

Chapter 02 Test Bank

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Ethics is
 - A. one branch of philosophy.
 - B. a characteristic of environmental energy.
 - C. not to be used when making environmental changes in technology.
 - D. All of these are correct.

2. Biocentrism is also known as
 - A. Ethical communism
 - B. Life-centered environmental ethics
 - C. Aldo Leopoldism
 - D. Bio-ethics

3. Environmental anthropocentrism is a theory which states that
 - A. environmental responsibility is derived from human interest.
 - B. all forms of life have an inherent right to exist.
 - C. all laws should protect the health of human beings.
 - D. the environment deserves direct moral consideration.

4. Which naturalist stated that regulated hunting can maintain a proper balance of wildlife?
 - A. Rachel Carson
 - B. Lewis Thomas
 - C. Aldo Leopold
 - D. John Muir

5. Which naturalist stated that only government control could save California sequoia groves?
 - A. Rachel Carson
 - B. Aldo Leopold
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6. Which naturalist was fascinated by the countryside around Concord, Massachusetts and wrote of his experiences living close with nature?

- A. Henry David Thoreau
- B. Lewis Thomas
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- D. Ralph Waldo Emerson

7. What is the name of the theory which suggests that the environment has direct rights and qualifies for moral personhood?

- A. environmental justice
- B. resource exploitation
- C. ecocentrism
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8. To get around the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 many oil carriers

- A. use lightly regulated oil barges pulled by tugboats.
- B. have constructed pipelines under the ocean floor.
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9. Industries pollute because

- A. manufacturing consumes energy and produces waste.
- B. they want to cut costs and increase profits.
- C. proper waste disposal is too costly.
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10. The Oil Protection Act of 1990

- A. allows the government to regulate oil prices.
- B. regulates pollution from oil refineries.
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- D. both allows the government to regulate oil prices and regulates pollution from oil refineries.

11. Which of the following books cites the danger of pesticides to food, wildlife, and humans?

- A. *Sand County Almanac*
- B. *Walden*
- C. *Silent Spring*
- D. *Nature*

12. In 1994, delegates from around the world gathered for the Conference on Population and Development.

Representatives from developing countries protested that

- A. a baby born in the United States will consume 20 times the resources in its lifetime as an African or Indian baby.
- B. overpopulation is a bigger environmental problem than overconsumption.
- C. the United States consumes 90% of the world's resources.
- D. China has the highest population and consumes 90% of the world's resources.

13. World food production has doubled in the last 40 years because of

- A. diseases, world trade, and new sources of water.
- B. fertilizers, pesticides, and high-yielding varieties.
- C. genetic modifications, DNA fingerprinting, and international treaties.
- D. organic farming practices, erosion control, and farm labor.

14. What percent of the earth's water is undrinkable?

- A. 1%
- B. 25%
- C. 55%
- D. 87%
- E. 99%

15. Much of the credit for increases in "faith-based" environmentalism can go to the:

- A. National Religious Department of Education (NRDE)
- B. National Religious Partnership for the Earth (NRPE)
- C. National Religious Partnership for the Environment (NRPE)
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16. Who was NOT a notable 19th century conservationist philosopher?

- A. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- B. John Muir
- C. Aldo Leopold
- D. Rachel Bilson

17. Sustainable development is often defined as "meeting the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs." Sustainable development is much like:

- A. conservationism.
- B. environmental pragmatism.
- C. preservationism.
- D. ecocentrism.

Which of the following best matches the description?

18. Believed that "wilderness mirrors divinity, nourishes humanity, and vivifies the spirit."

- A. Henry David Thoreau
- B. preservation ethic
- C. Rachel Carson
- D. development ethic
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- F. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- G. Aldo Leopold
- H. industrial ecology
- I. John Muir
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- L. environmental justice
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19. Predominant feeling of a culture concerning ethical issues.

- A. Henry David Thoreau
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21. Stresses a balance between resource use and resource availability.

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23. Early critic of rampant economic development and the "invasion of nature by trade."

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24. The view that a healthy relationship with the environment relies upon a spiritual oneness with the earth.

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28. Assumes that the human race is the master of nature and that the earth's resources exist for our benefit.

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- G. Aldo Leopold
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- L. environmental justice
- M. deep ecology

True / False Questions

29. The CERES Principles are a set of environmental standards that businesses may adopt voluntarily.

True False

30. Growth, expansion, and domination remain the central sociocultural objectives of most advanced societies.

True False

31. Industrial ecology is the study of laws which are designed to protect the health of human beings and their environment.

True False

32. The environmental justice movement emerged from the opposition of a PCB landfill in Warren County, North Carolina.

True False

33. Environmental justice is a law that allows cities, states, or individuals the right to sue companies for contamination of water supplies.

True False

34. Thomas Malthus was an ecologist that declared in his book *The Population Time Bomb* that worldwide famine was inevitable when human population growth exceeded food production.

True False

35. Motivated by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, environmentalists formed the CERES group which created a set of ten environmental standards by which business practices could be measured.

True False

36. In ecocentrism, it is suggested that the environment itself, not just living organisms that inhabit it, has moral worth.

True False

37. Biocentrism is not considered when looking at life-centered environmental ethics.

True False

38. Environmental aesthetics is the study of how to appreciate beauty in the natural world.

True False

39. Environmental pragmatism is an approach that focuses on ethics rather than policy.

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40. Aldo Leopold published his thoughts on land-use ethics in *A Sand County Almanac*.

True False

41. Sustainable development is a term first used in a U.S. sponsored document called the "Brundtland Report" in 1987.

True False

42. Anthropocentrism is a philosophy of environmental responsibility that focuses primarily on human interests.

True False

43. Some 135,000 congregations -- counting Catholic parishes, synagogues, Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches and evangelic congregations -- have been provided with resource kits on environmental issues.

True False

44. Evangelical Christians, known for their conservative stand on most issues, are becoming green.

True False

Fill in the Blank Questions

45. In 1962, Rachel Carson published *Silent Spring*, which dramatized the potential dangers of _____ to food, wildlife, and humans and eventually led to changes in the United States on their use.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Ethics is
A. one branch of philosophy.
B. a characteristic of environmental energy.
C. not to be used when making environmental changes in technology.
D. All of these are correct.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Section: 02.02

Topic: Ethics

2. Biocentrism is also known as
A.

Ethical communism

B.

Life-centered environmental ethics

C.

Aldo Leopoldism

D.

Bio-ethics

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Section: 02.02

Topic: Ethics

3. Environmental anthropocentrism is a theory which states that
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Section: 02.02

Topic: Ethics

4. Which naturalist stated that regulated hunting can maintain a proper balance of wildlife?
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Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Section: 02.03

Topic: Environment

Topic: Ethics

5. Which naturalist stated that only government control could save California sequoia groves?
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Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Section: 02.03

Topic: Environment

Topic: Ethics

6. Which naturalist was fascinated by the countryside around Concord, Massachusetts and wrote of his experiences living close with nature?

- A. Henry David Thoreau
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Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Section: 02.03

Topic: Environment

Topic: Ethics

7. What is the name of the theory which suggests that the environment has direct rights and qualifies for moral personhood?

- A. environmental justice
- B. resource exploitation
- C. ecocentrism
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Section: 02.02

Topic: Environment

Topic: Ethics

8.

To get around the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 many oil carriers

- A. use lightly regulated oil barges pulled by tugboats.
- B. have constructed pipelines under the ocean floor.
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- D. use unregulated foreign cruise ships.

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Section: 02.06

Topic: Corporate Environmental Ethics

9. Industries pollute because

- A. manufacturing consumes energy and produces waste.
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Section: 02.06

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Section: 02.06

Topic: Corporate Environmental Ethics

11. Which of the following books cites the danger of pesticides to food, wildlife, and humans?

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Sand County Almanac

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Section: 02.03

Topic: Environment

Topic: Ethics

12. In 1994, delegates from around the world gathered for the Conference on Population and Development.

Representatives from developing countries protested that

A. a baby born in the United States will consume 20 times the resources in its lifetime as an African or Indian baby.

B. overpopulation is a bigger environmental problem than overconsumption.

C. the United States consumes 90% of the world's resources.

D. China has the highest population and consumes 90% of the world's resources.

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Section: 02.08

Topic: Ethics

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Section: 02.08

Topic: Ethics

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What percent of the earth's water is undrinkable?

- A. 1%
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Section: 02.08

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Topic: Water

15. Much of the credit for increases in "faith-based" environmentalism can go to the:
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Section: 02.02

Topic: Ethics

16. Who was NOT a notable 19th century conservationist philosopher?

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Topic: Environment

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Which of the following best matches the description?

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Section: 02.03

Topic: Environment

Topic: Ethics

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Section: 02.02

Topic: Ethics

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Topic: Environment

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Section: 02.06

Topic: Corporate Environmental Ethics

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Section: 02.03

Topic: Environment

Topic: Ethics

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The view that a healthy relationship with the environment relies upon a spiritual oneness with the earth.

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Section: 02.02

Topic: Ethics

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Assumes that the human race is the master of nature and that the earth's resources exist for our benefit.

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Section: 02.03

Topic: Ethics

True / False Questions

29. The CERES Principles are a set of environmental standards that businesses may adopt voluntarily.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Section: 02.06

Topic: Corporate Environmental Ethics

30. Growth, expansion, and domination remain the central sociocultural objectives of most advanced societies.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Section: 02.05

Topic: Ethics

31. Industrial ecology is the study of laws which are designed to protect the health of human beings and their environment.

FALSE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Section: 02.06

Topic: Corporate Environmental Ethics

32. The environmental justice movement emerged from the opposition of a PCB landfill in Warren County, North Carolina.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Section: 02.04

Topic: Environmental Justice

33. Environmental justice is a law that allows cities, states, or individuals the right to sue companies for contamination of water supplies.

FALSE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

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Section: 02.04

Topic: Environmental Justice

34. Thomas Malthus was an ecologist that declared in his book *The Population Time Bomb* that worldwide famine was inevitable when human population growth exceeded food production.

FALSE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Section: 02.08

Topic: Ethics

35. Motivated by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, environmentalists formed the CERES group which created a set of ten environmental standards by which business practices could be measured.

TRUE

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Section: 02.06

Topic: Corporate Environmental Ethics

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In ecocentrism, it is suggested that the environment itself, not just living organisms that inhabit it, has moral worth.

TRUE

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Section: 02.02

Topic: Ethics

37. Biocentrism is not considered when looking at life-centered environmental ethics.

FALSE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

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Section: 02.02

Topic: Ethics

38.

Environmental aesthetics is the study of how to appreciate beauty in the natural world.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

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Section: 02.02

Topic: Ethics

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Environmental pragmatism is an approach that focuses on ethics rather than policy.

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Section: 02.02

Topic: Ethics

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TRUE

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Section: 02.03

Topic: Environment

Topic: Ethics

41.

Sustainable development is a term first used in a U.S. sponsored document called the "Brundtland Report" in 1987.

FALSE

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Section: 02.03

Topic: Environment

Topic: Ethics

42. Anthropocentrism is a philosophy of environmental responsibility that focuses primarily on human interests.

TRUE

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Section: 02.02

Topic: Ethics

43. Some 135,000 congregations -- counting Catholic parishes, synagogues, Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches and evangelic congregations -- have been provided with resource kits on environmental issues.

TRUE

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Gradable: automatic

Section: 02.02

Topic: Ethics

44. Evangelical Christians, known for their conservative stand on most issues, are becoming green.

TRUE

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Fill in the Blank Questions

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Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Section: 02.03

Topic: Environment

Topic: Ethics

Chapter 02 Test Bank **Summary**

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember	45
Gradable: automatic	45
Section: 02.02	14
Section: 02.03	17
Section: 02.04	2
Section: 02.05	1
Section: 02.06	7
Section: 02.08	4
Topic: Corporate Environmental Ethics	7
Topic: Environment	15
Topic: Environmental Justice	2
Topic: Ethics	36
Topic: Water	1