An Invitation to Environmental Sociology 6th edition Bell Test Bank

SKU: 9781506366012-TEST-BANK

Chapter 2: Health and Justice

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. According to the text, the constant capacity for re-ordering and de-ordering is referred to by dialogics as _____.
A. veil of ignorance
B. utilitarianism
C. unfinalizability
D. capability deprivation
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ecological Dialogue
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Which term best describes the inner zone of the environment, where we find the body in perpetual dialogue with the environment?
A. utilitarianism
B. veil of ignorance
C. egalitarianism
D. invironment
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: One Health
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Which of the following is considered to be a prime example of invironment issues?
A. health
B. climate change
C. species loss
D. deforestation
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: One Health
Difficulty Level: Hard

4. Which of the following was identified in the chapter as an example of a zoonotic disease?
A. measles
B. coronavirus
C. diabetes
D. cancer

An Invitation to Environmental Sociology 6th edition Bell Test Bank

Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Invironments of Food: Feeders and Eaters
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. According to the text, which of the following best captures the ties between pollution and its multidimensional impacts?
A. soil erosion
B. global warming
C. pesticides
D. deforestation
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Pesticides and the Health of All
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Environmental sociologist Jill Harrison identified illnesses associated with _____ as one of the most widespread environmental problems today.
A. pesticides
B. acid rain
C. photochemical smog
D. toxic waste
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Pesticides and the Health of All
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. The active ingredient in the popular herbicide Roundup, which is categorized as a popular carcinogen, is _____.
A. methyl mercury
B. atrazine
C. glyphosate
D. zinc sulfate
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Pesticides and the Health of All
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Which term best describes the situation in which the poor face more exposure of pesticide use?
A. framing
B. culpability
C. equality
D. disproportionality
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

An Invitation to Environmental Sociology 6th edition Bell Test Bank

Answer Location: One Justice
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Which of the following paved the way for the idea that what is best for all requires a sacrifice by the few?
A. individualism
B. pluralism
C. egalitarianism
D. utilitarianism
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: One Justice
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. The phrase that we should promote the greatest good for the greatest number is associated with which concept?
A. egalitarianism
B. utilitarianism
C. individualism
D. pluralism
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: One Justice
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. The principle that everyone's happiness has equal moral standing, no matter a person's social position, is central to which of the following?
A. pluralism
B. egalitarianism
C. individualism
D. utilitarianism
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: One Justice
Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Which philosophical position is strongly focused on results rather than the way we get there?
A. pluralism
B. egalitarianism
C. consequentialism
D. individualism
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: One Justice
Difficulty Level: Medium

An Invitation to Environmental Sociology 6th edition Bell Test Bank

13. The focus on growth in gross domestic product (GDP) as a mark of social improvement is best described as _____.
A. capability deprivation
B. economic utilitarianism
C. corporate culpability
D. tyranny of the majority
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: One Justice
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Which of the following is considered to be the greatest source of utility in modern economies?
A. money
B. education
C. politics
D. culture
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: One Justice
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. In *A Theory of Justice* (1971), philosopher John Rawls encouraged which of the following?
A. veil of ignorance
B. tyranny of the majority
C. economic utilitarianism
D. capability deprivation
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: John Rawls and Justice as Fairness
Difficulty Level: Medium

16. John Rawls's justice as fairness approach is a form of _____.
A. pluralism
B. utilitarianism
C. egalitarianism
D. individualism
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: John Rawls and Justice as Fairness
Difficulty Level: Medium

17. Which philosophical position refers to a political system where those with minority views and cultures can still maintain their ideas and practices with others?

An Invitation to Environmental Sociology 6th edition Bell Test Bank

A. pluralism
B. individualism
C. utilitarianism
D. egalitarianism
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: John Rawls and Justice as Fairness
Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Which of the following statements pertaining to GNI (gross national income) per capita is true?
A. GNI per capita equates money with what we value.
B. GNI per capita gives us a sense of inequality levels within a country.
C. GNI per capita considered the variable in what people want.
D. GNI per capita is a form of pluralism.
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: John Rawls and Justice as fairness
Difficulty Level: Hard

19. Forecasting climate change and acting on it before it is a climate crisis illustrates which of the following?
A. capability deprivation
B. precautionary principle
C. tyranny of the majority
D. veil of ignorance
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Living Downstream: The Precautionary Principle
Difficulty Level: Hard

20. As the Ojibwa people of Grassy Narrows found out, the symptoms of methyl mercury poisoning mimic the effects of _____.
A. alcohol abuse
B. opioid addiction
C. hyperactivity
D. psychosis
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Mercury and the People of Grassy Narrows
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

1. According to Karl Marx, the mode of production of material life conditions the social, political, and intellectual life process.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Material Basis of the Human Condition
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Material factors rarely depend on ideal factors.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ecological Dialogue
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. The human body and health have often been understood as diametrically opposed to the concerns of environmentalism.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: One Health
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. *Environment* is considered to be a more encompassing term than *invironment*.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: One Health
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Zoonotic diseases are those that impact only nonhuman bodies.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Invironments of Food: Feeders and Eaters
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The use of organic food as a positional good raises issues of environmental justice.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Pesticides and the Health of All
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. According to Alexis de Tocqueville, a member of a minority who is forced to surrender fundamental rights in service of the majority's inters is suffering from the tyranny of the majority.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: What is Justice?
Difficulty Level: Medium

An Invitation to Environmental Sociology 6th edition Bell Test Bank

8. John Rawls defined injustice as inequalities that are not to the benefit of all.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: John Rawls and Justice as Fairness
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. The Human Development Index combines gross national income with gross domestic product.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: John Rawls and Justice as Fairness
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Regulating the precautionary principle captures the many ways in which retying and forging new ties can happen.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Making Ties
Difficulty Level: Medium

Short Answer

1. Explain the significance of memory dishes.
Ans: Varies. Memory dishes invoke the presence in food of those who are not physically there and give meaning to what we eat.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Invironments of Food: Feeders and Eaters
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Identify the factors that contributed to the water crisis in Flint, Michigan.
Ans: Varies. The water crisis in Flint, MI, was the result of deindustrialization, structural racism, fiscal crisis, and state mismanagement--factors that had been plaguing the community for decades.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Spirit of Water
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Explain how the one-health, one-justice framework put forward in the chapter holds both positive and negative symmetry.
Ans: Varies. According to the authors, it is positive in the sense of rebuilding and recognizing ties to achieve justice founded upon mutual aid. It is negative, at least initially, with the startling recognition that an individualist understanding of life and justice is anything but. No one is really free from environmental problems, even as some are more acutely affected than others.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

An Invitation to Environmental Sociology 6th edition Bell Test Bank

Answer Location: Pesticides and the Health of All
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Discuss the impact of endocrine disrupters such as pesticides. What illnesses are they associated with?
Ans: Varies. Endocrine disrupters mimic and interfere with hormonal activity and are suspects to cause cancer in some cases. In fact, data show that over half of all pesticides play some role in cancer in humans.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Pesticides and the Health of All
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Explain the precautionary principle. What does it provide?
Ans: Varies. The precautionary principle provides a way to shift the way we think about our everyday interactions with the environment and the way our government operates to protect today and prevent tragic consequences tomorrow.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Living Downstream: The Precautionary Principle
Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

1. Explain whether environmental issues have invironmental dimensions. If so, provide an example to illustrate your answer.
Ans: Varies. At first glance, some environmental issues, such as climate change or species loss, are not human invironmental issues. But once they are considered more closely, environmental issues do in fact have invironmental dimensions. For example, climate change has implications for food production, for water supplies, for nonhuman and human disease, and more, including the sheer level of warmth with which our bodies must contend in the summer. Species loss also has implications for the loss of potential medicines and crop varieties that might help relieve concerns for human health and hunger.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: One Health
Difficulty Level: Hard

2. Discuss the one health approach. Why was it developed and what does it seek to do? Are there any limitations associated with the use of this approach?
Ans: Varies. The one health approach was developed in the wave of the 2003 avian flu crisis by international agencies such as the World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Organization for Animal Health, and the World Bank. The approach seeks “to improve health and well-being through the prevention of risks and the mitigation of effects of crises that originate at the interface between humans, animals, and their various environments.” According to the authors, it is one way to think about how the well-being of humans, animals, and the environment are inextricably

intertwined. It's a way to build the ties necessary for one justice, a justice for all in all. However, the approach is considered to be largely technocratic and siloed. The approach has helped channel international attention and resources to outbreaks of zoonotic diseases that threaten the Global North more frequently than to initiatives that could alleviate the disproportionate burden of endemic zoonotic diseases on the Global South.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Invironments of Food: Feeders and Eaters
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Explain how glyphosate, the active ingredient in the popular herbicide Roundup, exemplifies just how omnipresent pesticides have become.
Ans: Varies. Pesticides have become omnipresent. Humans consume it through foods ranging from corn to almonds, which can contain residues for more than a year after they have been washed, prepared, or preserved. Wind carries it into houses miles away from agricultural land. A 2018 study of pet food also found glyphosate residue in every bag of dog and cat chow that was tested. According to the authors, no one can completely escape the risks associated with glyphosate.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Pesticides and the Health of All
Difficulty Level: Hard

4. Demonstrate how the use of organic food as a positional good raises issues of environmental justice.
Ans: Varies. The invironmental effects of pesticides have consequences for everyone, but some people are better able than others to avoid these effects. Although it is hard to escape all of the effects of pesticides, the wealthy have a considerable advantage in avoiding pesticides. For one, they rarely earn their living as farmworkers and lawn care workers, the people with the most direct contact with pesticides. And they can move because they have the money and resources to do so. According to the authors, that we all should be put in such a quandary, where to have safe food we have to spend more money, asks too much.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Pesticides and the Health of All
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Illustrate the connection between environmental justice and economic justice using an example from the chapter.
Ans: Varies. The connection between violations of environmental justice and economic justice is often an interactive one. Often environmental injustice comes with lack of money or perpetuates economic loss. When the people of Grassy Narrows discovered that the river on which they had long relied for food and income was polluted with methyl mercury, they could no longer fish there. This perpetuated poverty and social problems as a result of an inability to work or support families.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Mercury and the People of Grassy Narrows

An Invitation to Environmental Sociology 6th edition Bell Test Bank

Difficulty Level: Hard

An Invitation to Environmental Sociology 6th edition Bell Test Bank