

## Sequence 13a - Environmental Ethics Part 2 (24S1)

### Final Activity: Graded Quiz

You have reached the last compulsory activity for this session.

On the next page is a quiz, comprising ten multiple choice questions related to what we have covered in this sequence.

There is only one correct response to each question. You can attempt the quiz up to 3 times. Your score from your last attempt of the quiz **will count towards your overall grade** for this course.

1

Which of the following is not an individualistic environmental ethical theory?

Choose one of the following answers

- Human-centered environmental ethic.
- Life-centered environmental ethic.
- Utilitarianism
- **Ecofeminism.**

2

Which of the following philosophers endorses ecological holism?

Choose one of the following answers.

- **Arne Naess.**
- Jeremy Bentham.
- Aristotle.
- Immanuel Kant.

3

Which "wave" of feminism did ecofeminism come from?

Choose one of the following answers.

- Despite its name, ecofeminism developed independently of other feminist movements.
- First wave.
- **Third wave.**
- Second wave.

4

According to deep ecology, which of the following are intrinsically morally considerable?

Choose one of the following answers.

- All animals.
- All humans.
- All ecosystems.
- All living things.

5

According to ecofeminism, which of the following are intrinsically morally considerable?

Choose one of the following answers.

- Women
- Men
- Ecosystems
- All of the options listed here are correct

6

Which of the following theories is best equipped to explain why, intuitively, preventing a species from becoming extinct has moral value beyond preventing the death of individual members of the species?

Choose one of the following answers.

- Human-centered environmental ethic.
- Ecofeminism.
- Ecological holism.
- Life-centered environmental ethic.

7

What is the difference between deep ecology and ecofeminism?

Choose one of the following answers.

- Only one of them considers women morally considerable.
- Only one of them considers ecosystems intrinsically morally considerable.
- Only one of them considers ecosystems morally considerable.
- Only one of them considers women intrinsically morally considerable.

8

Suppose a terrible disease kills off all human beings. Which of the following would maintain that the environment is still morally considerable?

Choose one of the following answers.

- Ecofeminism.
- Deep ecology.
- All of the options listed here are correct.
- Animal-centered environmental ethic.

9

Why isn't a human-centered environmental ethical theory considered feminist?

Choose one of the following answers.

- Because it fails to consider ecosystems as intrinsically morally considerable.
- Because it fails to consider women as intrinsically morally considerable.
- Because it fails to consider women as moral agents.
- Because it fails to consider oppressive hierarchical relationships.

10

On environmental holism, which of the following are morally considerable?

Choose one of the following answers.

- All humans.
- All ecosystems
- All living things.
- All of the options listed here are correct.