Ecodesign in the Textile sector

Unit 9: Ecodesign approaches in the textile products

UNIT QUIZ

Funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

Ecoinnovation Skills for European Designers, Project number: 562573-EPP-1-2015-1-SI-EPPKA2-SSA. Disclaimer: The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsi-ble for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

N°	Question
1	The key objective of design is the connection between the world of production and the world of consumption, with particular attention to the needs and desires of consumers.
2	The key objective of design is to create products in which the fashion aspect is primary, to the detriment of functionality.
3	Ecodesign is a design approach in which an intensive use of natural resources is made.
4	Ecodesign is a design approach in which particular emphasis is placed on the themes of environmental sustainability.
5	In the future, environmental sustainability issues will be a discriminating factor in the perception of the value of a textile brand.
6	In the future, environmental sustainability issues will play an increasingly minor role in the perception of the value of a textile brand.
7	Investing in environmental sustainability has important repercussions on the value of the brand in the medium and long term.
8	Investing in environmental sustainability is a risk that is unlikely to pay off over time.
9	If a company chooses the Ecodesign approach, it must be able to guarantee the moral integrity and transparency of the actions undertaken.
10	If a company chooses the Ecodesign approach, it must keep its actions reserved to prevent competitors from emulating it.
11	The path to complete sustainability means that a company has to expand its philosophy and its range of products and services.
12	The path to complete sustainability does not mean any change in a company's philosophy or the level of its offering.
13	The actions of a company that chooses to apply Ecodesign must converge in environmental approaches and harmonious business visions.
14	The actions of a company that chooses to apply Ecodesign must be conceived and implemented independently from each department involved in the production of the product.
15	Which of the following is not a macrophase of the ECODESIGN implementation?
16	Which of the following are the macro phases of the ECODESIGN implementation?
17	The "reactive" phase addresses environmental issues by taking into account existing mandatory regulations and available voluntary certifications.
N°	Question

18	The "reactive" phase does not limit itself to evaluating the regulatory, compulsory and voluntary status, but requires a constant updating on its future evolutions.
19	The "reactive" phase concerns the awareness of what happens during the entire life cycle of the product with the aim of reducing costs, environmental impacts and the use of resources (water, energy and materials).
20	The "reactive" phase concerns the development and implementation of advanced innovation policies. Analyses of previous phases make it possible to integrate sustainability measures in product development into strategic innovation plans.
21	The "proactive" phase addresses environmental issues by taking into account existing mandatory regulations and available voluntary certifications.
22	The "proactive" phase concerns the awareness of what happens during the whole life cycle of the product with the aim of reducing costs, environmental impacts and the use of resources (water, energy and materials).
23	The "proactive" phase concerns the development and implementation of advanced innovation policies. Analyses of previous phases make it possible to integrate sustainability measures in product development into strategic innovation plans.
24	In the "proactive" phase, the company shall assess and monitor its supply chain to reduce environmental impacts and promote social policies.
25	The "innovative" phase addresses environmental issues by taking into account existing mandatory regulations and available voluntary certifications.
26	The "innovative" phase concerns the awareness of what happens during the entire life cycle of the product with the aim of reducing costs, environmental impacts and the use of resources (water, energy and materials).
27	The " innovative " phase concerns the development and implementation of advanced innovation policies. Analyses of previous phases make it possible to integrate sustainability measures in product development into strategic innovation plans.
28	Which of the following is not one of the seven steps in which sustainability approaches can be summarized?
29	Which of the following is not one of the seven steps in which sustainability approaches can be summarized?
30	Which of the following are some of the seven steps in which sustainability approaches can be summarized?
31	Which of the following are some of the seven steps in which sustainability approaches can be summarized?

N°	Question
32	Design for Sustainability (DFS), consists of a series of general and qualitative guidelines that put the environment at the centre of the product development process.
33	Design for Sustainability (DFS) is an approach developed mainly in the product definition and industrial design phases, with the explicit objective of facilitating the recycling of products, their components and materials at the end of their life.
34	Through the DFS, which focuses on environmental and social performance, companies have the opportunity to improve their profit margins, product quality and identify new market opportunities.
35	Which of the following phases in the product life cycle is DFS (Design for Sustainability) involved?
36	Which of the following phases in the product life cycle is DFS (Design for Sustainability) involved?
37	Which of the following phases in the product life cycle is DFS (Design for Sustainability) involved?
38	In the DFS (Design for Sustainability), production processes and materials must be renewable and biodegradable, minimising the use of toxic insecticides or fertilisers.
39	In the DFS (Design for Sustainability) the materials selection must then give priority to materials with the lowest energy consumption and environmental impacts
40	In the DFS (Design for Sustainability), the selection of materials must be oriented towards natural materials, in order to increase the consumption and the cultivation of raw fibers.
41	In the DFS (Design for Sustainability), the selection of materials must aim to eliminate unnecessary parts and unnecessary fastenings by optimising the product design or by using non-metallic alternatives, as these are problematic for recycling.
42	In the DFS (Design for Sustainability), production processes and materials should be renewable and biodegradable, minimising the use of toxic insecticides or fertilisers.