



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

COURSE CODE : SOC216
COURSE TITLE : Sociology of the Environment
LECTURER(S) : Philomene Moses
DATE : April 28, 2025
TIME : 1 p.m.
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.

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SECTION A

Instructions: This section contains fifty (50) multiple choice questions. Answer ALL questions in this section. Each question is worth one (1) mark. Total Fifty (50) Marks

1. Which of the following is not an example of a natural resource found in the Caribbean?
 - A. Bauxite
 - B. Gold
 - C. pitch
 - D. Tundra
2. Which of the following processes did not contribute to the destruction of the Caribbean's environment?
 - A. Reef degradation
 - B. Afforestation
 - C. Deforestation
 - D. Beach erosion
3. The concept biodegradable can be defined as:
 - A. Substances or objects that will not naturally break down for many years.
 - B. Substances or objects that naturally breaks down or decompose within a short time frame.
 - C. Emission and exhaust from factories.
 - D. Living organisms as well as dead plants and animals.
4. None of the settlers of the Caribbean developed a symbiotic relationship between themselves, their institutions, and the environment except:
 - A. The Europeans
 - B. The Amerindians
 - C. The Africans
 - D. The Indians
5. Which of the following NOT true of the Amerindians in the Caribbean?
 - A. They venerated all things in nature.
 - B. They had many Gods and Goddesses.
 - C. They considered the forests to be scary.
 - D. They revered lightning and thunder.
6. According to the Marxists which of the following groups of individuals suffer the most from the consequences of environmental degradation?
 - A. The bourgeoisie
 - B. The capitalists
 - C. The proletariat
 - D. The upper class
7. Which of the following is NOT a consequences of coastal tourism?
 - A. Beach erosion
 - B. Reef degradation
 - C. Marine and coastal pollution
 - D. Marine and coastal conservation
8. Theorists of the _____ perspective argue that humans depend on the equilibrium of the components of the biosphere for survival.
 - A. Functionalists
 - B. Feminists
 - C. Marxists
 - D. Interactionists

9. Which of the following perspectives promotes the belief that environmental problems are directly related to the inequitable distribution of society's resources?
- A. Marxism
 - B. Feminism
 - C. Functionalism
 - D. Interactionist
10. Theorists from which of the following perspectives promotes the belief that although women have a more personal relationship with nature, they do not have ownership of it?
- A. Marxists
 - B. Feminists
 - C. Functionalists
 - D. Interactionists
11. Theorists of the _____ perspective argue that the social actions of individuals are influenced by their awareness of the negative effects of their actions on human life.
- A. Marxist
 - B. Feminist
 - C. Functionalist
 - D. Interactionist
12. One of the main claims of Modernization theory is that:
- A. Women have a unique relationship with the environment.
 - B. The natural environment provides all the important resources necessary for industrialization.
 - C. The world's resources are limited and the ruling class controls most of the resources.
 - D. The working class are the ones most negatively affected by environmental problems.
13. 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.
14. Which of the following is not considered to be a major contributor to air pollution?
- 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
15. 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.
16. 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. Refrain from using polluted water for domestic purposes.
17. Which of the following is not an example of a water-borne disease?
- A. Malaria
 - B. Diarrhea
 - C. Dysentery
 - D. Hepatitis

18. Substances or waste that will not naturally break down at least for many years is referred to as:
- A. Biodegradable.
 - B. Non- Biodegradable.
 - C. Rubbish or solid waste.
 - D. Garbage or refuse.
19. Which of the following is not associated with the economic expansion of Caribbean states?
- A. Increased levels of land pollution.
 - B. Decreased levels of air pollution.
 - C. Loss of forests.
 - D. Destruction of coral reefs.
20. During which of the following eras did the inhabitants of the Caribbean develop a symbiotic relationship between the institutions of society and the environment?
- A. The pre-Columbian era
 - B. The plantation era
 - C. The post-emancipation era
 - D. The independence era
21. 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:
- A. Salinization
 - B. Acid rain
 - C. Acidity
 - D. Desalinization
22. The process of removing salt from sea water, done by countries to boost their fresh water supply, is referred to as:
- A. Desalination
 - B. Salinization
 - C. Desalinization
 - D. Detoxing
23. The belief that consumers' behaviors are largely determined by the meanings they attach to environmental objects is associated with which Sociological perspective?
- A. Marxism
 - B. Interactionism
 - C. Feminism
 - D. Functionalism
24. All of the following are considered to be natural sources of air pollution except:
- A. Burning of fossil fuels such as coal, gas, and oil
 - B. Sulphur and ash particles from volcanic activity
 - C. Organic carbon compounds from vegetation
 - D. Carbon monoxide emission from wildfires
25. When the environment is polluted, and the natural resources are depleted faster than they can be replaced this pose a threat to human life according to the _____.
- A. Marxist
 - B. Functionalist
 - C. Feminist
 - D. Interactionist
26. Which of the following is the best definition of greenhouse gases?
- 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 dioxide and oxygen emissions.
 - D. Chlorofluorocarbons

27. Which of the following is NOT an example of a naturally occurring greenhouse gas?
- A. Carbon dioxide
 - B. Nitrous oxide
 - C. Chlorofluorocarbons
 - D. Methane
28. Which of the following factors has the greatest impact on climate change in the Caribbean?
- A. Deforestation
 - B. Reforestation
 - C. Hillside terracing
 - D. Farming practices
29. Identify the incorrect statement about climate change:
- 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.
30. Deforestation has all of the following consequences except:
- A. Destruction of animal habitat
 - B. Destruction of medicinal plants
 - C. Soil conservation
 - D. Greenhouse effect
31. Which of the following is the best definition for 'Green Crime'?
- A. Transnational organized crime
 - B. Crime against women and children
 - C. Crime against the environment
 - D. International terrorism
32. 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.
33. Which of the following is NOT an examples of a primary green crime?
- A. Crimes of air pollution
 - B. Crimes of deforestation
 - C. Crimes of water pollution
 - D. Crimes against the State
34. Which of the following is the best definition of primary green crimes?
- 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.
35. 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

36. All of the following are direct consequences of 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.
37. Extreme weather conditions could create all of the following challenges for the agricultural sector in the Caribbean except:
- A. The destruction of crops.
 - B. Problems in crop cultivation.
 - C. Reduction in the crop yield.
 - D. Increased food supply
38. Which of the following is NOT considered to be a source of methane?
- A. Windblown dust.
 - B. Raising of livestock.
 - C. Decomposition of organic waste.
 - D. Emissions during the production of natural gas.
39. 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.
40. 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.
41. The term 'Our Common Future' is associated with:
- 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
42. 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.
43. Which of the following was not a criticism of the Brundtland Report?
- 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.
44. Which of the following is a negative consequence of the relationships between consumption patterns and economic development?
- 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.

45. 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.
46. Which of the following is a naturally occurring greenhouse gas?
- A. Chlorofluorocarbons
 - B. Hydrofluorocarbons
 - C. Perfluorocarbons
 - D. Nitrous oxide
47. Which of the following greenhouse gases is NOT a result of human activities?
- A. Methane
 - B. Chlorofluorocarbons
 - C. Perfluorocarbons
 - D. Hydrofluorocarbons
48. Which of the following is not a potential consequence of global warming?
- A. Rising sea levels.
 - B. Increased agricultural yields.
 - C. The spread of disease.
 - D. Changing climatic patterns.
49. Which of the following territories produces the most carbon dioxide globally?
- A. The United States of America
 - B. Britain and Germany
 - C. Latin America and The Caribbean
 - D. Africa
50. 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.

Section B Structured Questions

Instructions: This section comprises four ((4)) questions with different parts. Question one is compulsory (You must answer question one (1) then answer only ONE other question in this section. Each question is worth a total of ten (10) marks.

Compulsory Question

1. A. What is the difference between primary green crime and secondary green crime? 2 marks
- B. Describe the ecocentric view of environmental harm. 3 marks
- C. Explain what is meant by crimes of species decline and animal rights. 5 marks

2. A. What is the difference between internal displacement and intraregional displacement of persons? 2 marks
- B. List three (3) constraints that Caribbean islands face in their development efforts. 3 marks
- C. Explain how environmental factors related to climate change can have an impact on human mobility across the Caribbean region. 5 marks
3. A. Define the term pollution. 2 marks
- B. List two causes of water pollution. 3 marks
- C. Discuss two consequences of deforestation on a named Caribbean society. 5 marks
4. A. Define the term acid rain. 2 marks
- B. List two consequences of acid rain. 3 marks
- C. Explain why it is difficult to counteract acid rain. 5 marks

END OF EXAMINATION