Psychology for Sustainability 5th edition Scott Test Bank

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Chapter 2 Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS

1. Like other species, humans have an evolved predisposition to
    a. maximize our survival.
    b. protect our habitat.
    c. dramatically modify our environment.
    d. All of the above

    Answer: A

2. In evolution, "adaptive" features are those that
    a. change with each generation.
    b. enhance survival and reproduction.
    c. are uniquely human.
    d. allow individuals to modify their environment.

    Answer: B

3. Which of the following is **false** regarding technological development during the 19th and 20th centuries?
    a. Technological developments have allowed humans to harness new energy sources.
    b. Technological developments have increased average human lifespans.
    c. Technological developments have allowed humans to expand their territory.
    d. Technological developments have proved compatible with natural systems.

    Answer: D

4. Which of the following is true about humans' impact on the environment?
    a. The technological innovations of the past century have outpaced people's understanding of their ecological impact.
    b. Pre-industrial Indigenous cultures did not significantly modify their natural environment.
    c. Environmental damage inflicted by humans has only occurred in the past couple of centuries.
    d. All of the above are true.

    Answer: A

5. People's *worldviews* affect
    a. how people perceive things.
    b. what people believe.
    c. how people behave.
    d. Worldviews affect all of the above.

    Answer: D

6. Which of the following is **false** regarding people's worldviews?
    a. Worldviews differ across cultures.
    b. Worldviews influence values, priorities, and goals.
    c. Most people spontaneously question their own worldviews.
    d. Worldviews consist of implicit notions that are taken for granted.

    Answer: C

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7. The “dominant social paradigm” worldview in industrialized cultures assumes that
    a. humans should use natural resources however they can for their benefit.
    b. individuals have the right to develop land for personal profit, even if it negatively impacts other people or nature.
    c. economic growth is always good and always possible.
    d. All of the above.

    Answer: D

8. If the timeline of human history was represented by a calendar year, industrialized living would appear
    a. in the last week of July.
    b. on the morning of October 1.
    c. about mid-November.
    d. in the afternoon on December 31.

    Answer: D

9. Which of the following is **false** regarding the emergence of the dominant social paradigm in industrialized culture?
    a. One reason it gained traction is that it conferred advantages to those who held power in society.
    b. It achieved dominance because it is superior to alternative ways of seeing the world.
    c. A racist belief in white superiority is an implicit feature of this worldview.
    d. This worldview is the product of a centuries-long legacy of Western intellectual and cultural history.

    Answer: B

10. Animism refers to a belief that
    a. elements of the natural world are imbued with a spiritual essence.
    b. humans are above all other living creatures.
    c. humans and nonhuman animals are part of the same family.
    d. it is important to revere the natural world as sacred.

    Answer: A

11. Anthropocentric thinking is _____ thinking.
    a. male-centered
    b. animal-centered
    c. human-centered
    d. nature-centered

    Answer: C

12. By providing mathematically verifiable predictions about the movement of stars, Sir Isaac Newton validated Descartes's view of the universe as
    a. animated.
    b. mechanical.
    c. expanding.
    d. dynamic.

    Answer: B

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13. Historian Carolyn Merchant has described the transition from thinking of the natural world as a living entity to perceiving it as a clockwork machine as the "death of nature." This occurred during the _____ century.
    a. 13th
    b. 15th
    c. 17th
    d. 19th

    Answer: C

14. The view of nature as inanimate facilitated widespread acceptance of the idea that nature can, and should, be
    a. manipulated and controlled.
    b. studied and understood.
    c. revered and respected.
    d. observed and emulated.

    Answer: A

15. In North America, Indigenous people's ways of living close to nature were perceived by European colonizers as
    a. fascinating.
    b. uncivilized.
    c. practical.
    d. wise.

    Answer: B

16. In the mid-1800s, the U.S. government conducted a campaign to weaken remaining Native American tribal nations by
    a. clearing forests.
    b. rounding up wild horses.
    c. exterminating bison.
    d. All of the above

    Answer: C

17. The phrase "manifest destiny" referred to the idea that
    a. each individual must pursue a unique path toward ultimate spiritual and intellectual development.
    b. a community must determine its destiny by looking to obvious (i.e., manifest) patterns in the behaviors of its individual members.
    c. It was the destiny of early settlers to manifest new customs that differed from those of their homelands.
    d. Westward expansion in the United States was a desirable and inevitable path to progress.

    Answer: D

18. Transcendentalist writers, such as Emerson, Thoreau, and Fuller praised
    a. comforts and luxuries afforded by industrial development.
    b. nature's usefulness to humans.

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c. wilderness and simple living.
d. the elevation of humans above nature.

Answer: C

19. In the history of U.S. environmentalism, John Muir is associated with the _____ perspective and Gifford Pinchot is associated with the _____ perspective.
    a. preservationist; conservationist
    b. preservationist; preservationist
    c. conservationist; conservationist
    d. conservationist; preservationist

    Answer: A

20. Which of the following best captures the preservationist perspective of early environmental advocates in the U.S.?
    a. Natural resources should be carefully monitored and managed.
    b. Technology can help humans to use natural resources wisely.
    c. Pristine wilderness is valuable as a place of restoration and recreation for people.
    d. A and B

    Answer: C

21. Which of the following best captures the conservationist perspective of early environmental advocates in the U.S.?
    a. Technology can help humans to use natural resources wisely.
    b. Natural resources should be carefully monitored and managed.
    c. Pristine wilderness is valuable as a place of restoration and recreation for people.
    d. A and B

    Answer: D

22. President Theodore Roosevelt is considered by environmental historians to be one of the early
    a. preservationists.
    b. conservationists.
    c. urban environmentalists.
    d. All of the above

    Answer: B

23. Why is the battle over the Hetch Hetchy dam significant in the history of U.S. environmentalism?
    a. It was the pivotal event in the contest between preservationists and conservationists.
    b. It was the first time the government set aside public lands for conservation.
    c. It was the first environmental issue to capture the attention of President Theodore Roosevelt.
    d. It was the first time everyday citizens had organized to resist environmental degradation.

    Answer: A

24. Which of the following is true about the origins of the National Audubon Society?
    a. The first Audubon group was established by upper-class gentleman birdwatchers who wanted to protect their hobby.
    b. The first Audubon group was established by upper-class ladies who urged their peers not to wear hats featuring birds and feathers.

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c. The first Audubon group was established by upper-class gentlemen bird hunters who wanted to protect their sport.
d. The first Audubon group was established by President Theodore Roosevelt, a known bird-lover.

Answer: B

25. Which of the following were among the concerns of the first urban environmentalists?
    a. water contamination
    b. air pollution
    c. waste disposal
    d. All of the above were concerns of the first urban environmentalists.

Answer: D

26. Among urban environmentalists, the_____ were similar to preservationists and the _____ were similar to conservationists.
    a. professionals; reformers
    b. reformers; radicals
    c. radicals; pacifists
    d. reformers; professionals

Answer: D

27. Which of the following is true about chemist Ellen Swallow Richards (1842-1911)?
    a. Her work led to the first water quality standards in the U.S.
    b. She was the first woman to attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
    c. She is credited with introducing the word *ecology* into the English language.
    d. All of the above are true.

Answer: D

28. Which decade witnessed dramatic social and technological shifts with the birth of the "modern era"?
    a. the 1860s
    b. the 1890s
    c. the 1920s
    d. the 1950s

Answer: C

29. Which of the following is **false** regarding the Great Depression of the 1930s?
    a. Unemployment was widespread.
    b. Most dramatically affected were people working in industries such as mining, logging, manufacturing, and construction.
    c. The dire economic conditions heightened people's awareness of unsustainable practices.
    d. Conditions were made worse by the Dust Bowl, a several-year period of extreme drought and topsoil erosion across the great plains.

Answer: C

30. In 1935, Bob Marshall and Aldo Leopold co-founded
    a. The Sierra Club.

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b. Earth First!
c. The Wilderness Society.
d. Greenpeace.

Answer: C

31. Which of the following phrases best captures Aldo Leopold's "land ethic"?
    a. It is ethical to recognize that land is a commodity belonging to us.
    b. It is ethical to preserve land as a retreat for human recreation.
    c. It is ethical to use natural resources wisely and conservatively.
    d. It is ethical to see land as an interconnected community to which we belong.

Answer: D

32. Aldo Leopold's land ethic reflected the influence of his 15 years working
    a. as a prospector in the Alaskan wilderness.
    b. in close proximity to Native American people in the Southwest.
    c. as a forester in California.
    d. as a government land agent.

Answer: B

33. Which two decades mark the most dramatic changes in the lifestyle of U.S. citizens, spurred by wartime innovations in technology and manufacturing
    a. 1930s and 1960s
    b. 1920s and 1950s
    c. 1900s and 1970s
    d. 1880s and 1890s

Answer: B

34. In which decade did televisions become mainstream in U.S. households?
    a. 1920s
    b. 1930s
    c. 1940s
    d. 1950s

Answer: D

35. In which decade did car ownership become mainstream in U.S. households?
    a. 1920s
    b. 1930s
    c. 1940s
    d. 1950s

Answer: D

36. Which of the following accurately describes the post-war decade of the 1950s in the U.S.
    a. Factories that had produced wartime necessities shifted to producing novel consumer products and household appliances.
    b. Because so many resources had been directed toward the war, consumers were left having to make do with less for most of the decade.
    c. Habits developed during the war, such as salvaging, recycling, and planting home gardens, persisted throughout this decade.
    d. Both B and C are true.

Answer: A

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37. In which decade were the first mass-produced plastic household goods (e.g., dishes) marketed to consumers in the U.S.?
    a. 1920s
    b. 1930s
    c. 1940s
    d. 1950s

    Answer: D

38. Which of the following was **not** typically portrayed in post-war American Dream consumer advertising of the 1950s?
    a. car-dependent lifestyles
    b. white, middle-class families
    c. city living
    d. working husbands and homemaker wives

    Answer: C

39. Which of the following books raised the ecological awareness of the U.S. public in the 1960s?
    a. A Sand County Almanac
    b. *Silent Spring*
    c. Walden, or Life in the Woods
    d. Breaking New Ground

    Answer: B

40. In her book *Silent Spring*, author Rachel Carson focused on
    a. water pollution caused by factory discharge.
    b. air pollution caused by auto emissions.
    c. the health hazards of chemical pesticides.
    d. dwindling forests due to logging.

    Answer: C

41. Which of the following is **false** about Rachel Carson, author of *Silent Spring*?
    a. She was attacked with gendered accusations that she was hysterical and had a mystical attachment to nature.
    b. She was a so-called "know-nothing housewife" who lacked scientific credentials.
    c. She received attention from scientists, policy makers, and the public.
    d. She was instrumental in bringing about a ban on DDT.

    Answer: B

42. When was the first Earth Day?
    a. 1950
    b. 1960
    c. 1970
    d. 1980

    Answer: C

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43. Which of the following is **false** about the first Earth Day in the United States?
    a. It started as a nationwide teach-in about environmental issues.
    b. It involved about 20 million participants nationwide.
    c. It was the largest public expression of proenvironmental sentiment to date.
    d. It was not supported by Republican politicians.

    Answer: D

44. Which U.S. president's administration oversaw the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency and the passage of the Clean Air, Clean Water, and Endangered Species Acts?
    a. Democrat John F. Kennedy
    b. Republican Richard Nixon
    c. Democrat Jimmy Carter
    d. Republican Ronald Reagan

    Answer: B

45. President _____ had a solar water heating system installed on the White House; his successor, President _____, had it removed.
    a. Nixon; Ford
    b. Carter; Reagan
    c. Reagan; G. H. W. Bush
    d. Clinton; Bush

    Answer: B

46. President Carter planned to have _____ of the nation's energy generated by renewable sources by the year 2000 (as compared to the actual figure of 3.5%).
    a. 5%
    b. 10%
    c. 20%
    d. 50%

    Answer: C

47. In what year was the first wind farm built in the U.S.?
    a. 1980
    b. 1990
    c. 2000
    d. 2010

    Answer: A

48. Who was the "know-nothing housewife" responsible for the grassroots movement that led to the Love Canal housing development being declared a Superfund Site?
    a. Rachel Carson
    b. Lois Gibbs
    c. Ellen Swallow Richards
    d. Minna B. Hall

    Answer: B

49. Which of the following could be considered examples of *environmental racism*?
    a. locating polluting facilities near communities with high numbers of low-income residents and people of color.

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b. exposing migrant Latino workers to dangerous levels of toxic pesticides.
c. contaminating Native American communities with uranium mining and nuclear waste storage sites.
d. All of the above could be considered examples of environmental racism.

Answer: D

50. Since the _____ administration, there has been a partisan divide in U.S. government pertaining to environmental regulations and conservation issues.
    a. Kennedy
    b. Reagan
    c. Clinton
    d. G. W. Bush

    Answer: B

51. Which of the following was **not** an action of the Reagan administration?
    a. cuts to research and development budgets for renewable energy
    b. elimination of tax breaks for wind and solar energy
    c. increased leases for oil, gas, and coal development on national lands
    d. repeal of the Endangered Species Act

    Answer: D

52. In which decade did environmentalism become a formal profession in the U.S.?
    a. 1960s
    b. 1970s
    c. 1980s
    d. 1990s

    Answer: C

53. Which of the following is **false** about the EarthFirst! movement?
    a. Its founders advocated more extreme tactics than had been employed previously for wilderness protection.
    b. The slogan was "No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth!"
    c. The movement advocated Wise Use of natural resources.
    d. Among the founders were experienced environmental professionals.

    Answer: C

54. Which of the following was **not** one of the environmentally relevant developments of the 1980s?
    a. the transformation of environmentalism into a formal profession
    b. the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency
    c. the emergence of the radical Earth First! movement
    d. the birth of the environmental justice movement

    Answer: B

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55. In 1982, in Warren County, North Carolina, people formed a blockade in an effort to prevent trucks filled with toxic waste from reaching a new hazardous waste landfill site in the community. This event marked the beginning of
    a. Earth First!
    b. the environmental justice movement.
    c. grassroots environmental activism.
    d. civil disobedience.

    Answer: B

56. Which of the following is **false** about the Wise Use movement?
    a. Wise Users believed that access to public lands should be unrestricted for all purposes.
    b. Wise Users had the support of timber, mining, and oil industries.
    c. Wise Users admired Gifford Pinchot, from whom they adopted their name.
    d. Wise Users believed all constraints on the use of private property should be eliminated.

    Answer: C

57. Which of the following is **false** regarding the partisan divide in environmental politics in the U.S.?
    a. This divide has existed only since about the 1980s.
    b. In recent years the divide has decreased.
    c. Democrats are more in favor of environmental regulations and resource conservation than Republicans are.
    d. Neither Republicans nor Democrats represent a serious challenge to the dominant social paradigm.

    Answer: B

58. Which of the following is true about environmentalism today?
    a. Today's environmental movement recognizes that social justice and a sustainable economy are also vitally important.
    b. Youth activism is on the rise, particularly with regard to climate change.
    c. Environmental justice is now an integral part of the work of environmental organizations.
    d. All of the above are true about environmentalism today.

    Answer: D

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TRUE-FALSE ITEMS

1. Industrial development during the past two centuries has involved unprecedented disruption of ecological systems.
   Answer: TRUE

2. The technological innovations of the past century have outpaced people's understanding of their ecological impact.
   Answer: TRUE

3. Pre-industrial Indigenous cultures did not significantly modify their natural environment.
   Answer: FALSE

4. Worldviews are obvious to the people who hold them.
   Answer: FALSE

5. Awareness of ecological realities has significantly impacted the fundamental assumptions that drive and guide decisions and behaviors in industrialized culture.
   Answer: FALSE

6. Before the Industrial Revolution, no one was thinking in ways consistent with what is now the dominant social paradigm worldview in industrialized cultures.
   Answer: FALSE

7. The beliefs that make up the dominant social paradigm are informed by ecological knowledge acquired in the past 50 years.
   Answer: FALSE

8. The dominant social paradigm described by Pirages & Erlich (1974) has existed for most of human history.
   Answer: FALSE

9. Social inequality played a key role in the rise of the dominant social paradigm.
   Answer: TRUE

10. It is natural for humans to sort the world into "us" and "them" and form social hierarchies.
    Answer: TRUE

11. Late 19th century science designated Indigenous people as uncivilized savages.
    Answer: TRUE

12. Critically examining one's own worldview can feel threatening.
    Answer: TRUE

13. Within the dominant social paradigm, humans are considered separate from the rest of nature.
    Answer: TRUE

14. Animism was never a part of Western thought.
    Answer: FALSE

15. Anthropocentrism is a central characteristic of Western thought.

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Answer: TRUE

16. Colonization of North America by European settlers involved genocide and decimation of Indigenous cultures.
Answer: TRUE

17. Before the arrival of European colonists, North America was a vast, unoccupied wilderness.
Answer: FALSE

18. In colonial North America, many enslaved Africans toiled in plantations built on land taken from Indigenous people.
Answer: TRUE

19. The signatories of the U.S. *Declaration of Independence*, including its author Thomas Jefferson, believed that everyone had the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."
Answer: FALSE

20. The "self-made men" who rose from "rags to riches" by commodifying natural resources from the North American wilderness were reviled by their 19th-century contemporaries for being greedy and exploitative.
Answer: FALSE

21. In the mid-19th century, land and resources in the U.S. seemed unlimited to most people.
Answer: TRUE

22. Thinking of progress in terms of perpetual growth and change devalues sustainability.
Answer: TRUE

23. American transcendentalist writers such as Emerson and Thoreau focused on protecting nature but ignored social injustice.
Answer: FALSE

24. Transcendentalists' views on social inequality had a significant impact on environmentalism in the United States.
Answer: FALSE

25. President Theodore Roosevelt was skeptical about the application of science and technology to natural resource management.
Answer: FALSE

26. The conservationist perspective was more of a challenge to the DSP than was the preservationist perspective.
Answer: FALSE

27. John Muir's conception of wilderness as "untouched" rendered invisible the generations of Indigenous people who had lived there.
Answer: TRUE

28. President Theodore Roosevelt believed that European-descended white people were superior to other racial groups.

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Answer: TRUE

29. Like wilderness preservationists, urban environmental reformers questioned industrial development.
Answer: TRUE
30. By the 1920s, the majority of people in the United States lived in cities.
Answer: TRUE

31. During the Great Depression, thousands of men in the U.S. were put to work protecting natural habitat, planting trees, and improving parks.
Answer: TRUE

32. The Wilderness Society was started in the 1930s by a group of nature lovers who lacked formal education.
Answer: FALSE

33. Like John Muir, Aldo Leopold valued unspoiled wilderness for what it could provide to humans.
Answer: FALSE

34. Environmental protection wasn't really on the minds of anyone in the U.S. until the 1960s.
Answer: FALSE

35. Chemical household cleaners, fertilizers, and pesticides made their debut in the 1950s.
Answer: TRUE

36. Many household appliances we now consider standard (e.g., clothes dryers, dishwashers) were popularized during the mid-20th century.
Answer: TRUE

37. Cars were an essential component of the post-war American Dream portrayed in consumer advertising of the 1950s.
Answer: TRUE

38. The post-war 1950s witnessed urban revitalization in the U.S. as wartime technological developments were applied to crumbling city infrastructure.
Answer: FALSE

39. In her book *Silent Spring*, Rachel Carson sounded the alarm about the health hazards of chemical pesticides such as DDT, but the book did not have any tangible effect on the use of such pesticides in the U.S.
Answer: FALSE

40. Environmental historians consider *Silent Spring* the catalyst that sparked the second wave of U.S. environmentalism.
Answer: TRUE

41. The 1960s and 1970s witnessed a major shift in the dominant social paradigm in the minds of most U.S. citizens.
Answer: FALSE

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42. Although the green decade witnessed numerous major developments in environmental regulations and policy, its accomplishments in cleaning up the environment did not benefit all Americans equally.
Answer: TRUE

43. Throughout the 20th century, Republican presidents displayed a negative attitude toward conservation and environmental regulation.
Answer: FALSE
44. Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign promised a return to the economic boom times of the 1950s.
Answer: TRUE

45. Although Gifford Pinchot's work inspired the name of the Wise Use movement, members of this movement did not share his belief in conservation.
Answer: TRUE

46. Wise Users shared the sentiment of those in the environmental justice movement who condemned mainstream environmentalism as an elitist endeavor that prioritized wilderness protection over the concerns of people.
Answer: TRUE

47. Although the Wise Use movement became less publicly visible after its heyday, its legacy is still evident in American politics.
Answer: TRUE

48. Environmental policies and regulations have been strengthened and weakened by U.S. Democratic and Republican presidential administrations, respectively, since the 1980s.
Answer: TRUE

49. The U.S. is the only one of the United Nations members that has not ratified the international treaty to protect biodiversity that was signed by President Bill Clinton in the 1990s.
Answer: TRUE

50. Since the 1970s, the Democratic party platform in the U.S. has been characterized by significant challenges to the dominant social paradigm.
Answer: FALSE

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OPEN-ENDED ITEMS

Describe four assumptions of the dominant social paradigm that have contributed to the current ecological crisis.
humans are separate from, and superior to, nature; nature can and should be controlled; individuals have a right to maximum economic gain; progress equals growth

Describe similarities and differences between the preservationist and conservationist perspectives in early U.S. environmentalism. Who were the key figures involved? What historical event is considered pivotal in the contest between these two perspectives?
Both were concerned with wilderness protection for the benefit of humans; preservationists valued pristine wilderness, while conservationists valued managed natural resources; John Muir, founder of Sierra Club, was preservationist; President Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot were conservationists; battle of Hetch-Hetchy dam was pivotal event that shifted things in favor of conservation over preservation

Technological developments during the twentieth century dramatically changed the everyday lifestyles in industrialized cultures like the U.S., with negative ecological consequences. Describe [some number] of these developments, when they occurred, and how they have had a negative ecological impact.
Many possible answers, such as: electricity, synthetic chemicals (including pesticides), automobile, television, plastics, electronics

What is meant by the "second wave" of environmentalism in the U.S.? When and why did it begin? What were some noteworthy developments during this second wave?
Rachel Carson's* Silent Spring *in 1962 raising alarm about pesticides; Earth Day 1970; the Green Decade (EPA, Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act), grassroots citizen activism, radical environmental activism (EF!), environmentalism as a formal profession, Wise Use backlash, birth of environmental justice movement, emergence of political divide in U.S.

How is racism relevant to the rise of the dominant social paradigm? How is it relevant to the first wave of environmentalism in the U.S.? How is it relevant to the second wave? How is it relevant today?
White superiority implicit in dominant social paradigm; inhumane treatment of Native Americans and African slaves, which was necessary for growth of American colonies and Westward expansion, was justified by social and scientific racism that labeled them "savage" and less-than-human; both preservationist and conservationist efforts were focused on benefiting those of White European ancestry; John Muir and Theodore Roosevelt both espoused racist views; industrial development during the mid-20th century gave rise to "environmental racism," in which people lacking economic resources and political influence (i.e., mostly people of color) were subject to greater environmental hazards via deterioration of urban infrastructure as White people moved to suburbs and siting of hazardous facilities near poor neighborhoods and on Native American reservations; in 1982 environmental justice movement was born with Warren County protest; today environmental justice is a foundation of the work of mainstream environmental groups and citizen activists.

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