

Environmental Justice as Social Work Practice

Chapter 1

Name: _____

1. Human's experiences of nature often reflect _____.
 - a. influence over the weather
 - b. social disparities such as burdens for the marginalized and benefits for the privileged
 - c. pollution
 - d. wealth
2. _____ is at the heart of what social workers do.
 - a. advocacy
 - b. love
 - c. justice
 - d. power
3. In addition to environmental justice, social workers focus on _____.
 - a. accumulating wealth
 - b. social and economic justice
 - c. freedom
 - d. none of the above
4. The first wave of the environmental movement focused on _____.
 - a. preservation of natural spaces
 - b. animal life
 - c. city parks
 - d. pollution
5. In the second wave of environmentalism people began to question _____.
 - a. the need for natural spaces
 - b. progress, consumption, and some modern conveniences

- c. the rights of animals
 - d. climate
6. What 2 important Acts were passed in 1964?
- a. Civil Rights and Women's Rights
 - b. Wilderness and Animal.
 - c. Civil Rights and Wilderness
 - d. None of the above
7. The forebears of the environmental justice movement are _____.
- a. environmental racism and eco-feminism
 - b. wilderness explorers
 - c. scientists
 - d. students
8. These social identity categories mediate our experience with nature:
- a. Gender
 - b. Race
 - c. Class
 - d. All of the above
9. The initial impetus for the environmental justice movement were risks to:
- a. Animals
 - b. Human Health
 - c. Land
 - d. The economy
10. Financially poor people are more likely to:
- a. Live near a polluting industry
 - b. Live in a food desert
 - c. Have overexposure to light and noise
 - d. All of the above