Environmental Science 14th edition Enger Test Bank

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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
C. Ralph Waldo Emerson
D. John Muir

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
C. Rachel Carson
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
D. comprehensive environmental response

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.
C. have increased the use of supertankers.
D. use unregulated foreign cruise ships.

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.
D. All of these are correct.

10. 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.

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)
D. National Religious Parents for the Environment (NRPE)

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
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

19. Predominant feeling of a culture concerning ethical issues.
A. Henry David Thoreau
B. Preservation approach
C. Rachel Carson
D. Development approach
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F. Ralph Waldo Emerson
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H. industrial ecology
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20. Author of *Walden*, which describes a year in which he lived in direct contact with nature.
A. Henry David Thoreau
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21. Stresses a balance between resource use and resource availability.
A. Henry David Thoreau
B. preservation ethic
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22. Stresses recycling of waste resources rather than discarding them.
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23. Early critic of rampant economic development and the "invasion of nature by trade."
A. Henry David Thoreau
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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

24. 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
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25. Nature has intrinsic value or inherent worth apart from human appropriation.
A. Henry David Thoreau
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L. environmental justice
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26. Wrote *Silent Spring*, which dramatized the danger of pesticides to wildlife and humans.
A. Henry David Thoreau
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27. Founded the field of game management and wrote *A Sand County Almanac*.
A. Henry David Thoreau
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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.
A. Henry David Thoreau
B. preservation ethic
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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

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.
True False

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.
_____

Chapter 02 Test Bank Key

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
A. environmental responsibility is derived from human interest.
B. all forms of life have an inherent right to exist.
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D. the environment deserves direct moral consideration.

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Section: 02.02
Topic: Ethics

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

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
B. Lewis Thomas
C. Rachel Carson
D. Ralph Waldo Emerson

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
D. comprehensive environmental response

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gradable: automatic
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.
C. have increased the use of supertankers.
D. use unregulated foreign cruise ships.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gradable: automatic
Section: 02.06
Topic: Corporate Environmental Ethics

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.
D. All of these are correct.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
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Section: 02.06
Topic: Corporate Environmental Ethics

10. The Oil Protection Act of 1990
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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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Walden

C.

Silent Spring

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Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
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Section: 02.03
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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.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
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Section: 02.08
Topic: Ethics

13. World food production has doubled in the last 40 years because of
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Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
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Section: 02.08
Topic: Ethics

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What percent of the earth's water is undrinkable?

A. 1%
B. 25%
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Gradable: automatic
Section: 02.08
Topic: Ethics
Topic: Water

15. Much of the credit for increases in "faith-based" environmentalism can go to the:
A. National Religious Department of Education (NRDE)
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Section: 02.02
Topic: Ethics

16. Who was NOT a notable 19th century conservationist philosopher?
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Section: 02.03
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Which of the following best matches the description?

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Section: 02.03
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Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
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Section: 02.06
Topic: Corporate Environmental Ethics

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Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gradable: automatic
Section: 02.03
Topic: Environment
Topic: Ethics

24.

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

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Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
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Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
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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.

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

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gradable: automatic
Section: 02.06
Topic: Corporate Environmental Ethics

36.

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

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gradable: automatic
Section: 02.02
Topic: Ethics

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

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gradable: automatic
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
Gradable: automatic
Section: 02.02
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39.

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

FALSE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
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Section: 02.02
Topic: Ethics

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

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gradable: automatic
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

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gradable: automatic
Section: 02.03
Topic: Environment
Topic: Ethics

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

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gradable: automatic
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

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gradable: automatic
Section: 02.02
Topic: Ethics

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

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gradable: automatic
Section: 02.02
Topic: Ethics

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.

pesticides

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
Gradable: automatic
Section: 02.03
Topic: Environment
Topic: Ethics

Chapter 02 Test Bank Summary

Category	*# of Questions*
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