Environmental Sociology and Animal Studies

Advanced Sociology · Practice Test · 12 Questions

1. Which sociologist proposed the 'Treadmill of Production' theory, explaining how the pursuit of capital accumulation leads to environmental degradation?

A) Allan Schnaiberg
B) Raymond Murphy
C) Riley Dunlap
D) Anthony Giddens

2. In the context of Human-Animal Studies, what is the primary sociological concern of 'speciesism'?

A) Biological classification systems
B) Institutionalized discrimination based on species membership
C) Evolutionary divergence of social groups
D) The impact of climate change on migration

3. What concept describes the human tendency to project human emotions and social characteristics onto animal behavior?

A) Anthropomorphism
B) Zoomorphism
C) Ecological determinism
D) Species solipsism

4. According to the 'New Ecological Paradigm' (NEP) scale, which of the following is a core assumption?

A) Humans are exempt from ecological constraints
B) Nature is a repository for human resources
C) Humans are one of many species interdependent on the global ecosystem
D) Technology will always solve environmental limits

5. Which term refers to the sociological process of assigning different social values to animals based on their proximity to human domestic spheres?

A) The animal-industrial complex
B) Social hierarchy of animals
C) The 'Great Chain of Being' adaptation
D) Symbolic interactionism of fauna

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6. What is the central premise of 'Ecofeminism' regarding the environment?

A) Women are inherently more connected to nature
B) Patriarchal structures dominate both women and nature simultaneously
C) The environmental movement should be led by women
D) Global warming is caused by gender inequality

7. The concept of 'Ecological Modernization' argues that:

A) Capitalism must be abolished to save the environment
B) Environmental protection can be integrated into existing economic systems
C) Animals have legal personhood rights
D) Nature has no intrinsic value outside of utility

8. In sociology, 'Risk Society' theory, as formulated by Ulrich Beck, emphasizes that modern environmental risks are:

A) Locally contained
B) Unequally distributed across social classes
C) Easily measured by scientific consensus
D) Historically unprecedented and globally pervasive

9. Which sociological perspective focuses on the 'social construction of nature' to argue that 'nature' is a human-defined category?

A) Realist Sociology
B) Social Constructivism
C) Functionalism
D) Structuralism

10. What does the 'Jevons Paradox' suggest in an environmental sociology context?

A) Efficiency gains lead to increased total resource consumption
B) Technology always reduces human impact on nature
C) Nature is a finite resource
D) Animal populations rebound after human intervention

11. Which term denotes the systematic exclusion of non-human animals from the 'moral community' in Western sociology?

A) Anthropocentrism
B) Biocentrism
C) Eco-centrism
D) Social Darwinism

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12. What refers to the phenomenon where environmental damage is disproportionately located in marginalized or low-income communities?

A) Environmental Racism
B) Global Warming
C) Technological Overshoot
D) Social Stratification

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