

# Environmental Ethics and Philosophy

Philosophy · Answer Key · 17 Questions

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**1. Which philosophical concept, often associated with Aldo Leopold's 'The Land Ethic', posits that the environment, including non-human organisms and ecosystems, possesses intrinsic value independent of human utility?**

- A) Anthropocentrism
- B) Ecocentrism**
- C) Sentientism
- D) Utilitarianism

**2. The philosophical debate surrounding animal consciousness and suffering, particularly concerning whether animals possess subjective experiences and therefore moral consideration, is central to which field of ethics?**

- A) Epistemology
- B) Metaphysics
- C) Animal Ethics**
- D) Political Philosophy

**3. Deep ecology, a philosophical movement that emphasizes the inherent worth of all living beings, advocates for fundamental changes in human society and consciousness. Which of its core principles directly challenges anthropocentric dominance?**

- A) The flourishing of human life and cultures is compatible with a decrease in the human population.
- B) The richness and diversity of life forms contribute to the realization of these values and are ends in themselves.
- C) Humans have no right to reduce this richness and diversity except to satisfy vital needs.
- D) The flourishing of non-human life requires fundamental changes in human society and consciousness.**

**4. Peter Singer's utilitarian argument for animal liberation primarily rests on the principle of equal consideration of interests. Which capacity, according to Singer, is the basis for this equal consideration?**

- A) Intelligence
- B) Self-awareness
- C) Sentience**
- D) Capacity for language

**5. The philosophical distinction between 'ecosystem services' (benefits humans derive from ecosystems) and the intrinsic value of ecosystems themselves is a key point of contention in environmental philosophy. Which ethical framework tends to prioritize the latter?**

- A) Instrumentalism
- B) Deontology
- C) Ecocentrism**
- D) Contractualism

**6. Environmental pragmatism, as a philosophical approach, seeks to avoid rigid theoretical commitments and focus on practical solutions. What is a common critique leveled against it by more biocentric or ecocentric philosophies?**

- A) It is too radical and disruptive.
- B) It risks re-inscribing anthropocentric biases by prioritizing human needs.**
- C) It ignores the subjective experiences of animals.
- D) It relies too heavily on abstract principles.

**7. The concept of 'speciesism', coined by Richard Ryder and popularized by Peter Singer, refers to discrimination based on species membership. Which philosophical justification is most commonly used to argue against it?**

- A) The naturalistic fallacy
- B) The principle of utility
- C) The argument from marginal cases**
- D) The categorical imperative

**8. In the philosophy of nature, the debate between holism and individualism regarding the primary unit of moral concern often leads to different environmental ethics. Which perspective aligns more with a holistic view of ecosystems?**

- A) Focusing moral consideration solely on individual sentient beings.
- B) Assigning moral status to species or ecosystems as wholes.**
- C) Prioritizing the development of human technology to protect nature.
- D) Adopting a purely utilitarian calculation of benefits to humans.

**9. The concept of 'wilderness' in environmental philosophy is often debated. Which philosopher is known for advocating for the preservation of wilderness as areas untouched by human activity, emphasizing its intrinsic value?**

- A) John Locke
- B) Immanuel Kant
- C) Aldo Leopold**
- D) Thomas Hobbes

**10. The ethical consideration of non-human animals is a significant area within environmental philosophy. Which of the following ethical frameworks explicitly grants moral standing to all sentient beings, regardless of species?**

- A) Ethical egoism
- B) Ethical altruism
- C) Sentientism**
- D) Virtue ethics

**11. The philosophical idea that all living organisms, not just sentient ones, have intrinsic value is known as:**

- A) Pathocentrism
- B) Biocentrism**
- C) Egocentrism
- D) Anthropocentrism

**12. Which environmental philosopher argues for the 'land ethic', suggesting that a thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community, and wrong when it tends otherwise?**

- A) Arne Næss
- B) Aldo Leopold**
- C) Holmes Rolston III
- D) Mary Midgley

**13. The philosophical concept of the 'ecological footprint' quantifies the human demand on nature. While primarily a metric, its philosophical implication relates to the assessment of human impact and responsibility towards the environment. This concept is often used in discussions of:**

- A) Epistemological relativism
- B) Environmental justice**
- C) The ethics of artificial intelligence
- D) The nature of consciousness

**14. The philosophical position that asserts the moral worth of ecosystems and natural wholes, independent of the well-being of individual organisms within them, is termed:**

- A) Individualism
- B) Holism
- C) Ecocentrism**
- D) Biocentrism

**15. Which philosopher, in their work 'The Environmental Crisis', critically examines the anthropocentric assumptions embedded in Western technological and religious traditions, arguing for a need for a new environmental ethic?**

- A) Carl Sagan
- B) Rachel Carson
- C) Lynn White Jr.**
- D) E.O. Wilson

**16. The philosophical debate on whether animals have rights often hinges on their capacity for suffering and consciousness. Philosophers who argue for animal rights often draw parallels to historical struggles for human rights. This argument is closely related to challenging:**

- A) The concept of natural law
- B) The doctrine of determinism
- C) The principle of speciesism**
- D) The theory of evolution

**17. The philosophical idea that the natural world possesses inherent value, meaning it is good in and of itself and not merely as a means to human ends, is a cornerstone of many non-anthropocentric environmental ethics. This concept is often contrasted with:**

- A) Teleology
- B) Instrumental value**
- C) Existentialism
- D) Nihilism