

# California State University, Long Beach

## Sustainability Literacy Assessment

### Section 1: Demographics

1. I am a...
  - a. Undergraduate
  - b. Undergraduate Transfer
  - c. Graduate student
- 2a. (If they answer 1a-b) What is your Major?
- 2b. (if they answer 1c) What is the name of your Masters program?
3. How many academic years have you *completed* as a CSULB student?
  - a. Fall 2023 is my first semester
  - b. 1 year or less
  - c. 2 years
  - d. 3 years
  - e. 4 years
  - f. 5 or more years
4. Name of professor who asked you complete this survey
5. Course Name/Number

### Section 2: Sustainability Literacy

5. Are you familiar with the concept of sustainability?
  - a. Yes
  - B. No
6. Which of the following dimensions is NOT included in the most widely used concept of sustainability?
  - a. Society
  - b. Technology
  - c. Environment
  - d. Economy

e. I don't know

7. Which of the following is the United Nations' definition of "sustainable development"?

a. Ensuring that people continue to buy more goods and use more resources, indefinitely

b. Setting aside resources for preservation, never to be used

c. Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

d. Only using recycled materials for production

e. I don't know

8. What is the difference between weather and climate?

a. Climate is the day-to-day state of the atmosphere and weather is the long-term pattern of climate in a particular area

b. Climate is the long-term pattern of weather in a particular area and weather is the day-to-day state of the atmosphere

c. There is no difference between climate and weather, they both describe what is occurring in the atmosphere during a specific period of time

c. Climate is only used when talking about climate change, while weather is used to describe day-to-day changes in temperature and precipitation

d. I don't know

9. What do most scientists think is causing the current trend of warming global temperatures?

a. Holes in the ozone layer allow more solar radiation to reach Earth.

b. Warm air from the increased number of cars on the road.

c. An increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

d. The temperature and intensity of the Sun

e. The carbon cycle breaking down, and heat related by natural chemical breakdown.

f. I don't know

10. Which of the following statements about greenhouse gasses is true?

a. Greenhouse gases allow solar radiation to escape from the Earth's atmosphere.

b. Greenhouse gases help cool the Earth.

c. Greenhouse gases trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere

d. Carbon dioxide is the most potent greenhouse gas.

e. I do not know

11. 80% of the United States' greenhouse gas emissions result from which of the following?

a. Agriculture

b. Energy and fuel consumption

c. Industrial processes

d. Landfills

e. Air travel

f. I don't know

12. Which of the following statements about the relationship between environmental issues and socioeconomic issues is true?

a. Poorer people are disproportionately impacted by climate change because they are more likely to live in areas threatened by water scarcity, vector-borne disease and potential damage from storms and floods.

b. Wealthier people are disproportionately impacted by climate change because they are more likely to own properties and business that can be negatively influenced by water scarcity, vector-borne disease, and potential damage from storms and floods.

c. People of all socioeconomic classes are equally impacted by climate change, but for different reasons.

d. Environmental issues and socioeconomic issues are unrelated.

e. I do not know

13. Which of the following is NOT one of the principles of Zero Waste?

a. Reducing consumption of resources is preferable to recycling

b. Recycling is the most important solution for managing waste

c. Systems and processes should be modeled after nature, which does not produce waste

d. Materials should not be buried in landfills or burned, even to produce energy

e. I don't know

14. Which of the following is a contributor to scarcity of fresh water globally (check all that apply)

- a) Climate change
- b) Natural disasters such as droughts and floods
- c) Industrial pollution of waterways
- d) Increased demand for water from a growing population
- e) I don't know

**Match the term to the definition:**

**Climate Justice - A**

Climate Change **Mitigation - B**

Climate Change **Adaptation - C**

**Environmental Justice - D**

**Environmental Racism - E**

**Intersectional Environmentalism - F**

A - a concept that addresses the just division, fair sharing, and equitable distribution of the burdens of climate change as well as the responsibilities to address climate change

B – taking actions to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases or remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere as a way to slow or stop climate change.

C – taking steps to alter our behavior, systems, infrastructure and policies to protect communities, economies, and the environment from the impacts of climate change.

D - the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies

E – intentionally locating polluting and toxic facilities and waste in communities populated by people of color, Indigenous People, immigrants, and low-income people.

F – an inclusive movement that seeks to protect people and the planet and identify the ways in which injustices happening to marginalized communities and the Earth are interconnected.