

Chapter 02 Environmental Ethics

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. Across the world, cultures have different ethical commitments, which are reflected through
 - A. cultural ethics.
 - B. cultural dimorphism.
 - C. cultural relativism.
 - D. None of these are correct.

3. Ideally, the _____ of a particular nation or community should match the ethical commitments of those living there.
 - A. ethics
 - B. political agenda
 - C. commitments
 - D. laws

4. Personal ethical commitment can
 - A. help guide behavior in the absence of supporting laws.
 - B. help environmental laws match national or community ethics.
 - C. help a person to modify individual environmental actions.
 - D. All of these are correct.

5. Biocentrism is also known as

- A. Ethical communism.
- B. Life-centered environmental ethics.**
- C. Aldo Leopoldism.
- D. Bio-ethics.

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the General Motors Environmental Principles?

- A. waste and pollution reduction
- B. preservation and restoration of the environment
- C. public education
- D. oil spill reduction**

7. 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.

8. 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

9. Which naturalist stated that only government control could save California sequoia groves?

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

10. 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
- C. Rachel Carson
- D. Ralph Waldo Emerson

11. 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
- D. comprehensive environmental response

12. Which of the following universities prohibits investment in companies that conduct business with the government of Sudan as part of an environmental investment responsibility policy?

- A. Cornell
- B. Duke
- C. Princeton
- D. Harvard
- E. Yale

13. Corporate expansion is determined primarily by

- A. the CERES Principles.
- B. profitability and cost reduction.
- C. technological advances in waste reduction.
- D. government spending to control pollution.

14. To get around the Oil Protection Act of 1990 many oil carriers

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

15. Extractive reserves involve

- A. removal of water from an aquifer faster than it is replaced.
- B. clearing the South American rainforest to raise cattle for short-term profit.
- C. preserving part of the rainforest for the continuation of traditional lifestyles.
- D. preserving an area for use as a containment of solid waste.

16. The establishment of the Environmental Equity Work Group in 1989 by the EPA is an example of

- A. industrial ecology.
- B. biocentrism.
- C. a CERES principle.
- D. environmental justice.

17. 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.
- D. All of these are correct.

18. The Oil Protection Act of 1990

- A. allows the government to regulate oil prices.
- B. regulates pollution from oil refineries.
- C. regulates supertankers and reduces the chances of oil spills.
- D. both allows the government to regulate oil prices and regulates pollution from oil refineries.

19. The concept of putting aside land for the continuation of a traditional lifestyle is referred to as

- A. the preservation ethic.
- B. extractive reserve.
- C. industrial ecology.
- D. resource exploitation.

20. The chief aim of CITES is to

- A. to prevent illegal international trade of endangered species.
- B. promote fair treatment of all people with respect to environmental laws.
- C. set aside resources for traditional lifestyles.
- D. develop wilderness for the benefit of humans.

21. 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

22. 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.

23. Economist Julian Simon and Ecologist Paul Ehrlich made a bet in 1980 about whether human ingenuity or use of natural resources limits economic growth. Who won and why?

- A. Ehrlich won because the prices of the five metals they tracked were regulated by an international treaty.
- B. Ehrlich lost because the prices of the five metals they tracked went up due to a global recession.
- C. Simon lost because the prices of the five metals they tracked went up since they became scarcer.
- D. Simon won because the prices of the five metals they tracked went down due to competition from new materials such as fiber optics and plastics.

24. 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.
25. The fuel cell is the likely future technology that will replace
- A. food.
 - B. oil.
 - C. water.**
 - D. solar.
26. In 2002, the FBI testified before Congress that two ecoterrorist groups alone, the _____ and the _____, had committed over 600 criminal acts in the United States.
- A. Earth First group, Environmental Protection Agency
 - B. Earth Liberation Front, Earth First group
 - C. Animal Liberation Front, Environmental Protection Agency
 - D. Earth Liberation Front, Animal Liberation Front**
27. What percent of the Earth's water is undrinkable?
- A. 1%
 - B. 25%
 - C. 55%
 - D. 87%
 - E. 99%**

Which of the following best matches the description?

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

- A. Henry David Thoreau
- B. preservation ethic
- C. Rachel Carson
- D. development ethic
- E. conservation ethic
- F. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- G. Aldo Leopold
- H. industrial ecology
- I. John Muir**
- J. ethics
- K. morals
- L. environmental justice
- M. deep ecology

29. Predominant feeling of a culture concerning ethical issues.

- A. Henry David Thoreau
- B. preservation ethic
- C. Rachel Carson
- D. development ethic
- E. conservation ethic
- F. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- G. Aldo Leopold
- H. industrial ecology
- I. John Muir
- J. ethics
- K. morals**
- L. environmental justice
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30. Author of Walden, which describes a year in which he lived in direct contact with nature.

- A. Henry David Thoreau
- B. preservation ethic
- C. Rachel Carson
- D. development ethic
- E. conservation ethic
- F. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- G. Aldo Leopold
- H. industrial ecology
- I. John Muir
- J. ethics
- K. morals
- L. environmental justice
- M. deep ecology

31. Stresses a balance between resource use and resource availability.

- A. Henry David Thoreau
- B. preservation ethic
- C. Rachel Carson
- D. development ethic
- E. conservation ethic
- F. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- G. Aldo Leopold
- H. industrial ecology
- I. John Muir
- J. ethics
- K. morals
- L. environmental justice
- M. deep ecology

32. Stresses recycling of waste resources rather than discarding them.

- A. Henry David Thoreau
- B. preservation ethic
- C. Rachel Carson
- D. development ethic
- E. conservation ethic
- F. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- G. Aldo Leopold
- H. industrial ecology**
- I. John Muir
- J. ethics
- K. morals
- L. environmental justice
- M. deep ecology

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

- A. Henry David Thoreau
- B. preservation ethic
- C. Rachel Carson
- D. development ethic
- E. conservation ethic
- F. Ralph Waldo Emerson**
- G. Aldo Leopold
- H. industrial ecology
- I. John Muir
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- M. deep ecology

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

- A. Henry David Thoreau
- B. preservation ethic
- C. Rachel Carson
- D. development ethic
- E. conservation ethic
- F. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- G. Aldo Leopold
- H. industrial ecology
- I. John Muir
- J. ethics
- K. morals
- L. environmental justice
- M.** deep ecology

35. Nature has intrinsic value or inherent worth apart from human appropriation.

- A. Henry David Thoreau
- B.** preservation ethic
- C. Rachel Carson
- D. development ethic
- E. conservation ethic
- F. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- G. Aldo Leopold
- H. industrial ecology
- I. John Muir
- J. ethics
- K. morals
- L. environmental justice
- M. deep ecology

36. Wrote *Silent Spring*, which dramatized the danger of pesticides to wildlife and humans.

- A. Henry David Thoreau
- B. preservation ethic
- C. Rachel Carson**
- D. development ethic
- E. conservation ethic
- F. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- G. Aldo Leopold
- H. industrial ecology
- I. John Muir
- J. ethics
- K. morals
- L. environmental justice
- M. deep ecology

37. Founded the field of game management and wrote *A Sand County Almanac*.

- A. Henry David Thoreau
- B. preservation ethic
- C. Rachel Carson
- D. development ethic
- E. conservation ethic
- F. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- G. Aldo Leopold**
- H. industrial ecology
- I. John Muir
- J. ethics
- K. morals
- L. environmental justice
- M. deep ecology

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

- A. Henry David Thoreau
- B. preservation ethic
- C. Rachel Carson
- D.** development ethic
- E. conservation ethic
- F. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- G. Aldo Leopold
- H. industrial ecology
- I. John Muir
- J. ethics
- K. morals
- L. environmental justice
- M. deep ecology

True / False Questions

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

TRUE

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

TRUE

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

FALSE

42. The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development is a set of 27 principles guiding oil exploration and mining in Antarctica.

FALSE

43. Brazil nuts, latex rubber, and native medicines are examples of extractive reserves from the Brazilian rainforest.

TRUE

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

TRUE

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

FALSE

46. CITES is an international treaty signed by 164 countries focused on preventing illegal trade in endangered species.

TRUE

47. 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

48. In 1975 the world's population was about 4 billion.

TRUE

49. 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

50. The legal trade in rare or endangered species is estimated to earn over 5-8 billion a year, to aid habitat conservation measures.

FALSE

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

TRUE

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

FALSE

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

TRUE

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

FALSE

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

TRUE

56. Sustainable Development is a term first coined in a U.S. sponsored document called the "Brundtland Report" in 1987.

FALSE

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

TRUE