

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Ethics, or moral philosophy, is:
- a. the scientific study of morality
 - b. a branch of religion
 - c. the philosophical study of morality
 - d. the study of social mores

ANS: C PTS: 1

2. Morality is:
- a. a set of laws governing attitudes and behavior
 - b. the goodness of one's character
 - c. the subjective sense of cultural norms
 - d. beliefs concerning right and wrong, good and bad

ANS: D PTS: 1

3. Descriptive ethics involves the systematic investigation of:
- a. how people should behave
 - b. how people do in fact behave
 - c. what people should believe
 - d. how morality is derived from facts

ANS: B PTS: 1

4. The scientific study of moral beliefs and practices is known as _____ ethics.
- a. normative
 - b. meta
 - c. descriptive
 - d. critical

ANS: C PTS: 1

5. Descriptive ethics is usually conducted by:
- a. sociologists, anthropologists, and psychologists
 - b. philosophers
 - c. private research groups
 - d. religious leaders

ANS: A PTS: 1

6. Philosophers distinguish three major divisions in ethics:
- a. real, imagined, applied
 - b. normal, mental, affirmative
 - c. abstract, concrete, meta
 - d. normative, meta, applied

ANS: D PTS: 1

7. If we wish to study the moral principles, rules, or theories that guide our actions and judgments, we must delve into:
- a. descriptive ethics
 - b. metaethics
 - c. normative ethics
 - d. applied ethics

ANS: C PTS: 1

8. The application of moral norms to specific moral issues or cases is known as:
- a. applied ethics
 - b. metaethics
 - c. descriptive ethics
 - d. utilitarian ethics

ANS: A PTS: 1

9. Things that are valuable because they are a means to something else are said to be:
- a. intrinsically valuable
 - b. instrumentally valuable
 - c. nonmorally valuable
 - d. morally valuable

ANS: B PTS: 1

10. Something that is valuable in itself, rather than as a means to something else, is _____ valuable.
- a. externally
 - b. inextricably
 - c. intrinsically
 - d. internally

ANS: C PTS: 1

11. The principle of universalizability demands that a moral statement that applies in one situation must apply in:
- a. all other situations
 - b. all situations involving the same people
 - c. no other situations

d. all other situations that are relevantly similar

ANS: D PTS: 1

12. The idea that something is right only if God wills it to be so is known as:

- a. morality
- b. supernumerary ethics
- c. divine command theory
- d. ethics by fiat

ANS: C PTS: 1

TRUE/FALSE

1. Morality and ethics are different terms for the same thing.

ANS: F PTS: 1

2. Ethics is the scientific study of morality.

ANS: F PTS: 1

3. Another term for ethics is *moral philosophy*.

ANS: T PTS: 1

4. Applied ethics involves the application of moral norms to specific moral issues or cases.

ANS: T PTS: 1

5. The ultimate purpose of doing normative ethics is to establish the soundness of moral norms, especially the norms embodied in a comprehensive moral system.

ANS: T PTS: 1

6. Normative ethics is the study of the principles, rules, or theories that guide our actions and judgments.

ANS: T PTS: 1

7. According to the text, doing ethics involves—even requires—critical reasoning.

ANS: T PTS: 1

8. The principle of universalizability states that a moral principle or rule that applies in one situation must apply in all other situations that are relevantly similar.

ANS: T PTS: 1

9. The principle of impartiality demands that we treat equals equally.

ANS: T PTS: 1

10. There are never any good reasons for treating someone differently from the way we treat others.

ANS: F PTS: 1

11. Racial discrimination violates the principle of impartiality.

ANS: F PTS: 1

12. Legal norms dominate moral norms.

ANS: F PTS: 1

13. Religious believers have no need to do ethics.

ANS: F PTS: 1

14. Many great religious thinkers have relied on reason to understand the truths of morality.

ANS: T PTS: 1

15. According to the divine command theory, right actions are those that are willed by God.

ANS: T PTS: 1

16. All major religious thinkers have accepted the divine command theory.

ANS: F PTS: 1

17. Morality is both accessible and meaningful to us whether we are religious or not.

ANS: T PTS: 1