



SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) - SEMESTER TWO
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION
ALTERNATE

COURSE CODE : SOC216
COURSE TITLE : Sociology of the Environment
LECTURER(S) : Philomene Moses
DATE :
TIME :
DURATION : 2 Hours
STUDENT ID # : _____

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.
- Write your ID number on the question paper.
- This paper has two (2) Sections. Section A consist of fifty (50) Multiple Choice questions and Section consist of four (4) structured questions.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A: Multiple Choice

Instructions: Circle the letter of the correct answer on the answer sheet provided.

1. The best definition of greenhouse gases is:
 - A. A number of gases that surround the earth and act as a protective blanket.
 - B. A build- up of gases that destroys the fauna and flora.
 - C. Carbon doxed and oxygen emissions.
 - D. Chlorofluorocarbons
2. Which of the following is not an example of a naturally occurring greenhouse gas?
 - A. Carbon dioxide
 - B. Nitrous oxide
 - C. Chlorofluorocarbons
 - D. Methane
3. Which of the following factors has the greatest impact on climate change in the Caribbean?
 - A. Deforestation
 - B. Reforestation
 - C. Hillside terracing
 - D. Proper farming practices
4. All of the following statements about climate change are true except:
 - A. Carbon is produced for sale in every forest dependent society.
 - B. Rising sea levels pose an increasing threat to islands and low coastal areas.
 - C. Increased emissions of greenhouse gases contribute to global warming.
 - D. There is evidence that the average temperature of the world is increasing.
5. Deforestation has all of the following consequences except
 - A. Destruction of animal habitat
 - B. Destruction of medicinal plants
 - C. Soil conservation
 - D. Greenhouse effect
6. Green crime can be defined as:
 - A. Transnational organized crime
 - B. Crime against women and children
 - C. Crime against the environment
 - D. International terrorism
7. Green criminology focuses on all of the following except:
 - A. Any action that harms the physical environment and or the human and animals within it, even if no law has been broken.
 - B. Developing a global perspective of environmental harm.
 - C. Only the national and international laws and regulations concerning the environment.
 - D. The ecocentric view as the basis for judging environmental harm.
8. All of the following are examples of primary green crimes except:
 - A. Crimes of air pollution
 - B. Crimes of deforestation
 - C. Crimes of water pollution
 - D. Crimes against the State
9. The best definition of primary green crimes is:
 - A. The assumption that humans have the right to dominate nature for their own ends.
 - B. Crimes that result directly from the destruction and degradation of the earth's resources.
 - C. Crimes that grow out of the flouting of rules aimed at preventing or regulating environmental disasters.
 - D. The view that both humans and the environment are liable to exploitation, particularly by global capitalism.

10. Tropical deforestation is responsible for approximately _____ of the world's greenhouse gas emissions.
- A. 50 per cent
 - B. 20 per cent
 - C. 70 per cent
 - D. 10 per cent
11. All of the following have been associated with climate change except:
- A. The global sea level has been rising by 17cm the past century.
 - B. The ice sheets in Greenland and the Antarctic are shrinking rapidly.
 - C. Some parts of the world are experiencing abnormally high and low temperatures.
 - D. Afforestation, water, and soil conservation practices are intensifying.
12. Extreme weather conditions could create all of the following challenges for the agricultural sector in the Caribbean except:
- A. The destruction of crops.
 - B. Challenges in crop cultivation.
 - C. Reduction in the crop yield.
 - D. Increased food supply
13. Which of the following is considered to be one of the main sources of carbon monoxide?
- A. Windblown dust
 - B. Battery manufacturers
 - C. Motor vehicle exhaust
 - D. Manufacture of sulphuric acid
14. All of the following are considered to be long term effects of climate change except:
- A. Melting of glaciers and polar ice caps, causing rise in sea levels
 - B. Increase in coral reefs due to the prevalence of the organisms that build them.
 - C. Changes in the nature of crops that can be cultivated.
 - D. Increased desertification as water sources dry up in areas that were once fertile.
15. Sustainable development focuses on all of the following except:
- A. The protection of animal species and biodiversity.
 - B. The maintenance of clean air, water, and land.
 - C. The recycling of physical resources.
 - D. The use of market forces to limit the overexploitation of resources.
16. The term 'Our Common Future' is associated with which of the following?
- A. A report commissioned by the United Nations.
 - B. A report published by The Club of Rome.
 - C. Environmental ecology
 - D. The Limits to Growth
17. What was the basic idea of The Limits to Growth?
- A. There are both social and natural influences limiting how far the earth can absorb continuing economic development and population growth.
 - B. Only natural factors limit the extent to which the earth can absorb continuing economic development and population growth.
 - C. Social factors are by far more significant to environmental challenges.
 - D. Meeting the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
18. All of the following are criticisms of the Brundtland Report except:
- A. The notion of sustainable development is too vague.
 - B. Sustainable development focuses attention only on the needs of richer countries.
 - C. The report did not consider the capacity of human beings to respond to environmental challenges.
 - D. It does not consider the ways in which the high levels of consumption in the more affluent countries are satisfied at the expense of other people.

19. All of the following are positive consequences of the relationships between consumption patterns and economic development except:
- A. Affordability of leisure activities and luxury items.
 - B. Increasing patterns of inequality.
 - C. Increase in the standard of living.
 - D. Ability to purchase more food, clothing, and personal items.
20. Consumption patterns have a severe impact on the environment in all of the following ways except:
- A. Fish stocks are declining.
 - B. Wild species are becoming extinct.
 - C. Water supplies are increasing.
 - D. Wooded areas are shrinking in size.
21. Which of the following is a naturally occurring greenhouse gas?
- A. Chlorofluorocarbons
 - B. Hydrofluorocarbons
 - C. Perfluorocarbons
 - D. Nitrous oxide
22. All of the following greenhouse gases are a result of human activities except:
- A. Methane
 - B. Chlorofluorocarbons
 - C. Perfluorocarbons
 - D. Hydrofluorocarbons
23. All of the following are potential consequences of global warming except:
- A. Rising sea levels.
 - B. Increased agricultural yields.
 - C. The spread of diseases.
 - D. Changing climate patterns.
24. Which of the following territories produce the most carbon dioxide globally?
- A. The United States of America
 - B. Britain and Germany
 - C. Latin America and The Caribbean
 - D. Africa
25. Global warming can be defined as:
- A. The buildup of heat-trapping greenhouse gases within the earth's atmosphere.
 - B. The gradual rise in the earth's average temperature due to changes in the chemical composition of the atmosphere.
 - C. Increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere due to the burning of fossil fuels.
 - D. A phenomenon which occurs when Sulphur and nitrogen oxide emissions mix.
26. Which of the following is not an example of a natural resource found in the Caribbean?
- A. Bauxite
 - B. Gold
 - C. Pitch
 - D. Tundra
27. All of the following are examples of the destruction of the Caribbean environment except:
- A. Reef degradation
 - B. Afforestation
 - C. Deforestation
 - D. Beach erosion
28. The concept biodegradable refers to:
- A. Waste that will not naturally break down for many years.
 - B. Waste that naturally breaks down within a short time frame.
 - C. Emission from factories
 - D. Dead plants and animals

29. Which of the following settlers of the Caribbean developed a symbiotic relationship between themselves, their institutions, and the environment?
- The Europeans
 - The Amerindians
 - The Africans
 - The Indians
30. All of the following are true of the Amerindians in the Caribbean except:
- They venerated all things in nature.
 - They had many Gods and Goddesses.
 - They considered the forests to be scary.
 - They revered lightning and thunder.
31. Which of the following is not directly related to the abolition of slavery in the Caribbean?
- The collapse of sugar cultivation in the Caribbean.
 - The importation of foreign workers such as Indians to the Caribbean.
 - The clearing of dense tropical forests resulting in deforestation.
 - The migration of former African slaves to urban areas in search of employment.
32. Coastal tourism has led to all of the following except:
- Beach erosion
 - Reef degradation
 - Marine and coastal pollution
 - Marine and coastal conservation
33. The idea that the biosphere is made up of the land, air and water and that humans depend on their state of equilibrium for survival is promoted by the _____.
- Functionalists
 - Feminists
 - Marxists
 - Interactionists
34. Which of following perspectives promotes the belief that environmental problems are directly related to the way in which society's resources are inequitably distributed?
- Marxism
 - Feminism
 - Functionalism
 - Interactionism
35. Theorists from which of the following perspectives promotes the belief that although women have a more personal relationship with nature, they still do not have ownership of it?
- Marxists
 - Feminists
 - Functionalists
 - Interactionists
36. Theorists of the _____ perspective argue that the social actions of individuals are influenced by their awareness of the negative effects of deforestation, pollution, and climate change on human life.
- Marxist
 - Feminist
 - Functionalist
 - Interactionist
37. One of the main claims of Modernization theory is that:
- Women have a unique relationship with the environment.
 - The natural environment provides all the important resources necessary for industrialization.
 - The world's resources are limited and the ruling class controls most of the resources.
 - The working class are the ones most negatively affected by environmental problems.

38. With respect to the environment which perspective suggests that “women are disadvantaged by their biology?”
- A. The interactionist
 - B. The Marxist
 - C. The feminist
 - D. The functionalist
39. Which of the following is the best definition of pollution?
- A. Everyday human activities that causes destruction to the environment
 - B. The burning of fuels and emissions from factories
 - C. The introduction of contaminants into the environment, resulting in the destruction of living organisms.
 - D. Contamination of the earth’s land surface through the indiscriminate dumping of industrial waste.
40. All of the following are major contributors of air pollution except:
- A. Pesticide residues from spraying
 - B. The burning of sugar cane and bush fires
 - C. Improper disposal of human sewage
 - D. The use of leaded fuels in some types of vehicles
41. One of the main effects of land pollution is:
- A. The creation of acid rain
 - B. Removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere
 - C. Depleting fish stock and coral reefs
 - D. The creation of breeding grounds for mosquitoes and rodents
42. Which of the following is the best strategy to prevent water pollution?
- A. Reduce, reuse, and recycle.
 - B. Refrain from purchasing products that come in aerosol spray cans.
 - C. Refrain from throwing trash or harmful chemicals into water bodies.
 - D. Buy biodegradable products.
43. Which of the following is an example of a vector-borne disease?
- A. Malaria
 - B. Asthma
 - C. Bronchitis
 - D. Cancer
44. Waste that will not naturally break down at least for many years is referred to as:
- A. Biodegradable
 - B. Non- Biodegradable
 - C. Rubbish
 - D. Garbage
45. Economic expansion of Caribbean states has resulted in all of the following except:
- A. Increased levels of land pollution.
 - B. Decreased levels of air pollution.
 - C. Loss of forests.
 - D. Destruction of coral reefs.
46. The symbiotic relationship that developed between the institutions of society and the environment in the Caribbean was characteristics of:
- A. The pre-Columbian era
 - B. The plantation era
 - C. The post-emancipation era
 - D. The independence era

47. The build-up of salt in the soil to the extent that the excess finds its way into rivers and streams is referred to as:
- Salinization
 - Acid rain
 - Acidity
 - Desalinization
48. The belief that consumers' behaviors are largely determined by the meanings they attach to environmental objects is associated with:
- Marxism
 - Interactionism
 - Feminism
 - Functionalism
49. All of the following are considered to be natural sources of air pollution except:
- Burning of fossil fuels such as coal, gas, and oil
 - Sulphur and ash particles from volcanic activity
 - Organic carbon compounds from vegetation
 - Carbon monoxide emission from wildfires
50. The premise that the survival of human society relies on the equilibrium between the three components of the physical environment, land, air, and water is promoted by:
- Marxist
 - Functionalist
 - Feminist
 - Interactionist

Section B Structured Questions

Instruction: This section comprises four (4) questions with different parts. Question one is **compulsory**. You must answer question one. Then answer **Only ONE** other questions in this section. Each question is worth fifteen (15) marks.

Compulsory Question

- What is the difference between internal displacement and intraregional displacement of persons? 4 marks
 - List three (3) constraints that Caribbean islands face in their development efforts. 5 marks
 - Explain how environmental factors related to climate change can have an impact on human mobility across the Caribbean region. 6 marks

Choices

- What is the difference between primary green crime and secondary green crime? 4 marks
 - Describe the ecocentric view of environmental harm. 5 marks
 - Explain what is meant by "crimes of species decline and animal rights. 6 marks
- List two (2) consequences of climate change on the OECS region. 4 marks
 - Explain the negative impact of increased natural disasters in the OECS region. 5 marks

c) Discuss two consequences of deforestation on a named Caribbean territory.
6 marks

4. a) Explain what is meant by the term “acid rain”. 4 marks

b) List two (2) consequences of acid rain. 5 marks

c) Explain why it is difficult to counteract acid rain and its attendant challenges.
6 marks

END OF EXAMINATION