MCQs Managing for Sustainability

1. The acronym CSR stands for
   a. Corporate Search and Rescue
   b. Corporate Social Responsibility
   c. Corporate Sensitive Reliability
   d. Corporate Social Reality

2. All those who are affected by or can affect the operations of the organisation are known as:
   a. Owners
   b. interested parties
   c. stakeholders
   d. stockholders

3. The stakeholder view of social responsibility states that organisations must respond to the needs of
   a. employees and customers
   b. shareholders and owners
   c. all interested parties
   d. all those who might sue the organisation

4. A firm is said to have good corporate social performance when:
   a. stockholders invest in socially responsible causes
   b. charitable deductions are automatically deducted from pay without the consent of employees
   c. the company has not been convicted of ethical violations for five consecutive years
   d. stakeholders are satisfied with its level of social responsibility

5. A socially responsible mutual fund will only purchase stocks in companies that
   a. have a no-smoking policy in place
   b. have a culturally diverse management team
   c. hire some job candidates who are HIV positive
   d. have good social performance.

6. A whistle blower is an employee who
   a. exposes organisational wrongdoing
   b. complains a lot to company management
   c. engages in un-ethical behavior
   d. referees disputes with other employees

7. Which one of the following approaches to creating an ethical and socially responsible workplace is likely to be the most powerful?
   a. Passing out buttons with the statement "Just Say No to Bad Ethics"
   b. Placing posters about ethics throughout the organisation
   c. Top management acting as models of the right behavior
   d. Including a statement about ethics and social responsibility in the employee handbook

8. A recommended way of minimising unethical behaviour is for employees to
   a. write anonymous notes to ethical violators
   b. immediately report all suspicious behaviour to top management
   c. spend part of their vacation preparing a personal philosophy of ethics
   d. confront fellow employees about ethical deviations

9. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) consists of which four kinds of responsibilities
   a. Economic, ethical, societal, and altruistic
   b. Economic, legal, ethical, and altruistic
   c. Fiscal, legal, societal, and philanthropic
d. Economic, legal, ethical, and philanthropic

10. Which of the items listed is NOT a product of a "favourable corporate reputation"?
   a. Charge more for its products and services
   b. Attract, hire and keep higher quality applicants/employees
   c. Enhance their access to better capital markets
   d. Ignore the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act

11. Typical Codes of Conduct cover conduct described below. In the aftermath of Bhopal, the chemical industry wishing to demonstrate responsible corporate citizenship has added which additional behaviours set out below
   a. Legal compliance
   b. Continuous improvement, communication with external stakeholders and training of suppliers on the standards
   c. Pollution prevention
   d. Safe handling of chemicals from manufacture through disposal

12. Why, according to stakeholder theory, is it in companies' best interests to pay attention to their stakeholders?
   a. If firms only act in their own self-interest employees may feel exploited
   b. If firms only act in their own self-interest government might put more regulation on them
   c. If firms only act in their own self-interest customers might not like the image that the company portray
   d. If firms only act in their own self-interest and inflict harm on stakeholders then society might withdraw its support

13. What is triple bottom line?
   a. An accounting tool that looks at the impact on people, planet and profits
   b. A management strategy which states all the attention should be on profits
   c. An accounting tool that looks at cost, profit and loss
   d. A management strategy which focuses on corporate social responsibility

14. Why do alternative organisations run differently from conventional shareholder led approach?
   a. They do not have shareholders
   b. They are run in non-hierarchical ways which aim to provide a positive impact on society rather than to make profit
   c. They prioritise corporate social responsibility.
   d. They aim to give money to charities and good causes

15. Which of the following would most effectively act as the primary objective of a business organisation?
   a. To procure resources
   b. To make a profit
   c. To communicate with shareholders
   d. To mediate between the organisation and the environment

16. Which of the following does the term Corporate Social Responsibility relate to?
   a. Ethical conduct
   b. Human rights and employee relations
   c. All of the above
   d. None of the above

17. Who are organisational stakeholders?
   a. Customers
   b. Community
c. Providers of finance
d. All of the above

18. The human activity, among the following, which causes maximum environmental pollution having regional and global impacts, is:
   a. Urbanization
   b. Industrialisation
   c. Agriculture
   d. Mining

19. The ____________ dimension of social responsibility refers to a business’s societal contribution of time, money, and other resources.
   a. Ethical
   b. Philanthropic
   c. Volunteerism
   d. Strategic

20. Stakeholders are considered more important to an organisation when:
   a. they can make use of their power on the organisation
   b. they do not emphasise the urgency of their issues
   c. their issues are not legitimate
   d. they can express themselves articulately

21. Better access to certain markets, differentiation of products, arid the sale of pollution-control technology are ways in which better environmental performance can:
   a. increase revenue
   b. increase costs
   c. decrease revenue
   d. decrease costs

22. Atmospheric issues include all of the following except:
   a. acid rain
   b. global warming
   c. air pollution
   d. water quantity

23. In an __ organisation, decision making is delegated as far down the chain of command as possible.
   a. Decentralized
   b. Creative
   c. flexible
   d. centralized

24. __ refers to a strategic process involving stakeholder assessment to create long-term relationships with customers, while maintaining, supporting, and enhancing the natural environment.
   a. Eco-strategy
   b. Green marketing
   c. Superfund reauthorization
   d. Recycle and reprocess management
25. Sustainable development will not aim at:
   a. Social economic development which opttrruse the economic and societal benefits available in the present, without spoiling the likely potential for similar benefits in the future.
   b. Reasonable and equitably distributed level of economic well-being that can be perpetuated continually.
   c. Development that meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
   d. Maximising the present day benefits through increased resource consumption.

26. Which of the following statements in relation to sustainable development is not true?
   a. Sustainable development is defined as the development that meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of our future generations to meet their own needs.
   b. Sustainability has the main objective of purely focussing on the natural environment.
   c. Sustainable development of various countries and the entire world is the only solution left with mankind to survive for a longer period on Earth.
   d. Sustainable development not only considers the protection of the environment but also the maintenance of economic viability as well as the social and ethical considerations.

27. The term sustainability refers to ________
   a. Maintaining resource use at current or higher levels
   b. Keeping the natural environment and human society in a happy, healthy and functional state
   c. Holding or increasing the current quality of human life
   d. Always focusing on fulfilling short-term needs
   e. Opposing change from current policies

28. Social sustainability refers to what?
   a. The concept of the enterprise supporting jobs and delivering income to communities in the long term
   b. Stewardship of resources and managing and conserving the environment
   c. The concept of the enterprise supporting jobs and delivering income to communities in the short term
   d. Sharing benefits fairly and equitably and respecting the quality of life of communities and of human rights

29. The Brundtland definition comprises of which three parts?
   a. Development, Needs and Future Responsibility
   b. Development, Issues and Future Generations
   c. Development, Needs and Future Generations
   d. Growth, Needs and Future Generations

30. What is the most commonly cited definition for, and accepted thinking about sustainable development?
   a. Brundtland World on Committee Environment and Sustainable Development
   b. Bruntland World Committee on Environment and Development
   c. Brundtland World Commission on Environment and Sustainable Development
   d. Brundtland World Commission on Environment and Development

31. 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
32. 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
33. 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
34. Sustainable Development focuses on more use of:
   a. Renewable resources
   b. Abiotic resources
   c. Agricultural resources
   d. Natural resources
35. 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
36. Social, economic and ecological equity is the necessary condition for achieving
   a. Social development
   b. Economic development
   c. Sustainable development
   d. Ecological development
37. 'Meeting the needs of the present compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own need' is
   a. Brundtland
   b. Mahatma Gandhi
   c. Maathai
   d. Sunnderlal Bahugana
38. The idea of sustainable development was conceived in early
   a. 1950
   b. 1960
   c. 1970
   d. 1980
39. The definition of sustainable development was expressed during the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987, chaired by
   a. Gro Harlem Brundtland
   b. Murray Bookchin
   c. Rees and WackernackeJ
   d. John Elkington
40. Which of the following statement is correct?
Renewable resources should provide a sustainable yield (the rate of harvest should not exceed the rate of regeneration).
(b) For non-renewable resources there should be equivalent development of renewable substitutes.
(c) Waste generation should exceed the assimilative capacity of the environment

a. (a) and (c)
b. (b) and (c)
c. (a) and (b)
d. None

41. Dematerialisation is being encouraged through the ideas of industrial ecology ___and
   a. Ecodesign
   b. Ecolabelling
   c. Both (a) and (b)
   d. None of the above

42. The ecological footprint is an ___ tool for ecological resources
   a. Accounting
   b. Management
   c. Decision making
   d. Financial

43. Eco-tracking tools need to be available which
   a. Do not allow you to trace environmental footprint
   b. Avoids data collection
   c. Set-up an environmental management system
   d. Help in decision making

44. A sustainability report is the key platform for communicating ___ and impacts whether positive or negative
   a. Sustainability performance
   b. Management decisions
   c. Financial analysis
   d. Information

45. Adverse social impacts could be in the form of________
   a. Loss of land
   b. loss of structures
   c. Loss of livelihood
   d. All of the above

46. Who uses the Triple Bottom Line?
   a. Businesses
   b. Non-profit organisations
   c. Government entities
   d. All of the above

47. Under which ISO Standard the Guidance on Social Responsibility was recognized?
   a. ISO 26000
   b. ISO 27000
   c. ISO 22000
   d. ISO 14000
48. Carbon footprints is used to determine the amount of offsets necessary by a business to sell their product as ___ but is not used to determine carbon liability
   a. Carbon neutral
   b. Carbon dating
   c. Carbon cutting
   d. Carbon rating

49. Production, transformation and use of energy are the major problems of:
   a. Industrial activity
   b. Sustainable development
   c. Global warming
   d. Acid rain

50. A chemical industry is not a cause of
   a. Air pollution
   b. Noise pollution
   c. Water pollution
   d. Nuclear pollution

51. Electronic waste is the adverse effect of
   a. Industry
   b. Agriculture
   c. Housing
   d. Mining

52. Extraction of mineral and metal from the earth is:
   a. Agriculture
   b. Transportation
   c. Mining
   d. Sustainable development

53. Underground and opencast is a method of
   a. Agriculture
   b. Mining
   c. Housing
   d. Transportation

54. This is an effect of transportation
   a. Air emission
   b. Material consumption
   c. Solid waste generation
   d. Acid mine drainage

55. In EIA hearing is made within
   a. 5 days
   b. 10 days
   c. 20 days
   d. 30 days

56. What process may explain the decline in the number of tons of fish caught?
   a. Bioremediation
   b. Deforestation
   c. Extinction
57. 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

58. Which is not a benefit of maintaining sustainable forest ecosystems?
   a. Empty space on which to build homes
   b. Habitat for thousands of species
   c. Reduction of erosion in watersheds
   d. Regulation

59. In a kelp forest ecosystem, which species is a keystone species?
   a. Kelp
   b. Otter
   c. Fish
   d. Rock

60. The top three ecological footprints in the world are
   1. USA
   2. Ireland
   3. New Zealand
   4. Australia
   5. Canada
   6. Denmark
   a. 1, 2, 3
   b. 2, 4, 6
   c. 3, 5, 6
   d. 1, 2, 6

Answers

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