



Practice Midterm Exam

Raven, Berg, Hassenzahl: Environment, 7th Edition
Chapter 02: Environmental Laws, Economics, and Ethics

1. Provisions of the Endangered Species Act:
- a) require the timber industry to reforest in areas of logging
 - b) grant the President authority to establish National Parks for endangered species
 - c) provide a spending limit by the federal government in protecting endangered species
 - d) require the government to protect the habitat of endangered species so that their numbers increase
 - e) specify incentive-based regulation for endangered species

Ans: d

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Chapter opener; 2.0

2. In 2000, "Clean Energy Now!" was the theme for:
- a) Stegner's Wilderness Essay
 - b) Earth Day
 - c) The American Dust Bowl
 - d) Sierra Club
 - e) John Audubon's paintings

Ans: b

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

A Brief Environmental History of the United States; The Environmental Movement of the Late 20th Century; 2.1.4

3. Whose work heightened public awareness and concern about the use of pesticides and ultimately led to restriction on the use of certain pesticides?
- a) George Perkins Marsh
 - b) Henry David Thoreau
 - c) Paul Ehrlich
 - d) John Muir
 - e) Rachel Carson

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

A Brief Environmental History of the United States; Conservation in the Mid-20th Century; 2.1.3

4. Which U.S. president was most responsible for setting aside national forests in the late 1800s and early 1900s?
- a) Grover Cleveland
 - b) Benjamin Harrison
 - c) Abraham Lincoln
 - d) Herbert Hoover
 - e) Theodore Roosevelt

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:



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A Brief Environmental History of the United States; Protecting Forests; 2.1.1

5. Who was the first head of the U.S. Forest Service?
- a) Gifford Pinchot
 - b) George Perkins Marsh
 - c) John Muir
 - d) Aldo Leopold
 - e) Wallace Stegner

Ans: a

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

A Brief Environmental History of the United States; Protecting Forests; 2.1.1

6. Which naturalist was the founder of the Sierra Club and the force behind the establishment of Yosemite and Sequoia national parks?
- a) Aldo Leopold
 - b) Henry David Thoreau
 - c) John James Audubon
 - d) John Muir
 - e) Theodore Roosevelt

Ans: d

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

A Brief Environmental History of the United States; Establishing and Protecting National Parks and Monuments; 2.1.2

7. The world's first national park was established in what year?
- a) 1780
 - b) 1865
 - c) 1872
 - d) 1890
 - e) 1906

Ans: c

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

A Brief Environmental History of the United States; Establishing and Protecting National Parks and Monuments; 2.1.2

8. All of the following were authors whose writings influenced the environmental movement except:
- a) Rachel Carson
 - b) John James Audubon
 - c) Aldo Leopold
 - d) Wallace Stegner
 - e) George Perkins Marsh

Ans: b

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

A Brief Environmental History of the United States; Conservation in the Mid-20th Century; 2.1.3

9. The legislation that authorizes the President of the United States to set aside national monuments is the:



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- a) Antiquities Act
- b) National Parks and Forest Act
- c) National Monuments Act
- d) Wilderness Act
- e) Endangered Species Act

Ans: a

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

A Brief Environmental History of the United States; Establishing and Protecting National Parks and Monuments; 2.1.2

10. Earth Day:

- a) is celebrated exclusively in the U.S
- b) was initiated by the U.S. Senate in 1970
- c) has gained support for the environment within one or two major religions
- d) is largely a government-sponsored event
- e) focuses on what individuals can do to protect the environment

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

A Brief Environmental History of the United States; The Environmental Movement of the Late 20th Century; 2.1.4

11. An environmental impact statement must include:

- a) an ethical analysis of the proposed action
- b) short- and long-term effects and any adverse environmental effects
- c) solutions to any potentially adverse environmental effects
- d) documentation of the financial cost-benefit analysis of the proposed action
- e) a description of the solution to any associated environmental controversy

Ans: b

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

U.S. Environmental Legislation; Opener; 2.2

12. The National Environmental Policy Act:

- a) mandates development of an Environmental Impact Statement at the end of any project using federal funds
- b) provided for the establishment of the Court on Environmental Quality to enforce U.S. environmental law
- c) requires the evaluation of federal highway construction and military projects
- d) requires documentation of the financial impact of all projects with potential environmental impact
- e) was signed into law in 1965

Ans: c

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

U.S. Environmental Legislation; Opener; 2.2

13. Environmental impact statements (EISs):

- a) must be made available to the public
- b) only address potential impact on endangered or threatened species
- c) only need to project impact out to two years following the completion of the project

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- d) only affect the 20% of lands owned by the federal government
- e) are not required for any state-funded projects

Ans: a

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

U.S. Environmental Legislation; Opener; 2.2

14. Which of the following is not included in an environmental impact statement (EIS)?
- a) nature of the proposal
 - b) short- and long-term effects of the proposal
 - c) why the proposal is needed
 - d) alternatives to the proposed course of action
 - e) guarantees that no species or habitat will be negatively impacted by the proposal

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

U.S. Environmental Legislation; Opener; 2.2

15. Which of the following is a positive outcome from environmental legislation since 1970?
- a) The California Gray Whale has been removed from the endangered species list
 - b) 23 national parks have been established
 - c) soil erosion has been reduced by nearly 60%
 - d) the Bald Eagle has been removed from the endangered species list
 - e) all of these

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

U.S. Environmental Legislation; Environmental Policy Since 1970; 2.2.1

16. The study of how people use their limited resources to try to satisfy their unlimited wants is termed
- a) business analyses
 - b) model testing
 - c) hypotheses development
 - d) economics
 - e) resource management

Ans: d

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Economics and the Environment; Opener; 2.3

17. In the field of economics, the additional cost associated with one more unit of something is called
- a(n)
- a) marginal cost
 - b) external cost
 - c) direct cost
 - d) fringe cost
 - e) total product cost

Ans: a

Difficulty: Medium



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Response:

Economics and the Environment; 2.3

18. When consumption or production of a product has a harmful side effect that is borne by people not directly involved in the market exchange for that product, the side effect is called a(n):

- a) marginal cost
- b) indirect cost
- c) additional cost
- d) intrinsic cost
- e) external cost

Ans: e

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Economics and the Environment; Opener; 2.3

19. Laws that impose rules and regulations and set limits of pollution are called:

- a) command and control
- b) environmental impact statements
- c) legislative documents
- d) legislative directives
- e) environmental directives

Ans: a

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Economics and the Environment; Strategies for Pollution Control; 2.3.1

20. You are an environmental ethicist. As such you consider:

- a) what role humans play in determining the fate of Earth's resources
- b) how humans should relate to the natural environment
- c) the moral basis of environmental responsibility
- d) political, economic, societal, and individual tradeoffs
- e) all of these

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Environmental Ethics, Values, and Worldviews; Opener; 2.5

21. The deep ecology worldview is an understanding of our place in the world based on:

- a) harmony with nature and a spiritual respect for life
- b) human superiority and dominance over nature
- c) right and wrong environmental behaviors of our government
- d) hidden beliefs about the hierarchy of all species
- e) green politics

Ans: a

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Environmental Ethics, Values, and Worldviews; Human-Centered and Life-Centered Worldviews; 2.5.1

22. One approach to pollution control is incentive-based regulation. In this tactic:



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- a) industries adopting specific pollution control methods recommended by the government are rewarded
- b) industries are encouraged to emit an amount of pollution that is economically most desirable for that company
- c) green taxes are levied on industries that represent an emission charge on polluters
- d) pollution control laws establish emission targets and industries are provided enticements to reduce emissions
- e) both green taxes are levied on industries that represent an emission charge on polluters, and pollution control laws establish emission targets and industries are provided enticements to reduce emissions

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Economics and the Environment; Strategies for Pollution Control; 2.3.1

23. Environmental destruction in formerly communist countries was so extensive because of:
- a) an attitude of high production and economic self-sufficiency, regardless of environmental damages
 - b) an attitude of meeting industrial production quotas taking precedence over environmental concerns
 - c) an attitude of support for heavy industry such as power plants, chemicals, metallurgy, and large machinery
 - d) an attitude of low regard for the economic value of clean air, water, and soil
 - e) all of these

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Case-in-Point: Environmental Problems in Central and Eastern Europe; 2.3.4

24. A green campus is a(n) _____ campus.
- a) discard and go
 - b) reuse and recycle
 - c) environmentally unfriendly
 - d) naïve and unsophisticated
 - e) emerald and olive

Ans: b

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Environews: How green is your campus?

25. National income accounts are incomplete estimates of national economic performance because national income accounts do not include:
- a) gross domestic product
 - b) net domestic product
 - c) estimates of imported goods and services
 - d) estimates of external costs such as natural resource depletion and the environmental cost of economic activities
 - e) estimates of human manufactured material goods

Ans: d

Difficulty: Medium

Response:



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Economics and the Environment; Natural Resources, the Environment, and the National Income Accounts; 2.3.3

26. Which of the following statements reflects the Western worldview?
- a) All organisms are interdependent.
 - b) Nature should be preserved, not used.
 - c) Humans have the right to modify the environment to benefit their wellbeing and high standard of living.
 - d) Humans and all other species have an equal worth.
 - e) Humans have no right to reduce diversity of life forms except to satisfy vital needs.

Ans: c

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Environmental Ethics, Values, and Worldviews; Human-Centered and Life-Centered Worldviews;

2.5.1

27. According to the EPA's Draft Report on the Environment 2003, levels of wet sulfate, a major component of acid rain, have dropped by 20-30% since 1990. This success may be attributed to:
- a) National Environmental Policy Act (1970)
 - b) Clean Air Act (1977)
 - c) Clean Water Act
 - d) Earth Day 1990 (Think globally, act locally)
 - e) Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

U.S. Environmental Legislation; Environmental Policy Since 1970; 2.2.1

28. A preservationist is more likely to have a _____ worldview, and a conservationist probably has a _____ worldview.
- a) biocentric, eccentric
 - b) biocentric, utilitarian
 - c) anthropocentric, biocentric
 - d) universal, rare
 - e) self-centered, unselfish

Ans: b

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

A Brief Environmental History of the United States; Protecting Forests; Establishing and Protecting National Parks and Monuments; 2.1.1 and 2.1.2

29. Issues that added to the complexity of the controversy over harvesting timber from old-growth forests in the Pacific Northwest included:
- a) the fact that the timber industry had already begun to decline due to increasing automation of the industry
 - b) the fact that the timber industry had already begun to decline due to diversification in the local economy
 - c) the fact that unemployment in the region was at an all time high
 - d) the fact that the timber industry in the area had been operating sustainably for decades
 - e) the fact that the timber industry was not willing to cease activities in the local area and move to the southwest



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Ans: a

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Chapter Opener; 2.0

30. The political solution to the old-growth forest controversy in the Pacific Northwest included all of the following except:

- a) providing federal funds for retraining former loggers for new careers
- b) passing legislation permitting salvage logging
- c) passing legislation prohibiting all logging and timber cutting activities in federal old-growth forests
- d) the Northwest Forest Plan
- e) none of these, all were part of the solution

Ans: c

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Chapter Opener; 2.0

31. University of Oxford philosopher John Broome argues that society has not adequately considered the ethical consequences of global warming. These ethical considerations include all except the following:

- a) proper weighting of potentially catastrophic worst case outcomes
- b) appropriate distribution of benefits across the current population of the planet
- c) focusing on the expected outcomes of global climate change based on the best available climate models
- d) the extent to which we should act now to limit impacts on future generations
- e) none of these, all of these were ethical considerations

Ans: c

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Environmental Ethics, Values and Worldviews; Energy, Climate, and Environmental Ethics; 2.5

32. Which of the following people is incorrectly matched with their environmental voice?

- a) John Audubon: On Walden's Pond
- b) Rachel Carson: Silent Spring
- c) Paul Ehrlich: The Population Bomb
- d) Aldo Leopold: A Sand County Almanac
- e) Wallace Stegner: Wilderness Essay

Ans: a

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

A Brief Environmental History of the United States; Conservation in the Mid-20th Century; 2.1.3

33. Put the following historical views of the environment in the correct chronological sequence.

- I. Frontier attitude: desire to conquer and exploit nature as quickly as possible
- II. Biocentric preservationists: belief that all life deserves respect and consideration
- III. Utilitarian conservationist: view of environment in terms of usefulness for people
- IV. Earth Day celebrant: demonstrates support of environmental quality by planting trees, cleaning roadsides and rivers and marching in parades

- a) I – II – III - IV
- b) V – III – II - I
- c) I – III – II - IV
- d) III – IV – I - II
- e) IV – II – I - III



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Ans: c

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

A Brief Environmental History of the United States; Entire Section; 2.1

34. All of the following are successes in pollution control since 1970 except:
- a) improved water quality in rivers and streams
 - b) DDT, asbestos, and dioxins have been banned from use in the U.S
 - c) 75% reduction in sulfur dioxide and resulting acid rain
 - d) 98% reduction in lead levels in the air
 - e) 70% reduction in the use of CFCs and other chemicals that are contributing to the ozone hole

Ans: c

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

U.S. Environmental Legislation; Environmental Policy Since 1970; 2.2.1

35. The graph below represents the Marginal Cost of Pollution. Identify the correct curve for the marginal cost of pollution:

- a) Curve A
- b) Curve B
- c) Curve C
- d) Curve D
- e) Curve E

Ans: c

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Economics and the Environment; Opener; 2.3

36. All of the following would contribute to natural capital, except:
- a) groundwater
 - b) soil
 - c) clean air
 - d) mineral resources
 - e) none of these, all are natural capital

Ans: e

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Economics and the Environment; Natural Resources, the Environment, and the National Income Accounts; 2.3.3

37. The cost, in environmental quality, of a unit of pollution that is emitted into the environment is the:
- a) marginal cost of pollution
 - b) marginal cost of pollution abatement
 - c) optimum amount of pollution
 - d) indirect cost of pollution
 - e) indirect cost of pollution abatement

Ans: a

Difficulty: Easy



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Response:
Economics and the Environment; Opener; 2.3

38. The associated graph represents the:
- a) marginal cost of pollution
 - b) marginal cost of pollution abatement
 - c) marginal cost of recycling
 - d) marginal cost of waste-charge policy
 - e) marginal cost

Ans: b
Difficulty: Medium
Response:
Economics and the Environment; Opener; 2.3

39. Based on the accompanying graph, which of the following statements are correct?
- a) As more and more pollution is eliminated from the environment, the cost of removing each additional unit of pollution decreases.
 - b) As more and more pollution is eliminated from the environment, the cost of removing each additional unit of pollution stays the same.
 - c) As more and more pollution is eliminated from the environment, the cost of removing each additional unit of pollution increases.
 - d) As more and more pollution is eliminated from the environment, the cost of removing each additional unit of pollution reaches equilibrium when intersecting the amount of pollution axis.
 - e) Nothing can be inferred from the graph.

Ans: c
Difficulty: Medium
Response:
Economics and the Environment; Opener; 2.3

40. The amount of pollution that is economically most desirable is determined by plotting two curves. The point where the two curves meet is termed the _____ from an economic viewpoint.
- a) marginal cost of pollution
 - b) marginal cost of pollution abatement
 - c) direct cost of pollution
 - d) indirect cost of pollution
 - e) none of these

Ans: e
Difficulty: Medium
Response:
Economics and the Environment; Opener; 2.3

41. Pollution is considered an external cost because:
- a) it has a harmful effect borne only by people who purchased the product that caused it
 - b) its cost to the environment is not reflected in the price of the product that produces it
 - c) it has a significant impact on the consumer's decision to buy the product that causes it
 - d) it is a hidden cost that would produce increased demand if the consumer were aware of it
 - e) it is an advertised cost that may affect consumer demand for a given product

Ans: b
Difficulty: Medium



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Response:

Economics and the Environment; Opener; 2.3

42. The marginal cost of pollution abatement:
- a) is the added cost of reducing all types of pollution by one unit
 - b) drops as the level of pollution falls
 - c) increases as the level of pollution falls
 - d) is low at low levels of pollution
 - e) is high at high levels of pollution

Ans: c

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Economics and the Environment; Opener; 2.3

43. Having a bottle of freon cost a consumer \$2,000 to pay for the damage it does to the ozone layer when it is eventually released into the environment is an example of adding in:
- a) emission charges
 - b) environmental impact statements
 - c) marginal costs
 - d) external costs
 - e) emission reduction credits

Ans: d

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Economics and the Environment; Opener; 2.3

44. Economic strategies for pollution control include all of the following except:
- a) emission charges
 - b) emission reduction credits
 - c) waste-discharge permits
 - d) complete shutdown of a business that is responsible for excess environmental damage
 - e) none of these, all are valid economic strategies

Ans: d

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Economics and the Environment; Strategies for Pollution Control; 2.3.1

45. Which of the following countries have restructured their taxes to take into account environmentally destructive products and activities:
- a) Germany
 - b) Finland
 - c) Sweden
 - d) The Netherlands
 - e) all of these

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Economics and the Environment; Strategies for Pollution Control; 2.3.1

46. Western Xanadu's landfill is permitted to place a maximum of 350 tons per day into its landfill but must trade 50 extra tons to a nearby county. This is an example of a(n):



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- a) command and control policy
- b) emission charge policy
- c) emission reduction credit
- d) marketable waste-discharge permit
- e) environmental directive

Ans: d

Difficulty: Difficult

Response:

Economics and the Environment; Strategies for Pollution Control; 2.3.1

47. The Western world view most closely resembles the:

- a) deep ecology worldview
- b) utilitarian conservationist attitude
- c) biocentric preservationist attitude
- d) frontier attitude
- e) paralysis by analysis worldview

Ans: d

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Environmental Ethics, Values, and Worldviews; Human-Centered and Life-Centered Worldviews;

2.5.1

48. The timber industry in the Pacific Northwest was not operating sustainably. Sustainable development, ideally, improves living conditions:

- a) for a few decades into the future
- b) for the entire current political administration
- c) as long as resources last
- d) for generations in the future
- e) for the present generation

Ans: d

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Environmental Ethics, Values, and Worldviews; Opener; 2.5

49. One approach to pollution control is incentive-based regulation. In this tactic:

- a) industries adopting specific pollution control methods recommended by the government are rewarded
- b) industries are encouraged to emit an amount of pollution that is economically most desirable for that company
- c) green taxes are levied on industries that represent an emission charge on polluters
- d) governments issue a fixed number of marketable waste-discharge permits
- e) both green taxes are levied on industries that represent an emission charge on polluters, and governments issue a fixed number of marketable waste-discharge permits

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Economics and the Environment; Strategies for Pollution Control; 2.3.1

50. Which of the following statements reflects the Western worldview?

- a) All organisms are interdependent.
- b) Nature should be preserved, not used.



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- c) Humans are superior to and dominate nature.
- d) Humans and all other species have an equal worth.
- e) Humans have no right to reduce diversity of life forms except to satisfy vital needs.

Ans: c

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Environmental Ethics, Values, and Worldviews; Human-Centered and Life-Centered Worldviews;

2.5.1

51. Which of the following gave authority to the president to establish forest reserves on federally owned land?

- a) Northwest Forest Plan
- b) General Revision Act
- c) frontier attitude
- d) Antiquities Act
- e) The Fifth Amendment

Ans: b

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

A Brief Environmental History of the United States; Protecting Forests; 2.1.1

52. Which of the following are not examples of religions making an effort to improve the environment?

- a) Harvard's Center for the Study of World Religions conferences
- b) U.N. Millennium World Peace Summit of Religious and Spiritual Leaders
- c) Evangelical Climate Initiative
- d) International Seminar on Religion, Culture, and Environment sponsored partially by the Islamic Republic of Iran
- e) all of these are examples of religious efforts to improve the environment

Ans: e

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Envirenews – Religion and the Environment

53. Which of the following terms describes the shortening of time and effort put into performing environmental impact statements?

- a) streamlining
- b) environmental justice
- c) cost cutting
- d) regulatory reform
- e) comparative risk analysis

Ans: a

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

U.S. Environmental Legislation; Opener; 2.2

54. Which of the following terms describes a range of projects designed to prioritize environmental regulation decisions by ranking risks and impacts to human health and ecosystems?

- a) streamlining
- b) environmental justice
- c) cost cutting
- d) regulatory reform



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e) comparative risk analysis

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

U.S. Environmental Legislation; Environmental Policy Since 1970; 2.2.1

55. Oliver Houck states that compliance rates of environmental laws such as the Clean Water Act are at about:

- a) 35%
- b) 50%
- c) 70%
- d) 80%
- e) 25%

Ans: b

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

U.S. Environmental Legislation; Environmental Policy Since 1970; 2.2.1

56. Which of the following describes the cost of society of having less pollution being offset by the benefits to society of the activity creating the pollution?

- a) marginal cost of pollution
- b) optimal amount of pollution
- c) marginal cost of abatement
- d) regulatory reform
- e) none of these

Ans: b

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Economics and the Environment; Opener; 2.3

57. Which of the following is not a successful pollution-control outcome according to the EPA?

- a) levels of wet sulfate dropping by 20%
- b) over 800 of the 1500 Superfund sites have been cleaned up
- c) release of toxic chemicals has decreased by 48% since 1988
- d) emissions of six air pollutants have decreased by 25%
- e) 50% of rivers and streams are in violation of water quality standards

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

U.S. Environmental Legislation; Environmental Policy Since 1970; 2.2.1

58. Which of the following is a critique of economic approaches to environmental regulation?

- a) it's difficult to assess the costs of environmental damage
- b) utilitarian economics are not universally accepted
- c) many economic records of environmental problems are false
- d) both it's difficult to assess the costs of environmental damage, and utilitarian economics are not universally accepted
- e) none of these

Ans: d

Difficulty: Medium

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Response:

Economics and the Environment; Critiques of Environmental Economics; 2.3.2

59. Which of the following statements about the effects of pollution in Central and Eastern Europe is not true?

- a) Many Polish children have suffered from respiratory and heart problems by the age of 10.
- b) Many inhabitants suffer from respiratory diseases from the polluted air.
- c) Levels of cancer, miscarriages, and birth defects are extremely high.
- d) The average life expectancy for Eastern Europeans is 11 years lower than Western Europeans.
- e) All of these are true.

Ans: e

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Case-in-Point: Environmental Problems in Central and Eastern Europe; 2.3.4

60. Which of the following not a principle of deep ecology, according to Arne Naess?

- a) all life has intrinsic value
- b) the environment must be exploited to improve living standards
- c) flourishing human and nonhuman life depends on diversity of life forms
- d) human interference with nature is excessive
- e) flourishing of human and nonhuman life depends on a decrease in the human population

Ans: b

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Environmental Ethics, Values, and Worldviews; Human-Centered and Life-Centered Worldviews;

2.5.1