

Name: _____

This is an open-book and notes quiz.

1. In the 'Carbon Lock-In' paper by Seto et al (2016), they outline three main types of carbon lock in and describe how they co-evolve. What are the three main types of carbon lock in?

**Infrastructural and technological
Institutional
Behavioral**

2. Fill in the blank: in the Leggett book (Chapter 7) he refers to the _____ to explain why there may be a reluctance to move from fossil fuels to renewable energy generation. He writes, "Humans tend to favor what they have in hand, over what they might have, even if the alternative is available and – on rational grounds – an improvement."

Endowment effect (pp. 62-63)

3. TRUE or FALSE: In the Betsill et al (2015) article on 'building productive links', they state "Rather than expecting the UNFCCC to do all of the hard work...we might consider how it could facilitate governance innovations and activities beyond the treaty regime"

TRUE

4. In the Victor & Jones (2018) article, what is the approach they advocate for in order to achieve effective climate policy action at the international level?
 - a. Universalism
 - b. Episodic multilateralism
 - c. Thematic leadership
 - d. Talanoa Dialogue
 - e. Cooperative activism

B

5. In Cipler & Roberts (2017) they discuss 'neoliberal environmental governance'? What is that?

Essentially, neoliberalism is perspective that favors market-led economics through the rolling back of the state, deregulation and privatization, belief in the superiority of the free market over state intervention. Governance then by extension is a decision-making perspective shaped by views of nature where the ecosystem can be commodified, priced through processes of supply/demand mechanisms and as a quantifiable resource.