



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 101

MODULE CODE: BSSD101

Total Marks: 100

Time: 2hrs

Date: 17/01 /2022

Question 1

Answer True or False e.g., 1.40 True

[30]

- 1.1 The economic pillar is often made to be the strongest.
- 1.2 To ensure economic development and sustainability, we need to look at issues such as fair trade.
- 1.3 To ensure economic development and sustainability, we need to look at issues such as debt eradication.
- 1.4 To ensure economic development and sustainability, we need to look at issues such as eating habits.
- 1.5 Traditional hazards are related to lack of hygiene and insufficient development.
- 1.6 They include lack of access to safe drinking water.
- 1.7 Traditional hazards include inadequate basic sanitation.
- 1.8 Traditional hazards are related to lack of proper planning.
- 1.9 Traditional hazards are related to food contamination.
- 1.10 Traditional hazards include inadequate solid waste disposal.
- 1.11 Social dimension encompasses health and eradication of diseases.
- 1.12 Education is not part of the social dimension.
- 1.13 Climate change is a natural phenomenon.

1.14 Loss of biodiversity is the cause of human activities.

1.15 Environmental dimension include pollution and soil erosion.

Question 2

Choose the correct answer e.g. 2.17. Z

[30]

2.1 The concept of Sustainable Development was put forward by the, Bruntland Commission report,

a.2000

b.1980

c.1987

d. 1999

e. 2005

2.2 As an effort to link the issues of economic development and.....

a. environmental stability

b. social engagements

c. international trends

d. national concerns

e. local plans

2.3 This report provided a definition of sustainable development as:

a. development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

b. development that integrates the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

c. development that meets the needs of the present generation and the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

d. development initiatives that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

e. development plans that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

2.4 Although the definition may be vague, the concept of sustainable development aims to maintain

a. economic advancement and progress while protecting the long-term value of the environment.

- b. Economic advancement while protecting the long-term value of the environment.
- c. Economic advancement and social issues while protecting the long-term value of the environment.
- d. Environmental advancement and progress while protecting the long-term value of the environment.
- e. Economic, environmental, and social progress while protecting the long-term value of the environment.

2.5 Definition of sustainable development concerns the

- a. substitutability of capital
- b. Social issues
- c. Environmental concerns
- d. Natural environment
- e. Man-made problems

2.6 There primary goals of sustainable development are

- a. To balance the depletion of natural resources when creating new developments.
- b. To minimize the depletion of natural resources when creating new developments.
- c. To integrate environmental issues when dealing with the natural resources.
- d. To plan with all stakeholders on natural resources when creating new developments.
- e. To use non-renewable resources with caution.

2.7 The other primary goals of sustainable development are

- a. To plan development that can be maintained and sustained without causing further harm to the environment.
- b. To plan development initiatives that can be maintained and sustained without causing further harm to the environment.
- c. To reduce development plans that can harm the environment.
- d. To create development that can be maintained without causing further harm to the environment.
- e. To create development that can be maintained and sustained without causing further harm to the environment.

2.8 The other primary goals of sustainable development are

- a. To provide development for retrofitting existing developments to make them into environmentally friendly facilities and projects
- b. To promote existing developments to make them into environmentally friendly facilities and projects
- c. To plan for developments that are sustainable.
- d. To make initiatives that are acceptable.
- e. To provide methods for retrofitting existing developments to make them into environmentally friendly facilities and projects

2.9 Sustainable Development when is equitable consists of

- a. Social
- b. Environmental sustainability
- c. Economic and environmental
- d. Social and economic sustainability
- e. Equitable and bearable

2.10 Sustainable Development when is bearable consists of

- a. environmentally sustainable
- b. social and environmental sustainability
- c. economic and social
- d. bearable and equitable
- e. social

2.11 Sustainable Development when is viable consists of

- a. economic issues balance
- b. economic and environmental sustainability
- c. social and economic sustainability
- d. social and environmental sustainability
- e. economic and equitable

2.12 The carrying capacity of an ecosystem is the size of the

- a. population or community that can be supported indefinitely upon the available resources and services of that ecosystem.
- b. Measurement that can be supported by the ecosystem.
- c. Species that can be supported indefinitely upon the available resources and services of that ecosystem.
- d. Variety of species that can be supported indefinitely upon the available resources and services of that ecosystem.
- e. services of that ecosystem can support.

2.13. Living within the limits of an ecosystem depends on the following factors:

- a. the amount of resources available in the ecosystem;
- b. the availability of necessary resources in the ecosystem.

- c. the non-renewable resource in the ecosystem.
- d. the lifesaving resources
- e. the capability of the ecosystem.

2.14 Living within the limits of an ecosystem depends on the following factors:

- a. the size of the population or community.
- b. the size of the land required.
- c. The type of fauna and flora habitat
- d. The habitat resources
- e. All the above

2.15 Living within the limits of an ecosystem depends on the following factors:

- a. the amount of resources each individual within the community is consuming.
- b. the resources each individual species requirements within the community are consuming.
- c. the food and water animals consume.
- d. the kind of resources each individual within the community is consuming.
- e. All the above

Question 3

Match the following statements, terms and words e.g 3.40 .Z

[40]

3.1 The concept of carrying capacity is closely related to the idea of	A. money and material goods
3.2 The term "capital" is most commonly used to refer to	B. capital
3.3 The theory and practice of assessing, correcting, controlling, and preventing	C. environmental factors that can adversely affect the health of present and future generations.
3.4 <i>Environmental health comprises of those aspects of human health, including quality of life, ...</i>	D. Routine inspections
3.5 Assessing and prevention refers to....	<i>E. are determined by physical, chemical, biological, social, and psychosocial factors in the environment.</i>

3.6 In the context of sustainability, communities have several different types of capital that need to be considered ...	F. community capital.
3.7 these types of capital are referred to as ..	G. natural, human, social, and built capital.
3. 8 All four types of capital are necessary for..	H. communities to function
3.9 All four types of capital need to be....	I. managed by a community.
3.10 All four types of capital need to be cared for,	J. nurtured and improved over time.
3.11 A community that is degrading or destroying the ecosystem on which it depends is using up its community capital and is living ...	K. human
3.12 Carrying capacity is much harder to measure for,.....	L. unsustainably.
3.13 A community that allows its children to be poorly educated, undernourished, and poorly housed is eroding ..	M. social capital.
3.14 A community that allows the quality of its social interactions to decline through lack of trust, respect, and tolerance is eroding its..	N. built capital
3.15 A community that allows its buildings, roads, parks, power facilities, water facilities, and waste processing capability to decay is eroding its....	O. its human capital.
3.16 a community that is creating built capital without considering the future maintenance of that capital is setting itself up for eventual....	P. decay
3.17 Resources ...	Q. How we use them
3.18 Production...	R. What we have
3.19 life style ...	S. What we make
3.20 system capable of flourishing without hindering the capacity of the other component.....	T. sustainable development