

## PHL 2306: CONTEMPORARY MORAL ISSUES—Version 2

Please answer these questions to the best of your ability by picking the most correct answer.

- 1) An example of an ethical theory would be:
  - a) The Golden Rule
  - b) Utilitarianism
  - c) Egoism
  - d) All of the above
- 2) In order to resolve moral issues, philosophic ethics appeals mainly to:
  - a) State and national laws
  - b) Holy Scripture
  - c) Reason and moral feelings
  - d) Opinion polls about the issues
- 3) “There is some characteristics of the action itself that makes it right or wrong” describes which of the following:
  - a) Cultural relativism
  - b) The moral compass
  - c) Moral subjectivism
  - d) Moral objectivism
- 4) What is one of the basic problems with relying on Holy Scripture to determine what is right:
  - a) There is too much for us to comprehend
  - b) We must decide which parts of the text to ignore
  - c) We must rely on our reading skills.
  - d) We must decide which interpretation is correct
- 5) How does the general Divine Command theory in ethics define what is right:
  - a) Obeying the Ten Commandments
  - b) Doing God’s will
  - c) Faith in following your heart
  - d) Following family values
- 6) Psychological Egoism claims all human action:
  - a) Is motivated by self-interest.
  - b) Ought to be motivated by self-interest.
  - c) Is motivated to help others.
  - d) Ought to be motivated to help others.
- 7) Two advocates for utilitarianism are:
  - a) Bentham and Mill
  - b) Plato and Aristotle
  - c) Aquinas and Anselm
  - d) Hobbes and Kant
- 8) Who said: “Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, pain and pleasure?”
  - a) Aristotle
  - b) Bentham
  - c) Kant
  - d) Socrates

- 9) A basic element of the utilitarian approach to ethics is a focus on:
- Consequences
  - Intent
  - Intuition
  - Natural rights
- 10) If consequences are all that count in ethics, then how do we explain:
- Justice
  - Human Rights
  - Both a) and b)
  - None of the above
- 11) A way to resolve some of the problems associated with Utilitarianism may be to distinguish:
- Simple Utilitarianism and Complex Utilitarianism
  - Consequential Utilitarianism and Non-consequential Utilitarianism
  - The happiness of the one versus the happiness of the many
  - Rule Utilitarianism from Act Utilitarianism
- 12) Immanuel Kant is best known in ethics for:
- The Greatest Happiness Principle
  - An emphasis on God-given rights
  - The Categorical Imperative
  - The idea that the law of society is supreme
- 13) One of Aristotle's best known views about the virtues is:
- That they are innate
  - That each virtue is a mean between extremes
  - That no virtue has anything in common with the others
  - That God's decrees determine what is truly virtuous
- 14) According to the Right to Life movement, when does a fetus become a person with rights:
- At conception
  - When it is able to feel pain
  - When it becomes viable
  - At birth
- 15) What is one situation in which most conservatives are willing to permit abortion:
- The fetus will be mentally slow
  - The fetus is diagnosed as physically deformed
  - The mother is likely to die if the fetus is carried to term
  - The mother has too many children already
- 16) In the United States, which of the following forms of euthanasia is most likely to be legally permissible:
- Active involuntary
  - Active voluntary
  - Passive involuntary
  - Passive voluntary
- 17) Rights have been used to argue against euthanasia because it is the killing of an innocent person. How have rights been used to defend euthanasia?
- Rational agents' choices for their own lives should be respected
  - We should have mercy on those in pain.
  - Justice requires fair allocation of medical resources
  - Life is a gift from God

- 18) When someone argues against euthanasia saying that life is a gift from God or has intrinsic value, this argument is usually called:
- The sanctity of life argument
  - The Nonmaleficence argument
  - The justice argument
  - The slippery slope argument
- 19) Which of the following is/are argument/s commonly used **against** capital punishment?
- Deterrence
  - Retributive justice
  - Both a) and b) above
  - None of the above.
- 20) One common argument in favor of capital punishment is that:
- A murderer has forfeited his/her right to life
  - Distributive justice requires it
  - Crimes are symptoms of bad rulers
  - It helps weed out bad genes
- 21) Which of the following laws were typically used to persecute homosexuals:
- Hate crime laws
  - Privacy laws
  - Sodomy laws
  - Affirmative action laws
- 22) Which of the following arguments is used to defend homosexuality?
- An appeal to human dignity
  - An appeal to privacy
  - An appeal to equal treatment under law
  - All of the above.
- 23) The traditional natural law perspective argued against homosexuality because:
- It goes against the basic purpose of sex which is procreation
  - It is destructive to the common good
  - It produces great harm to the fabric of society
  - It is disgusting
- 24) The utilitarian perspective on morality is committed to all of these EXCEPT:
- an absolute prohibition on meat eating
  - the idea that suffering is bad wherever it occurs
  - the principle that animals' suffering should be taken into account in making our decisions
  - the action which produces the best total of good consequences versus bad consequences is the morally right thing to do
- 25) The issue of the moral status of animals has a direct bearing on what other moral issue:
- euthanasia
  - homosexuality
  - abortion
  - capital punishment