



Final Course Completion Quiz

Circular Design for Interiors — Sustainable Wall Finishes with Recycled Plaster

Part A: Multiple Choice (1 point each)

1. Circular design differs from linear design because it:
 - a) Focuses only on low costs
 - b) Ensures waste materials are reused in productive loops
 - c) Uses only synthetic materials
 - d) Avoids considering end-of-life
2. Which of the following is a key property of **recycled plaster**?
 - a) Cannot be reused after curing
 - b) Requires high-energy reprocessing
 - c) Can be crushed, sieved, and remixed into new finishes
 - d) Is weaker than cement and cannot be used in interiors
3. In a 3-layer plaster system, which coat is responsible for adhesion?
 - a) Scratch coat
 - b) Base coat
 - c) Finish coat
 - d) Primer coat
4. Natural pigments such as oxides and clays are preferred because:
 - a) They are UV stable, durable, and non-toxic
 - b) They always produce bright synthetic colors
 - c) They are cheaper than industrial dyes
 - d) They don't need to be tested before use
5. Which tool helps ensure **traceability and reuse** of materials in circular design?
 - a) Lifecycle Assessment (LCA)
 - b) Material Passport
 - c) Moodboard
 - d) Paint swatch book

Part B: True / False (1 point each)

6. The base coat in a plaster system provides structural strength and thickness.
 True

False

7. Smooth, matte, textured, and rammed earth finishes are all examples of circular plaster surface design.

True

False

8. When budgeting for recycled plaster, it is important to highlight **long-term savings** and **waste reduction**, not just upfront material costs.

True

False

9. End-of-life planning is not necessary for plaster finishes since they cannot be reused.

True

False

10. Peer-to-peer feedback and sample board presentations are part of the Week 6 reflection process.

True

False

 **Answer Key:**

1: b | 2: c | 3: a | 4: a | 5: b | 6: True | 7: True | 8: True | 9: False | 10: True