Name: _____

This is an open-book and notes quiz.

1. **TRUE or FALSE**: In the book 'Why We Disagree about Climate Change', author Mike Hulme has argued, "one of the reasons we disagree about climate change is because we evaluate risks exactly in the same way, across all cultures and ideological backgrounds".

   False

2. The Mayrhofer and Gupta article (2016) discusses 'the science and politics of co-benefits in climate policy. Which of the following statements reflects their perspective on this issue?
   a. The concept has tremendous advocacy potential in dealing with the problem that costs and benefits of climate policy are not aligned temporally and spatially.
   b. The concept is toxic and should be disposed of in climate science-policy discussions
   c. The concept is too methodologically sound, too political, too anti-imperialist and confronts deep-rooted issues like development too much.
   d. All of the above
   e. None of the above

   A

3. The chapter on 'Mitigating Climate Change' from Ehrhardt-Martinez et al (2015), they provide sociological insights on factors affecting climate change mitigation at the micro level, the meso level and the macro level. Match the examples they use with the levels they correspond with (some levels may be identified more than once:

   __**C**_ nations
   __**A**_ individuals   A. micro level
   __**B**_ companies   B. meso level
   __**A**_ households   C. macro level
   __**C**_ global systems
   __**B**_ industries

4. So far in 'The Winning of the Carbon War' by Jeremy Leggett (2016), he has talked a lot about 'stranded assets' as they relate to carbon-based industry. What do 'stranded assets' mean in this context?

   Stranded assets is a financial term that describes carbon energy that has become obsolete or nonperforming well ahead of its useful life, and must be recorded on a company's balance sheet as a loss of profit.