### **Chapter 13: The Environment**

1. One might question the biocentrist’s commitment to the equal intrinsic importance of all living things on the grounds that

a. one’s child’s life is more valuable than a mosquito’s.

b. some beings possess more valuable traits than others.

c. some beings possess more abilities than others.

d. All of the above

Answer: d

\*2. According to the text, one difficulty with arguing that there is something important in itself about being natural is that

a. the term “natural” is ambiguous.

b. nothing is truly natural.

c. many artificial things are valuable.

d. the term “important” is ambiguous.

Answer: a

3. One might criticize the argument that there is something important in itself about being natural on the grounds that

a. not everything natural is valuable, so it is difficult to explain why the valuable natural things are valuable.

b. not everything valuable is natural, and it is difficult to explain why natural things would be valuable.

c. not everything natural is valuable, so being natural cannot explain why anything is valuable.

d. not everything valuable is natural, so being natural cannot explain why anything is valuable.

Answer: a

\*4. Which of the following things do environmentalists *not* think are intrinsically valuable?

a. People

b. Animals

c. Pebbles

d. Mountains

Answer: c

5. According to Routley, we can tell the natural environment is intrinsically valuable because

a. it is made up of living things, which are intrinsically valuable.

b. it would be immoral for the last person on earth to destroy it.

c. humans confer value on it by valuing it.

d. we would prefer a world with it to a world without it.

Answer: b

\*6. Which of the following is *not* a component of Taylor's biocentric outlook on nature?

a. Each individual organism is a teleological center of life.

b. The claim that humans are by nature superior to other species is groundless.

c. Humans and animals must be treated in the exact same way.

d. Humans are members of the Earth's community of life.

Answer: c

\*7. According to Hill, what defect is often displayed by those who destroy natural environments?

a. Ignorance

b. Greed

c. Laziness

d. Envy

Answer: a

\*8. According to Broome, which of the following is true of government’s duty to improve climate conditions?

a. It can be carried out without demanding any net sacrifice of its citizens.

b. It is far less important than government’s duty of justice to improve climate conditions.

c. It will require citizens to make substantial personal sacrifices.

d. It is largely impossible to discharge given the advanced stage of climate change.

Answer: a

\*9. Which of the following is *not* one of the moral principles discussed by Sinnott-Armstrong?

a. The general permission principle

b. The utility principle

c. The group principle

d. The ideal law principle

Answer: b

10. Which of these statements best summarizes Sinnott-Armstrong’s conclusion in his paper?

a. Individuals are morally obligated to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

b. Individuals in developed countries are morally obligated to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

c. Individuals are not currently morally obligated to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions if doing so would involve significant burdens.

d. Individuals are not currently morally obligated to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

Answer: d