

Chapter 2

Test Bank

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 02 Question 01

1) Normative ethics focuses on justifications for how people *should* behave.

- *a. True
- b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 02 Question 02

2) Teleological ethics was influenced by Immanuel Kant.

- a. True
- *b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 02 Question 03

3) Deontological ethics was heavily influenced by John Stuart Mill.

- a. True
- *b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 02 Question 04

4) Teleological ethics is an example of a consequentialist system of ethics.

- *a. True
- b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 02 Question 05

5) Ethical egoism and Utilitarianism are examples of Kantian systems of ethics

- a. True
- *b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 02 Question 06

6) Critics of act utilitarianism argue that its proponents “worship rules.”

- a. True
- *b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 02 Question 07

7) Divine Command Theory assumes that morality originates with God.

- *a. True
- b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 02 Question 08

8) Modified Divine Command Theory assumes that God loves us at different levels.

- a. True
- *b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 02 Question 09

9) According to virtue ethics, the temperate person is an individual who does what is right reluctantly

- a. True
- *b. False

Type: true-false

Title: Chapter 02 Question 10

10) The continent person is an individual who does what is right reluctantly

- *a. True
- b. False

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 11

11) What concept refers to the fact that virtue is the sum of its parts, which can be learned?

- *a. *Arete*
- b. *Phronesis*
- c. *Eudaimonia*
- d. None of the Above

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 12

12) Which concept refers to prudence or practical wisdom?

- a. *Arete*
- *b. *Phronesis*
- c. *Eudaimonia*
- d. None of the Above

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 13

13) Which concept refers to the argument that happiness is the ultimate good?

- a. *Arete*
- b. *Phronesis*
- *c. *Eudaimonia*
- d. None of the Above

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 14

14) Which concept refers to a habit where reason defines the mean?

- a. *Arete*
- b. *Phronesis*
- c. *Eudaimonia*
- *d. None of the Above

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 15

15) Which is *not* one of the formulations of the categorical imperative?

- a. The Formula of Universal Law
- *b. The Formula of Common Law
- c. The Formula of Humanity as an End in Itself
- d. The Formula of the Realm of Ends

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 16

16) Which is *not* a critique of Act Utilitarianism?

- a. It offers wrong answers to questions involving the morality of behavior
- b. It undermines trust between people
- c. It requires impartiality and equal consideration of all people's needs and interests
- *d. All of the above are critiques of act utilitarianism

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 17

17) Which is *not* a guiding principle of rule utilitarianism?

- *a. Maximize the overall utility of behavior
- b. An act is morally wrong if and only if it is forbidden by rules that are justified by their consequences.
- c. Individuals should use rules for their moral decision-making that are justified by their consequences.
- d. Moral sanctions should be rules-based and justified by their consequences.

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 18

18) Which is *not* an assumption and principle of Kantian ethics?

- a. Humans are autonomous beings capable of understanding the world around them.
- b. Morality cannot be solely a produce of feelings because if it were, morality would vary from individual to individual.
- *c. Individuals should use rules for their moral decision-making that are justified by their consequences.
- d. Fundamental principle of morality is the moral law, the categorical imperative.

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 19

19) Which is one of the three guiding principles of Divine Command Theory?

- *a. Morality originates with God
- b. Morality is that which is not "willed by God"
- c. Because morality is based on reason, and not on the divine, no further justifications are necessary.
- d. All of the above are guiding principles of DCT.

Type: multiple choice question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 20

20) Which of the below are *not* one of the justifications of act utilitarianism?

- a. Maximize the overall utility of behavior
- b. Rejects rigid "rule-based moralities"
- c. Shows how moral questions can have objectively true answers
- *d. All of the above are act utilitarianism justifications.

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 21

21) Respond to the following statement: Pursuing one's interests should *not* be used to gauge the ethics of behavior. Utilize information from the course/textbook in your response.

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 22

22) Identify and discuss the various criticisms of Divine Command theory.

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 23

23) Discuss the various criticisms of Virtue Ethics.

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 24

24) Discuss the various critiques of Kantian Ethics.

Type: essay/short answer question

Title: Chapter 02 Question 25

25) Compare and contrast the strengths and criticisms of Teleological ethics.