buildings that do not produce any energy

27. Which of the following is a benefit of using energy-efficient appliances in buildings? [D]

A) Increased energy consumption
B) Decreased energy consumption
C) Increased operational energy use
D) Decreased operational energy use.

28. What is the environmental impact of buildings with high operational energy use? [B]

A) They have a positive environmental impact
B) They have a negative environmental impact.
C) They have no environmental impact
D) They have a neutral environmental impact

29. Which of the following is NOT a method to reduce operational energy use in buildings? [B]

A) Using energy-efficient appliances
B) Increasing air leaks in the building envelope.
C) Using energy-efficient lighting
D) Using renewable energy sources

30. When the first green building is astablished in India [A]

A) 2003
B) 2004
C) 2002
D) 2001

31. How does daylighting contribute to indoor environmental quality? [C]

A) By reducing natural light
B) By increasing reliance on artificial lighting
C) By providing natural light and reducing energy use.
D) By increasing energy consumption

32. What is the purpose of air ventilation in buildings? [C]

A) To reduce indoor air quality
B) To increase energy consumption
C) To improve indoor air quality and occupant comfort.
D) To decrease occupant comfort

33. Which of the following is a benefit of using exhaust systems in buildings? [C]

A) Decreased indoor air quality
B) Increased energy consumption
C) Improved indoor air quality by removing pollutants.
D) Reduced occupant comfort

34. How do low VOC paints contribute to indoor environmental quality? [B]

A) By increasing indoor air pollution
B) By reducing indoor air pollution.
C) By increasing energy consumption
D) By reducing occupant comfort

35. Which of the following is a benefit of using materials and adhesives with low VOC emissions? [B]

A) Increased indoor air pollution
B) Reduced indoor air pollution.
C) Increased energy consumption
D) Reduced occupant comfort

36. How do building acoustics contribute to occupant comfort? [B]

A) By increasing noise levels
B) By reducing noise levels and improving sound quality.
C) By increasing energy consumption
D) By reducing indoor air quality

37. What is the purpose of the National Building Code (NBC) in relation to green buildings? [C]

A) To increase energy consumption B) To reduce indoor air quality C) To establish minimum requirements for the design and construction of buildings to ensure the safety and health of occupants. D) To decrease occupant comfort

38. What is the purpose of the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)? [C]

A) To increase energy consumption B) To reduce indoor air quality C) To establish minimum energy performance standards for buildings. D) To decrease occupant comfort

39. Which organization publishes the ASHRAE standards related to indoor environmental quality? [C]

A) American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) B) American Institute of Architects (AIA) C) American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE). D) American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

40. What does the term UPC stand for in relation to green buildings? [C]

A) Universal Plumbing Code B) United Plumbing Code C) Uniform Plumbing Code. D) Unified Plumbing Code

41. Which of the following is a method to reduce embodied energy in building materials? [B]

A) Using materials with high embodied energy B) Using materials with low embodied energy. C) Using materials with high transportation costs D) Using materials with high maintenance requirements

42. How does the use of local building materials contribute to reducing embodied energy? [B]

A) By increasing transportation distances B) By reducing transportation distances. C) By using materials with high embodied energy D) By using materials with low recycled content

43. Which of the following is an example of a natural and renewable building material? [C]

A) Steel B) Concrete C) Bamboo. D) Aluminum

44. How does the use of natural and renewable materials contribute to reducing embodied energy? [B]

A) By increasing energy-intensive manufacturing processes B) By reducing the need for fossil fuels. C) By using materials with high embodied energy D) By using materials with low recycled content

45. Which of the following is an example of a material with recycled content? [A]

A) Blended cements. B) Pozzolana cements C) Fly ash bricks D) Vitrified tiles

46. How does the use of materials with recycled content contribute to reducing embodied energy? [B]

A) By increasing the need for new materials B) By reducing the demand for virgin materials. C) By using materials with high embodied energy D) By using materials with low recycled content

47. What is the primary benefit of using natural and renewable building materials? [B]

A) Increased embodied energy B) Reduced environmental impact. C) Increased maintenance requirements D) Improved indoor air quality

48. Which of the following is a benefit of using materials with recycled content? [B]

A) Increased demand for virgin materials B) Reduced need for new materials. C) ncreased transportation costs D) Reduced durability

49. How does the use of local building materials impact the economy? [B]

A) Increases unemployment B) Decreases transportation costs. C) Increases reliance on imported materials D) Decreases local business opportunities

50. What is the concept of embodied energy in building materials? [C]

A) Energy consumed during the operation of a building B) Total energy consumed from extraction to disposal of building materials C) Energy consumed in extracting, processing, and transporting building materials. D) Energy required to demolish a building

51. What is one of the key considerations in site selection for green technology projects? [C]

A) Proximity to shopping malls B) Maximum air pollution C) Criteria for sustainable transportation D) Distance from industrial zones

52. In the context of site planning, what does the term "urban heat island effect" refer to? [A]

A) Increased greenery in urban areas B) A phenomenon where urban areas are warmer than their rural surroundings C) Reduction in air pollution D) High-rise buildings in city centers

53. What is the importance of soil erosion control in site planning for green technology projects [C]

A) To accelerate erosion for better soil quality B) To promote sediment runoff C) To minimize soil loss and protect ecosystems D) To create unstable foundations for buildings

54. How does proper orientation of building facades contribute to green technology goals? [C]

A) Maximizes energy consumption B) Minimizes natural light exposure C) Maximizes comfort and energy efficiency D) Promotes excessive air conditioning usage

55. What is a crucial factor in preserving landscape during site development for green technology projects [C]

A) Clearing all vegetation for a clean slate
B) Maximizing concrete surfaces
C) Minimizing disturbance to existing vegetation and land features
D) Encouraging deforestation for development

56. In site selection, what does the term "brownfield" typically refer to [B]

A) An area with rich greenery and vegetation
B) A previously developed site with potential environmental contamination
C) A greenfield site with no development history
D) A site with abundant brown-colored soil

57. What is an essential criterion for sustainable site selection in green technology projects [B]

A) High levels of light pollution
B) Proximity to natural reserves
C) Minimum consideration for water conservation
D) Close proximity to heavy industrial zones

58. How can green roofs contribute to site planning for sustainable development [B]

A) By increasing urban heat island effects
B) By promoting excessive water runoff
C) By providing insulation and reducing energy consumption
D) By encouraging deforestation

59. What role does water conservation play in site planning for green technology projects? [C]

A) Maximize water consumption for landscaping
B) Ignore water usage considerations
C) Minimize water usage and promote conservation
D) Encourage water wastage to support local water economies

60. What is the primary purpose of conducting a feasibility study during site selection for green technology [B]

A) To ignore environmental impacts
B) To evaluate the potential for sustainable practices
C) To promote deforestation
D) To maximize pollution levels

61. How can site planning contribute to minimizing the ecological footprint of a development [C]

A) By maximizing land disturbance
B) By promoting monoculture
C) By minimizing environmental impact and preserving biodiversity
D) By accelerating soil erosion

62. What is the significance of considering wind patterns in site planning for green technology [B]

A) To increase air pollution
B) To enhance natural ventilation and reduce energy consumption
C) To promote heat islands
D) To ignore renewable energy potential

63. Why is it important to incorporate green space in site planning for urban areas [C]

A) To accelerate urbanization
B) To minimize recreational spaces
C) To improve air quality and provide recreational areas
D) To increase concrete surfaces

64. How does a site's proximity to public transportation impact sustainable site planning [B]

A) It encourages private car usage
B) It promotes sustainable transportation options
C) It has no impact on sustainability
D) It increases air pollution

65. What is the purpose of considering the topography of a site in green technology site planning [C]

A) To ignore natural features
B) To promote land flattening
C) To enhance energy efficiency and minimize soil disturbance
D) To increase erosion

66. How can proper site selection contribute to energy efficiency in buildings [C]

A) By maximizing energy consumption
B) By ignoring solar orientation
C) By optimizing building placement for natural heating and cooling
D) By promoting inefficient energy systems

67. What is a critical factor in selecting green technology sites to minimize the impact on local ecosystems [C]

A) Ignoring wildlife habitats
B) Prioritizing large-scale development
C) Minimizing disturbance to natural ecosystems and habitats
D) Encouraging deforestation

68. Why is it important to conduct a site analysis before beginning a green technology [C]

A) To overlook environmental considerations
B) To accelerate construction timelines
C) To understand the site's natural features and potential impacts
D) To ignore local communities' concerns

69. How does incorporating passive solar design principles contribute to green building practices [C]

A) By promoting excessive energy use
B) By maximizing heat loss
C) By optimizing natural sunlight for heating and lighting
D) By encouraging reliance on artificial lighting

70. What is the role of native plantings in green site planning and landscaping [C]

A) To increase water usage
B) To promote invasive species
C) To support local ecosystems, conserve water, and reduce maintenance needs
D) To encourage deforestation

71. : How does the concept of "mixed-use development" align with sustainable site planning principles [C]

A) It encourages single-use zoning
B) It promotes large-scale industrial development
C) It integrates diverse functions within a development to reduce the need for transportation
D) It accelerates urban sprawl

72. What role does green infrastructure play in site planning for sustainable development [C]

A) To maximize impervious surfaces B) To ignore stormwater management C) To incorporate natural elements for water management and habitat preservation D) To promote excessive water runoff

73. In green site planning, what is the purpose of a permeable pavement system [C]

A) To increase surface runoff B) To maximize pollution levels C) To reduce stormwater runoff and promote groundwater recharge D) To encourage water wastage

74. How does the consideration of microclimates contribute to effective site planning for green technology [C]

A) By ignoring local climate variations B) By maximizing energy consumption C) By optimizing building placement for natural heating and cooling D) By promoting uniform temperature throughout the site

75. What is the significance of conducting a soil analysis in site planning for green technology [C]

A) To promote soil erosion B) To maximize land disturbance C) To understand soil composition and potential impacts on vegetation D) To encourage deforestation

76. How does the concept of "site connectivity" contribute to sustainable site planning [C]

A) By promoting isolated development B) By maximizing impervious surfaces C) By enhancing pedestrian and bicycle connectivity D) By encouraging extensive parking lots

77. Why is it important to consider the long-term maintenance of green features in site planning [C]

A)) To promote short-term aesthetics over sustainability B) To encourage deforestation for maintenance purposes C) To minimize ongoing costs and environmental impact D) To neglect the ecological impact of maintenance activities

78. How does the integration of water-efficient landscaping contribute to sustainable site planning [C]

A) By promoting excessive water usage B) By minimizing green spaces C) By conserving water and reducing irrigation needs D) By encouraging water wastage

79. What is the role of Geographic Information System (GIS) in site planning for green technology [D]

A) To ignore spatial data and analysis B) To promote excessive resource consumption C) To analyze and visualize spatial data for informed decision-making D) To accelerate construction without considering site characteristics

80. How does the concept of "transit-oriented development" contribute to sustainable site planning [D]

A) By promoting automobile-dependent communities B) By minimizing public transportation options C) By encouraging development far from transportation hubs D) By promoting mixed-use development near public transit to reduce car dependence

81. What is the purpose of utilizing green technology in stormwater management during site planning [C]

A) To encourage water pollution
B) To ignore runoff considerations
C) To minimize stormwater runoff and improve water quality
D) To maximize impervious surfaces

82. How does the consideration of natural habitat preservation contribute to green site planning [C]

A) By encouraging habitat destruction
B) By maximizing land disturbance
C) By minimizing disturbance to natural habitats and supporting biodiversity
D) By promoting deforestation

83. What is the role of green buffers in site planning for sustainable development [B]

A) To increase air pollution
B) To minimize noise pollution
C) To promote deforestation
D) To ignore landscape preservation

84. How does the consideration of cultural heritage contribute to green site planning [C]

A) By ignoring local cultural values
B) By promoting cultural insensitivity
C) By integrating cultural considerations for sustainable and respectful development
D) By accelerating cultural erosion

85. Why is it important to engage with local communities during the site planning process for green technology [C]

A) To ignore local perspectives and concerns
B) To promote top-down decision-making
C) To ensure community buy-in, understanding, and address local needs
D) To discourage community involvement

86. What is the primary objective of rainwater harvesting on roofs [D]

A) Increase stormwater runoff
B) Maximize water consumption
C) Minimize soil erosion
D) Collect and store rainwater for later use

87. What is the purpose of non-roof rainwater harvesting methods [C]

A) Increase evaporation rates
B) Contribute to urban heat islands
C) Capture rainwater from surfaces other than roofs
D) Ignore water conservation efforts

88. How does reducing landscape water demand contribute to water conservation [B]

A) By promoting excessive irrigation
B) By minimizing outdoor water usage
C) By increasing water wastage in landscaping
D) By encouraging the use of water-intensive plants

89. What role do proper irrigation systems play in reducing water demand in landscaping [B]

A) Increase water consumption B) Minimize water wastage C) Ignore plant water needs D) Promote over-irrigation

90. How can water-efficient plumbing systems contribute to overall water conservation [C]

A) By promoting water wastage B) By maximizing water use in households C) By minimizing water consumption through efficient fixtures D) By encouraging leaky plumbing systems

91. What is the primary purpose of water metering in a household or commercial setting [C]

A) To encourage water wastage B) To promote excessive water consumption C) To measure and monitor water usage for conservation efforts D) To discourage water conservation practices

92. How does wastewater treatment contribute to water conservation [C]

A) By promoting untreated wastewater discharge B) By encouraging pollution of water bodies C) By treating and reusing water for various purposes D) By accelerating water pollution

93. What is the purpose of water recycling systems in the context of water conservation [C]

A) To increase water pollution B) To promote wasteful water practices C) To treat and reuse water for non-potable purposes D) To ignore the concept of water reuse

94. How does rainwater harvesting from roofs contribute to energy conservation [B]

A) By promoting energy-intensive water extraction B) By minimizing the need for energy in water supply systems C) By accelerating energy consumption in households D) By increasing reliance on non-renewable energy sources

95. What is the significance of incorporating green roofs in water conservation efforts [C]

A) To maximize stormwater runoff B) To minimize water absorption C) To reduce the demand on municipal water supplies D) To encourage water wastage

96. How does drip irrigation contribute to water efficiency in landscaping [C]

A) By promoting over-irrigation B) By increasing water runoff C) By delivering water directly to plant roots with minimal waste D) By encouraging waterlogged soil conditions

97. What is the purpose of a greywater recycling system in water conservation [C]

A) To discharge untreated greywater into water bodies B) To promote wasteful water practices C) To treat and reuse greywater for non-potable purposes D) To ignore greywater management

98. How does the concept of "xeriscaping" contribute to water-efficient landscaping [C]

A) By promoting water-intensive plants B) By encouraging frequent irrigation C) By designing landscapes with low-water-use plants and efficient irrigation D) By accelerating soil erosion

99. What is the primary benefit of using dual-flush toilets in water-efficient plumbing systems [B]

A) Maximize water usage B) Minimize water wastage C) Increase water consumption D) Promote inefficient flushing

100. How does a rain sensor contribute to water conservation in irrigation systems [B]

A) By promoting continuous irrigation during rainfall B) By minimizing water wastage by turning off irrigation during rainfall C) By encouraging over-irrigation D) By accelerating soil erosion

101. Sustainable building means that [C]

A) Green building B) Environmental building C) Both A and B D) local building

102. Which of the following is not the purpose of a green building? [D]

A) To reduce use of water B) To minimize damage of the environment C) Re-use of waste materials D) none of the above mentioned

103. Where is India's first green building located? [D]

A) ITC Green Centre, Gurgaon B) suzlon earth, pune C) Wipro Technologies, Gurgaon D) CII – Sohrabji Green Business Centre, Hyderabad

104. Which of the following green rating systems are currently working in India? [C]

A) LEED B) GRIHA C) Both A and B D) IGBC

105. LEED means___ [C]

A) Leadership in Energy and Efficiency Design B) Leadership in Energy and Efficiency Document C) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design D) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Document

106. LEED gives rating in form [B]

A) 1 star, 2 star, 3 star, 4 star, 5 star B) Platinum, Gold, Silver C) Both A and B D) brong ,copper

107. green buildings are healthier and more pleasant due to [D]

A) lower absenteeism B) higher productivity C) higher testing scores D) all the above mentioned

108. Green building means [C]

A) the environment into account during design B) construction C) A&B D) none of the above mentioned

109. Green buildings aim [D]

A) for harmony with the local environment B) they benefit from it C) protect and respect it D) all the above mentioned

110. In general, green buildings are [D]

A) high-quality spaces B) high recycled content materials C) durable and nontoxic D) all the above mentioned

111. The principle of zero energy building to…… and on fossil fuels so that net energy consumption will be zero. [B]

A) increase carbon emission and reduce dependence B) reduce carbon emission and reduce dependence C) reduce carbon emission and increase dependence D) increasecarbon emission and increase dependence

112. .NZEB: A is ……. [C]

A) a site renewable net energy building B) an off-site purchased renewable net zero energy building C) footprint renewable net zero energy building D) all the above mentioned

113. ……. is building with zero net energy consumption. [A]

A) zero energy building B) Natural energy building C) Conventional energy building D) none of the above mentioned

114. .India's first net zero building is……. [B]

A) Maharashtra paryavaran Bhawan B) Indira paryavaran Bhawan C) Gujura paryavaran Bhawan D) all the above mentioned

115. A zero building produces……. energy to meet its own annual energy consumption requirement [B]

A) Solar energy B) Renewable energy C) Non-Renewable energy D) Net zero energy

116. A green building is a structure that environmentally responsible and resource efficient throughout its life cycle is called as ……. [B]

A) Zero energy building B) Green building C) Maas housing D) Precast housing

117. When number of houses is constructed to suit the requirement of population of an area or country, then it is termed as ……. [D]

A) Green building B) Prefabricated housing C) Pre-engineered building D) Maas housing

118. The building which are engineered at a factory and assembled at site are termed as …… [A]

A) Pre-engineered building B) Conventional steel building C) Prefabricatedbuilding D) Precastbuilding

119. Which one of the following is component of Pre-engineered building [B]

A) Hollow core slabs B) Sandwich panels and primary frame C) Partition walls D) Foundation with precast concrete piles

120. Which one of the following is not the type of Prefabricated home [C]

A) Modular home B) Manufactured homes C) Maas housing D) Mobile homes

121. The warranty period of Pre-engineered building is ……. Years. [A]

A) 20 B) 30 C) 50 D) 10

122. The newly developed solar paints can absorb water vapour and split it to generate …….making it one of the cleanest source energy. [C]

A) Carbon B) Oxygen C) Hydrogen D) Nitrogen

123. Which one of the following is the advantage of Pre-engineered building [D]

A) Rusting B) High insulation cost C) Unattractive appearance D) Quality control

124. The computer control sequential layering of material to create three dimensional shapes is called……. Printing [B]

A) 2D B) 3D C) Effective printing D) Building printing

125. . …… is Road printer can lay 400 yard of road per day. [B]

A) Grasshoppe B) The tiger stone C) Christopher 207 D) Alvonac 3D

126. Measured performance areas of a Green Building could include which of these? [D]

A) Energy Use B) Operating Costs C) Water Use D) all the above mentioned

127. When designing a green building to address environmental, financial, and occupant satisfaction issues what type of approach to sustainable design should the team use? [B]

A) Linear Integrated C. Isolated D. Collaborative B) Integrated C) Isolated D) Collaborative

128. The green building process can be applied to which of these? Interiors [D]

A) Buildings B) Sites C) Interiors D) all the above mentioned

129. The extraction, manufacturing, and transporting of building materials can contribute significantly to which of these environmental impacts? [A]

A) Greenhouse Gas Emissions B) Global Warming C) Climate Change D) Land Erosion

130. Green building pursues solutions that represent a healthy and dynamic balance between which of these areas? [D]

A) Environmental B) Economic C) Social D) all the above mentioned

131. The triple bottom line concept incorporates a long-term view for assessing potential effects and best practices for what resources? [D]

A) Planet B) Profit C) People D) all the above mentioned

132. The green building process and LEED rating systems first focused on environmental metrics but the list is expanding to encourage indicators in which of these other areas? [A]

A) Social justice B) Site selection C) Public transportation D) World Hunger

133. Studies conducted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), found that people in the United States spend, on average, what percentage of their time indoors? [D]

A) 0.25 B) 0.5 C) 0.75 D) 0.9

134. Which of these strategies describes the main principles of passive building design? [D]

A) Capturing wind and rain for natural cooling B) Storing renewable energy to use for lighting, heating, and cooling C) Capturing sunlight and stormwater for natural lighting and irrigation D) Capturing sunlight and wind for natural lighting, heating, and cooling

135. Buildings and land-use are responsible for contributing to climate change due to which of these environmental impacts? [B]

A) Global Gas Emissions B) Greenhouse Gas Emissions C) Carbon Emissions D) Carbon Offsets

136. Which of these alternatives to single vehicle driving could help to significantly reduce carbon emissions from transportation? [D]

A) Public transportation B) Walking C) Bicycling D) all the above mentioned

137. When selecting a location for a new green building which of these factors should the design team consider? [D]

A) Climate B) Existing roads and transit C) Cultural history and traditions D) all the above mentioned

138. The cumulative effect of conventional building practices has profound implications for human health, the environment and the economy. What term is often used to refer to the concept of sustainability and sustainable design? [B]

A) Triple Crown B) Triple Bottom Line C) Triple Top Line D) Triple Economic Line

139. Which of these activities contributes to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change? [D]

A) Using electricity to heat and cool buildings B) Driving to work in automobiles C) Landfills D) all the above mentioned

140. Which of these statements best defines building commissioning? [C]

A) Systematic improvements in the performance of a building and its energy systems B) A system used to measure energy consumption associated with buildings C) Verification after construction that the structure and its systems and subsystems meet project requirements as intended and designed D) A rating that indicates the efficiency of air filters in the buildings mechanical system

141. Which of these should be considered by the design team when addressing the social context of a project? [D]

A) Climate B) Roads and transit availability C) Precipitation D) Cultural history and traditions

142. What does it mean for a project to be net-zero energy? [C]

A) The project uses no grid source energy B) The project uses only energy that they produce on site C) The project uses no more energy from the grid than they generate on site D) The project spends no money on grid source energy

143. Which of these strategies could help a project to achieve a goal for net-zero waste? [D]

A) Recycling B) Reusing C) Composting D) all the above mentioned

144. Which of these describe the green building process? [D]

A) Interdisciplinary B) Iterative C) Collaborative D) all the above mentioned

145. The USGBC provides rating systems for what types of buildings? [D]

A) Neighborhoods B) Offices C) Schools D) all the above mentioned

146. Sustainability means [C]

A) Building Green B) Planting trees C) Conducting any human activity such that Resources are not permanently depleted affecting the lives of future generation D) Improving Infrastructure

147. Sustainable buildings will help reduce [D]

A) 12% of potable water consumption B) The 3 billion tons of raw material used each year in construction. C) 30 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions produced by buildings each year in the United States D) All of the above mentioned

148. Which is the term for an evaluation of a product's environmental impact over the entire time of its use? [C]

A) Sustainability B) Durability C) Life-cycle assessment D) Chain-of-custody

149. Green building practices include [D]

A) Only energy efficiency. B) Only recycled materials C) Only Environmental Protection D) All of the above mentioned

150. LEED means [B]

A) Leadership in Ecological and Environmental Design B) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design C) Leadership in Efficiency and Environmental Design D) Leadership in Efficiency and Ecological Design.

151. LEED deals with Sustainable Aspects of [B]

A) Agriculture B) Buildings C) Chemical Industry D) Motor Vehicles

152. LEED is a? [C]

A) Building Design Code B) Building Marketing Tool C) Rating System for Sustainability in Buildings D) Building Safety Code

153. What does a LEED rating reflect? [B]

A) The cost of a building B) . How green a building is C) The carbon footprint of a building's occupants D) The location of a building

154. LEED Rating system is [D]

A) Mandatory Requirement B) Legal required by Municipalities C) Voluntary Consensus based system D) All of the above mentioned

155. LEED Rating system is Developed and Administered by [A]

A) United States Green Building council a Not for profit Organization B) United States Government C) A Green Building Company D) None of the above mentioned

156. LEED has different rating system addressing specific sectors of Building development Industry- Which of the Sectors in building development is addressed by LEED Separately [D]

A) Green Building Design & Construction B) Green Interior Design & construction C) Green Building Operation & Maintenance D) All of the above mentioned

157. Which one of the following is not an Benefit of LEED [B]

A) Reduced Wast B) Improved Indoor Environmental Quality C) Greater Employee Comfort/Productivity D) Improved Seismic Strength for Building Structure

158. The number of possible points with the 2 009 LEED Rating system is [B]

A) 100 B) 110 C) 10 D) 5

159. Sustainable Sites Credits section of LEED Addresses [D]

A) Building HardScape B) Building Landscape C) Exterior of the Building D) All of the above mentioned

160. What is NOT addressed by the Materials and Resource Section of LEED [B]

A) Material Selection Waste Disposal c. Waste Reduction d. Water Efficiency B) Waste Disposal C) Waste Reduction D) Water Efficiency