1. Deep ecology is an environmental movement initiated by
   a. A Norwegian philosopher, Arnie Naess, in 1972
   b. A Norwegian philosopher, Karen Warren, in 1972
   c. A Norwegian philosopher, Garret Hardin, in 1972
   d. A Norwegian philosopher, Lindsey Grant, in 1972

2. The Eco-feminist Karen Warren differentiates a feminist issue, from any other, by defining it as:
   a. Any issue that does not contribute in a way to women’s oppression
   b. Any issue that contributes to understanding the oppression of women
   c. The issues that empowers women
   d. The issues that women want to eliminate men

3. An oppressive conceptual framework is one that explains, justifies and maintains relationships domination and subordination of women by men
   a. True
   b. False
4. ...argues for population control and sound agricultural systems for poorer countries because famine-relief efforts are futile
   a. Singer
   b. Ramachandra Guha
   c. Segun Ogungbemi
   d. James Rachels
   e. Jodi Jacobson

5. The basic foundation of the anthropocentric philosophy is that
   a. Man and his works are the center of the universe
   b. Man and his works are not the center of the universe
   c. Animals are the center of the universe
   d. Man and his works are the edge of the universe

6. Advocates of the deep ecology philosophy, which see life on Earth as part of single web in which each part is inextricably linked and of equal importance, include philosophers such as...
   a. Garret Hardin
   b. Karren Warren
   c. Murray Bookchin
   d. Ramachandra Guha

7. The current ecological crisis facing us in Africa, is attributed to a host of contributing factors by Segun Ogungbemi, these include...
   a. Ignorance and poverty, misuse of science and technology, political conflict
   b. Farming, greediness and self-interest, poverty and war
   c. Illegal mining, greediness, natural disasters
   d. Overgrazing, mining, population growth
   e. Ignorance, overgrazing, bad government

8. Which of the following actions suggested by Segun Ogungbemi could be taken to remedy the environmental problems Africa is facing?
   a. Political leadership
   b. Doing away with modern technology and industrialization
   c. Punishing people who are the cause of these environmental problems
   d. Cleaning up our environment regularly

9. ...is responsible for bringing to the forefront a theory where individuals acting in their own self-interest, act contrary to the long term interests of the group, which result in the depletion of a common resource
   a. Karen Warren
   b. Garrett Hardin
   c. Lindsey Grant
   d. Jodi Jacobson
   e. None of the above
10. ... best describes the way in which all living things interrelate with one another and the surroundings in which they find themselves
   a. Environment
   b. Ecology
   c. Eco-feminism
   d. Climate

11. Philosophy of being, thinking and acting in the world that embodies ecological wisdom and harmony according to Arne Naess is
   a. Ecosophy
   b. Ecology
   c. Economy
   d. Eco system

12. The essence of "deep" in the environmental movement "Deep Ecology" is found in the fact that...
   a. It asks deeper questions about the place of human life
   b. It is about the ecology
   c. It is from deep Africa
   d. It asks deeper questions about the place of animal life in the World
   e. None of the above

13. If you were to overhear a philosopher saying "Save the ecosystems, but only if they are of value to humans" you could evaluate that he or she is...
   a. Deep ecologist
   b. Shallow ecologist
   c. Eco feminist
   d. None of the above

14. The philosopher primarily responsible for the spaceship metaphor is
   a. Garret Hardin
   b. Kenneth Boulding
   c. Allen Oaten
   d. Jodi Jacobson

15. The lifeboat metaphor is often compared to the spaceship metaphor, who was responsible for its creation and the initial comparison
   a. Garret Hardin
   b. Kenneth Boulding
   c. Allen Oaten
   d. Jodi Jacobson
16. Singer's view on providing aid to the poor and the hungry can be seen as being strongly _____ based
   a. Deontological
   b. Libertarian
   c. Utilitarian
   d. Conservative

17. Which of the following is the best description of the strongest principle developed by Peter Singer
   a. “If it is in our power to prevent something bad from happening, without thereby sacrificing anything of comparable moral importance, we ought, morally, to do it.”
   b. “If it is in our power to prevent something bad from happening, without thereby sacrificing anything of comparable moral importance, we ought, morally, not to do it.”
   c. “If it is in our power to prevent something very bad from happening, without sacrificing anything morally significant, we ought, morally, to do it
   d. “If it is in our power to prevent something very bad from happening, without sacrificing anything morally significant, we ought, morally, not to do it

18. The proverb "Give a man fish and he will eat for a day, teach him how to fish and he will eat for the rest of his days" originates from...
   a. South Africa
   b. Japan
   c. China
   d. Africa

19. The "Green Revolution" is best described as...
   a. A multi-pronged program for improving agriculture in the hungry nations
   b. A multi-million program for correcting the environmental damage
   c. A program for controlling the cutting down of trees
   d. A program for controlling hunger in America

20. Two major corporations were responsible for the foundation of the initiative known as the "Green Revolution", they were...
   a. Microsoft and Green Revolution Foundation
   b. Rockefeller and Ford Foundation
   c. Green Foundation and Rockefeller
   d. Green Revolution and Google
   e. Ford Foundation and Microsoft
21. The reasoning behind Hardin’s lifeboat metaphor is the understanding that providing aid to the poor is...
a. Permissible
b. Right
c. Commendable
d. Wrong

22. The phrase "logic of domination" is one you can expect to come across when you are perusing through... thesis
   a. Margarita Garcia Levin’s
   b. Michael Levin’s
   c. Karen Warren’s
   d. Segun Ogungbemi’s

23. ‘The concept "the great leap forward" is one which best describes the effort to fundamental change in China from...
   a. Industrial to farming society
   b. Farming to Industrial society
   c. Over population to under population
   d. Under population to over population
   e. None of the above

24. After analyzing the traditional African community, Segun put forward the notion that the African community’s moral code is best described as
   a. Nature has been given for our good therefore we are free to use it in any way we please
   b. Men are to safe guard our environment
   c. Not taking more than you need from nature
   d. We need to worship nature because it is god

25. Which philosopher is responsible for the view that the plight facing majority of the poor countries is partially of their own accord?
   a. Thomas McGinn
   b. Garret Hardin
   c. Karen Warren
   d. Peter Singer

26. According to Singer, our obligations and moral duties to the poor extend beyond...
   a. Their ability to pay us back
   b. Their proximity
   c. Their moral status
   d. Their Intentions
27. “Wan-xi-shao”, which when translated means ... is a Chinese phrase which best describes the efforts of the Chinese government at population control
   a. Barefoot Doctors
   b. China Baby Budget
   c. Contraceptive technique
   d. Later-longer-fewer

28. Which senior personnel member of the Rockefeller foundation likened the growth and spread of humanity over the surface of the earth to “metastasis of cancer in the human body”?
   a. Allen Gregg
   b. Kenneth Boulding
   c. Allen Oaten
   d. Jodi Jacobson

29. A common criticism of Singer's view is that it overlooks duties that we have to
   a. Ourselves and those close to us
   b. Children
   c. Our own government
   d. Third World countries

30. Critics say that Hardin's analysis is too
   a. Generous
   b. Realistic
   c. Cosmopolitan
   d. Simplistic

31. What does Kant mean when he says “our duties to animals are indirect”?
   a. He means that animals lack rationality therefore we can be cruel towards them
   b. He means that whatever duties we have towards them are ultimately directed at human persons
   c. He means that we can show moral regard for animals sometimes and not at other times
   d. He means that some animals are not direct in their moral reasoning
   e. He means that whatever duties we owe human beings we also owe animals

32. Which ONE of the following is NOT listed by Lewis Moncrief as one of the forces responsible for the current environmental degradation?
   a. The problem of waste disposal
   b. Urbanization and Social mobility
   c. Judeo-Christian tradition
   d. Redistribution of the means of production
   e. High rate of unemployment
33. A sentientist perspective holds that all individual organisms have moral standing.
   a. True
   b. False

34. According to Tom Regan, all beings that have inherent value have it equally.
   a. True
   b. False

35. Which of the following best describes Rights view theory?
   a. It is the view that without God we would have no motivation to be moral
   b. It is the view that what is morally acceptable depends on one’s culture
   c. It is the view that there is no such thing as right or wrong
   d. It is the view that the morally right action depends on the needs of people
   e. None of the above.

36. According to Warren, what is the difference between ascribing a right to animals and the injunction not to be cruel to animals?
   a. Ascribing a right focuses on the suffering of the animal; the injunction doesn’t
   b. Ascribing a right shows that the animal is an end in itself; but the injunction doesn’t
   c. The injunction may still permit painless killing for any reason; ascribing a right would prohibit that
   d. B and C only
   e. A and C only

37. The term ‘fundamental wrong system’ by Tom Regan’s Case of Animal rights refers to
   a. A system that allows us to view animals as our resources
   b. A system that allows us to accommodates and respects animals
   c. A system that prohibits us from violating the rights of animals
   d. All of the above
   e. A and B only

38. According to Kant, intrinsic beings are moral beings and have value because they belong to moral community
   a. True
   b. False

39. The basis of Peter Singer’s moral appeal is the principal of Utility.
   a. True
   b. False
40. ONE of the following is NOT a reason why Lynn White blames our current ecological crisis on the Judeo-Christian religion.
   a. Because its presuppositions led to development of science and technology
   b. Because it emphasises a dualism between man and nature
   c. Because it promotes a model in which man is given a divine decree to exploit nature for his own ends
   d. Because its teachings inform the way we currently think about ourselves
   e. Because it is based entirely on White's simple model

41. According to Regan, a thing has moral standing if
   a. It is a subject-of-a-life
   b. It has inherent value as Regan defines it
   c. It is a conscious being and has an individual welfare that is important to it
   d. All of the above
   e. A and C only

42. According to Kant, relative ends give rise to categorical imperatives while objective ends give rise to hypothetical imperatives.
   a. True
   b. False

43. According to Warren, why should we recognize human infants and the mentally incompetent as equals and not animals?
   a. Because the practical and emotional reasons for protecting non-rational persons are absent in our relationships with animals
   b. Because there are practical reasons why we should care for animals
   c. Because the rights that animals have are due to their relationships to persons
   d. A and C
   e. A and B

44. Why does Warren insist that we cannot extend moral equality to animals?
   a. Because animals lack full moral status
   b. Because we cannot possibly engage in reasoned arguments with animals to resolve problems
   c. Because the capacity for rationality is relevant for full moral status
   d. All of the above
   e. A and C only
45. What is the difference between Goodpaster’s and Warren’s view on moral considerability?
   a. Warren believes that we cannot extend principles of morality to non-sentient beings; Goodpaster thinks all living things are morally considerable
   b. Both believe that being alive is the most plausible criterion of moral considerability
   c. Goodpaster’s view is ecocentric; Warren’s view is anthropocentric
   d. Goodpaster believes that we can treat moral considerable beings unequally; Warren disagrees
   e. None of the above

46. Which of the following best describes the uniformity between biocentrism and ecocentrism?
   a. Both focus on the natural world (with humans considered an integrated part of it or as an unnatural and destructive rogue) and accord it high degrees of intrinsic value
   b. Both biocentrism and ecocentrism oppose anthropocentric views.
   c. A and B
   d. None of the above

47. Lynn White believes that how people treat the environment depends on what they think about themselves in relation to things around them.
   a. True
   b. False

48. What is the harm principle, according to Regan?
   a. The obligation not to harm any being
   b. The obligation not to harm a being who has inherent value
   c. The obligation not to harm beings who have the capacity to suffer pain and enjoy pleasure
   d. The obligation not to harm beings with higher mental capacities
   e. All of the above

49. Why does Kant insist that we must show moral regard to rational nature either in our person or in the person of another?
   a. Because it is foundational principle of morality
   b. It is an end unto itself
   c. It is the best way to promote universal morality
   d. All of the above
   e. A and B only

50. Peter Singer and Tom Regan would both support the abolition of the meat production industry because its continued existence would indicate a failure to respect the moral equality of animals.
   a. True
   b. False
51. Warren’s weak animal rights theory asserts that
   a. Any being that has certain satisfactions ought not to be deprived of that pursuit
   b. Any being capable of pain has the right that such experience not be inflicted on it without compelling reason
   c. No sentient being should be killed for no reason
   d. The basis for overriding rights depend on sentience and the degree of mental sophistication
   e. All of the above

52. One of the following is a reason why Singer’s position on animal rights is Utilitarian?
   a. Because it holds that it is wrong not to include beings that have interests in our moral reasoning
   b. Because it says we have direct duties to animals, not just human beings
   c. Because he argues against experimenting on animals
   d. All of the above
   e. A and B only

53. Tom Regan argues that the basis for moral considerability is the possession of the sense of justice and since animals have this capacity they are morally considerable.
   a. True
   b. False

54. Which of the following best describes what Singer means by moral equality?
   a. It is a prescription about how we ought to treat beings who have interests
   b. It is not based on facts about what a being is like or the capacities it possesses
   c. It amounts to equal consideration of interests rather than assigning the same kinds of rights
   d. All of the above
   e. A and B only

55. What is Tom Regan’s response to the view that morality requires some kind of contract and that animals have no moral status because they cannot enter into agreements?
   a. He says contract-based theories are inadequate
   b. He says some human beings cannot enter into a contract but still have moral rights
   c. He says this position is mistaken because it doesn’t take into account the rationality of animals
   d. All of the above
   e. A and B only
56. Which of the following best describes why Anne Warren says Regan’s view on inherent value is mysterious?
   a. Regan offers no positive account of inherent value
   b. Regan offers no reason why we should accept it except to avoid the absurdities of a utilitarian position
   c. Regan does not establish the connection between inherent value and rights
   d. All of the above
   e. B and C only

57. One of the following combinations is not true of Regan’s radical egalitarianism.
   a. It is deontological, anthropocentric and non-holistic
   b. It is deontological, non-anthropocentric and holistic
   c. It is utilitarian, non-anthropocentric and holistic
   d. It is deontological, non-anthropocentric and non-holistic
   e. It is anthropocentric, non-holistic and inherent

58. Why does Warren insist that we must ascribe rights to animals?
   a. Because doing so is the only way to make people take protests against animal abuse seriously
   b. Because animals have rights that cannot be overridden under any circumstances
   c. Because animals have stronger rights in comparison to human infants
   d. Because animals must either have rights or they don’t
   e. B and C only

59. According to Goodpaster, moral significance is different from moral considerability.
   a. True
   b. False

60. Which of the following best captures the reason why Warren thinks rationality is morally relevant in giving persons stronger moral rights?
   a. Rationality makes persons less predictable and therefore more dangerous
   b. Because persons are rational they, unlike animals, need a system of morality to regulate their conduct
   c. The capacity for rationality itself is relative end
   d. All of the above
   e. A and B only
SECTION B
100 MARKS

Choose any ONE of the following.
Answer this question in a SEPARATE answer book.

1. In explaining the nature of the Environmental Crisis in Africa, Segun Ogungbemi has argued that developmental activities in Modern Africa have contributed greatly to the pollution of our water. Critically discuss any 5 ways in which development in Modern Africa has polluted our water, outlining how these factors can be overcome. (100)

2. Discuss briefly the China baby policy. Give 5 moral reasons why you think it will or will not work in South Africa. (100)

SECTION C
100 MARKS

Choose any ONE of the following.
Answer this question in a SEPARATE answer book.

3. Tom Regan and Mary Anne Warren provide differing answers to the question of Animal rights. Discuss the central aspects of their arguments comparing and contrasting the conclusion they reach. Drawing on the insights they each provide, attempt a defence of your own view on the question. (100)

4. What does Lewis Moncrief think about Lynn White’s position on the historical roots of our ecological crisis? Do you agree with his critique of White’s position? Explain your judgement. (100)

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