

Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Hetch Hetchy provides the residents of San Francisco with _____. 1) _____
A) forest for recreation
B) miles of biking and hiking paths
C) water for drinking
D) wilderness habitats
E) lakes for fishing
- 2) The Modern Era's views on the relationship of humans and the environment can be described as _____. 2) _____
A) human impacts on ecosystems differ significantly from natural disturbances
B) the obsession with material goods that broke the connection between humans and nature
C) reconciliation of our activities with the inescapable laws of the natural world
D) evolutionary change that described the connections between organisms and their environment
E) opportunities for fewer connections between humans and nature
- 3) Which of the ethical traditions best describes the building of the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir as right because it benefited a large number of people? 3) _____
A) consequence-based ethics
B) virtue ethics
C) utilitarianism
D) environmental ethics
E) duty-based ethics
- 4) The domestication of plants and animals allowed humans to alter ecosystems for their benefits. Which of the following is an example of a human benefit that resulted from ecosystem change? 4) _____
A) Crop production decreased as natural habitats were replaced.
B) Crop production increased as a result of more plants competing for the same land space.
C) Grasslands were destroyed and predator insects were destroyed.
D) Crop production increased and more people had food to eat.
E) Grasslands were destroyed and replaced with forests.
- 5) During the 19th century, as populations grew and urban environments expanded, humans had less exposure to _____. 5) _____
A) chemicals
B) animals
C) water
D) natural environments
E) air pollutants

- 6) Gifford Pinchot, first head of the U.S. Forest Service, advocated the conservationist view of nature. 6) _____
This view promoted _____.
A) a deep ecology approach to public resource use
B) resource use in a sustainable manner to provide the greatest benefit for the greatest number of people
C) resource use in a sustainable manner with an ecocentric focus
D) a wilderness and ecocentric approach to public resource use
E) a biocentric approach to public resources
- 7) Natural wilderness should be protected regardless of the needs of humans is an example of the 7) _____
_____ point of view.
A) conservationist
B) economist
C) ecologist
D) environmentalist
E) preservationist
- 8) The animal rights movements in society evolved from _____. 8) _____
A) virtue ethics
B) anthropocentric ethics
C) ecocentric ethics
D) environmental ethics
E) biocentric ethics
- 9) Rachel Carson's book, _____, pointed out the dangers posed to the natural environments and 9) _____
humans by pesticides.
A) *Nature*
B) *Silent Spring*
C) *Man and Nature*
D) *Walden*
E) *The Population Bomb*
- 10) DDT was originally intended to kill _____. 10) _____
A) birds
B) mosquitoes
C) aphids
D) plants
E) corn insects
- 11) Environmental ethics is *best* defined as _____. 11) _____
A) studying the economic value of all living things in their environment
B) the extrinsic value placed on people, organisms, and objects in the environment
C) studying the moral relationships of humans to the environment and the environment's living organisms
D) actions taken by humans in the environment in which they live that have impact
E) studying the rightness and wrongness of human actions

- 12) Environmental justice seeks to _____. 12) _____
- A) ensure that legal boundaries are adhered to when environmental disputes arise
 - B) ensure the sound management of the environment
 - C) ensure that people are treated fairly regardless of race, gender, or economic status in the management of natural resources
 - D) ensure that anthropocentric ethics are applied to the environment
 - E) ensure that ecocentric ethics are applied to the environment
- 13) A subsistence economy is one that _____. 13) _____
- A) meets its environmental needs without accumulating wealth
 - B) meets its environmental need by over fishing lakes and rivers
 - C) purchases goods and services from others
 - D) meets is environmental needs while causing ecosystem destruction
 - E) purchases resources for immediate use
- 14) A subsistence farmer might _____. 14) _____
- A) buy commodities from others
 - B) barter or trade goods they grow
 - C) allow production and consumption of goods and services to take place in a market system
 - D) sell goods they catch and grow
 - E) accumulate a surplus of goods to sell for financial gain
- 15) The price consumers are willing to pay for a resource that may be limited depends on _____. 15) _____
- A) their perceived need for the resource
 - B) their ability to pay more than someone else
 - C) how much they can afford at a time the resource is limited
 - D) their access to the resource in their community
 - E) how much of the resource is remaining to purchase
- 16) When a commodity is in short supply, the cost _____. 16) _____
- A) decreases
 - B) is lower in areas with better access
 - C) goes up
 - D) remains the same
 - E) is near the cost of production
- 17) The difference between the cost to produce a commodity and its price in the marketplace is _____. 17) _____
- A) economy of scale
 - B) discount rate
 - C) opportunity cost
 - D) profit
 - E) economic value
- 18) Cost per unit of a good or services decline as the level of production increases. This is described as _____. 18) _____
- A) profit
 - B) economy of scale
 - C) economic value
 - D) opportunity cost
 - E) discount rate

- 19) The economic value of an ecosystem service can be measured by accessing the willingness to pay for the action to _____ them. 19) _____
 A) monitor B) recirculate C) preserve D) value E) conserve
- 20) Which of the following issues would be addressed by a county's land use development office when making important environmental decisions? 20) _____
 A) building of a landfill
 B) building of a new gas station in the county
 C) managing a national park
 D) controlling air pollution from automobiles
 E) storage of nuclear wastes
- 21) Gross domestic product is _____. 21) _____
 A) all the resources necessary to produce the ecosystem services
 B) cost of services minus the economic value of enhancements or degradation to the environment
 C) the total economic value of goods and services produced by a country
 D) a measure of a country's economic standing
 E) the willingness of consumers to pay for ecosystem services
- 22) Most environmental policy is set by _____. 22) _____
 A) Congress
 B) the President
 C) Supreme Court rulings
 D) federal legislation
 E) state and local governments
- 23) Individuals in Africa often share crop and livestock land with other families in their community. What happens to the land as a result of each family using an individual's approach to managing it? 23) _____
 A) It is preserved from family to family and generation to generation.
 B) It is protected by laws.
 C) It is preserved as a result of the importance of cultural heritage.
 D) It is managed sustainably for future farming.
 E) It is often overexploited.
- 24) The constitutional basis for environmental justice is rooted in _____. 24) _____
 A) environmental laws and legislative regulations
 B) public policy and governmental ethics
 C) ecological valuation of the ecosystem
 D) equal protection for all citizens
 E) compensation to a land owner by the government when their property is needed for public use
- 25) Which of the following agencies has significant influence on international environmental policy but no government representation or participation? 25) _____
 A) The Global Environmental Facility
 B) The European Environment Agency
 C) The United Nations
 D) The World Trade Organization
 E) The World Wildlife Fund

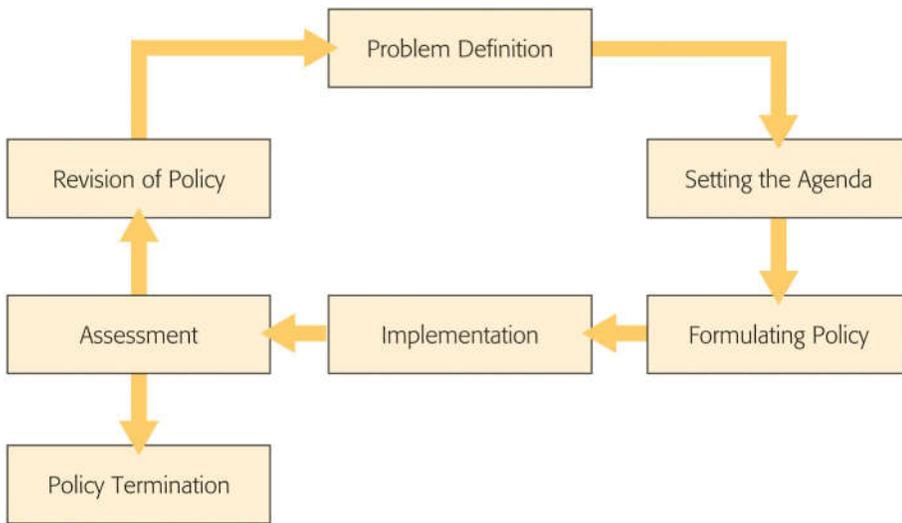
- 26) U.S. environmental law and policy are influenced by the actions of _____. 26) _____
- A) the executive branch
 - B) the legislative branch
 - C) the judicial branch
 - D) all three branches of government
 - E) only the executive and legislative branches
- 27) Natural capital is defined as all of Earth's resources that are necessary to produce _____. 27) _____
- A) a safe habitat for endangered species
 - B) a profit
 - C) a sustainable market
 - D) environmental justice for all
 - E) the ecosystem services that we depend on
- 28) A grass root organization is attempting to preserve a stretch of forest that is being considered for purchase by a manufacturing plant. The organization's main strategy is to inform the nearby housing developments of the effect on their home values if the manufacturing plant goes versus the preserved forest. This approach is using _____. 28) _____
- A) scare tactic valuation
 - B) market valuation
 - C) travel-cost valuation
 - D) hedonic valuation
 - E) contingent valuation

29) Some groups state that the primate shown in this photograph has economic value for humans via ecotourism. This primate would be referred to as having _____.

29) _____



- A) instrumental value
- B) intrinsic value
- C) individual value
- D) ecological value
- E) theological value



30) What part of the policy-cycle determines who will deal with a particular issue and when? 30) _____

- A) Problem Definition
- B) Setting the Agenda
- C) Assessment
- D) Implementation
- E) Formulating Policy

31) What part of the policy-cycle allows individuals or agencies to carry out the new activities and enforce the laws? 31) _____

- A) Problem Definition
- B) Assessment
- C) Setting the Agenda
- D) Implementation
- E) Formulating Policy

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

32) Match each term with the correct description. 32) _____

- I. Virtue ethics
- II. Anthropocentric ethics
- III. Biocentric ethics
- IV. Ecocentric ethics
- V. Duty-based ethics

- A. Rightness or wrongness of actions should be determined by a set of rules or laws.
- B. An action is right if it is motivated by virtues that include kindness, honesty, loyalty, and justice.
- C. Defines right actions in terms of outcomes for human beings
- D. Argues that the value of other living things is equal to the value of humans
- E. Places value on communities of organisms and ecosystems

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Read the scenario and answer the following questions.

The widespread use of the pesticides DDT in the environment following World War II had major environmental impacts on the ecosystem. Human exposure to this pesticide continues today despite the ban of DDT use in the United States since the early 1970s. However, DDT continues to be manufactured in the U.S. and exported to many countries worldwide.

- 33) The approach to the manufacture and use of DDT worldwide is *best* described as _____. 33) _____
- A) focusing on deep ecological principles
 - B) anthropocentric
 - C) focusing on economic externalities
 - D) biocentric
 - E) ecocentric
- 34) When analyzing the economic value of using DDT in the environment, the major criticism that environmentalists routinely cite is that _____ costs have not been fully considered. 34) _____
- A) external
 - B) hedonic valuation
 - C) subsistence
 - D) contingent valuation
 - E) internal

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

- 35) Compare economic and ecological approaches to valuation of the environment.
- 36) Describe the three main environmental ethic approaches used to determine who or what has value in the Earth's biosphere.
- 37) There are often eight issues that can be debated when reflecting on environmental policy. They include:
1. government versus individual
 2. competing public values
 3. uncertainty and action
 4. which level of government decides?
 5. which government agency has jurisdiction?
 6. protection against selfish actions
 7. the best means to an end
 8. political power relationships

Discuss at least two of the above issues, describing the challenges that each brings to developing environmental policy.

- 38) When measuring the wealth of a nation, explain the difference between gross domestic product (GDP) and genuine progress indicator (GPI).

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED2

- 1) C
- 2) A
- 3) C
- 4) D
- 5) D
- 6) B
- 7) D
- 8) E
- 9) B
- 10) B
- 11) C
- 12) C
- 13) A
- 14) B
- 15) A
- 16) C
- 17) D
- 18) B
- 19) E
- 20) A
- 21) C
- 22) E
- 23) E
- 24) D
- 25) E
- 26) D
- 27) E
- 28) D
- 29) A
- 30) B
- 31) D
- 32) I. B, II. C, III. D, IV. E, V. A
- 33) B
- 34) A
- 35) Ecological value can be measured by looking at ecological services provided by ecosystems and measuring the possible loss of services as a result of human impacts. Often these costs do not come into play until long after the ecosystem has been compromised or lost, and the services or actions that were supported by that ecosystem are now missing. For example, the ecological costs of the degradation of a forest are often not realized until reforestation of that land is required (because of extensive soil erosion, flooding, or siltation damage downstream) and undertaken.
- 36) The three main ethical approaches used to determine environmental value are anthropocentric, biocentric, and ecocentric views. Anthropocentric ethics assigns intrinsic value only to humans and defines right actions only in terms of positive outcomes for humans. The conservationist view of environmental management is an example of this human-centered approach. Biocentric ethics takes into consideration the value of other living things and values them equally with humans. This biocentric ethic is often articulated by those in the animal rights movement. Ecocentric ethics places value on communities of organisms and ecosystems, and is the most expansive and "big picture" approach to determining environmental value.

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED2

- 37) Individuals are often left to make their own decisions about how much they drive, how much energy they use, how much waste they generate, how much water is consumed. These things are hard to regulate from a governmental standpoint and are often regulated differently in each state and within each municipality. What is good for the government (a decrease in fossil fuel imports) is often not viewed as a positive for the individual (if it translates into less individual automobile use). Regarding a second issue, uncertainty and when to take definitive action on an environmental problem are debated for almost every environmental issue, especially early on. The precautionary principle approach says that when there is reasonable evidence that an action or policy may place human health or the environment at risk, precautionary measures should be taken, even if initial evidence seems inconclusive. This approach encapsulates the environmental debate over the global climate change issue, where energy companies might resist implementing controls over fossil fuel use, even though environmental change continues.
- 38) GDP is the total value of goods and services produced by the citizens of a country divided by its population size. It is a measure of a country's economic standing and is used by governments and international organizations for assigning financial aid and making loans to nations. Because some actions may increase a country's GDP but reduce its human and natural resources (overharvesting forests or fisheries), economists have more recently suggested an alternative measure of natural wealth, the genuine progress indicator (GPI). GPI is the GDP plus or minus the economic value of enhancements or degradations to the environment. For example, actions such as forest destruction would decrease a country's GPI, while implementing waste management protocols would improve sustainability and increase a country's GPI.