

CHAPTER OUTLINE

I. Introduction

- A. Ethics and Morality
- B. The Value of Doing Ethics

II. The Ethical Landscape

- A. Descriptive Ethics
- B. Divisions of Ethics
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 - 2. Metaethics
 - 3. Applied Ethics
- C. Values and Obligations

III. The Elements of Ethics

- A. The Preeminence of Reason
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- C. The Principle of Impartiality
- D. The Dominance of Moral Norms

IV. Religion and Morality

- A. The Relationship between Religion and Ethics
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- B. The Relationship between Religion and Morality
 - 1. Divine Command Theory
 - 2. The Euthyphro Dilemma

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Not thinking too deeply or too systematically about ethical concerns
- a. isolates you from other people.
 - b. undermines your personal freedom.
 - c. ensures that no moral dilemmas arise.
 - d. helps guide you to moral truth.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: p. 4
TOP: I.B. The Value of Doing Ethics MSC: Remembering

2. Which of the following is the overall point of the author’s discussion of “doing ethics”?
- a. Doing ethics is difficult, but not doing it is foolish.
 - b. Doing ethics requires many years of careful study.
 - c. Most people should rely on wiser authorities to do ethics for them.
 - d. Doing ethics is unavoidable for everyone.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: pp. 3–5
TOP: I.B. The Value of Doing Ethics MSC: Analyzing

3. Which field or topic would include tasks such as accurately describing the moral codes and ethical standards of colonial America?
- a. normative ethics
 - b. applied ethics
 - c. descriptive ethics
 - d. instrumental ethics

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: p. 5 TOP: II.A. Descriptive Ethics
MSC: Applying

4. What is a major difference between descriptive ethics and normative ethics?
- a. Normative ethics concerns moral beliefs, whereas descriptive ethics concerns moral behaviors.
 - b. Normative ethics implies that some people’s moral beliefs are incorrect, whereas descriptive ethics does not.
 - c. Descriptive ethics cannot be done properly before doing normative ethics.
 - d. Descriptive ethics is not a scientific topic of study, whereas normative ethics is.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: p. 5 TOP: II. The Ethical Landscape
MSC: Analyzing

5. Morality refers to beliefs about
- a. praise and punishment.
 - b. right and wrong, good and bad.
 - c. legal and moral standards.
 - d. typical behavior in one’s society.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: p. 3 TOP: I.A. Ethics and Morality
MSC: Remembering

6. Believing that you can establish all your moral beliefs by consulting your feelings is an example of
- a. subjectivism.
 - b. objectivism.
 - c. reliabilism.
 - d. critical scrutiny.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: p. 4
TOP: I.B. The Value of Doing Ethics MSC: Remembering

7. What does normative ethics study?
- a. theories that explain why people behave as they do
 - b. normative standards in different disciplines
 - c. the meaning and logical structure of moral beliefs
 - d. principles, rules, or theories that guide our actions and judgments

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: p. 5 TOP: II.B.1. Normative Ethics
MSC: Remembering

8. Which of these questions belongs to metaethics?
- a. What moral beliefs do cultures embody?
 - b. What does it mean for an action to be right?
 - c. What theories of ethics do individuals endorse?
 - d. What is the meaning of life from a moral perspective?

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: p. 5 TOP: II.B.2. Metaethics
MSC: Remembering

9. Applied ethics is the
- a. application of normative ethics to metaethics.
 - b. application of society’s rules to one’s own life.
 - c. study of the principles and rules that everyone accepts.

d. application of moral norms to specific moral issues or cases.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: p. 5 TOP: II.B.3. Applied Ethics
MSC: Remembering

10. Which field concerns questions such as “Was this abortion permissible?” or “Was this instance of mercy killing immoral?”

a. applied ethics c. normative ethics
b. metaethics d. descriptive ethics

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: p. 6 TOP: II.B.3. Applied Ethics
MSC: Applying

11. The preeminence of reason refers to the

a. times when our emotions overwhelm our reason.
b. gap between our feelings and our reason.
c. overriding importance of critical reasoning in ethics.
d. guidance that conscience gives to our reason.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: p. 6
TOP: III.A. The Preeminence of Reason MSC: Remembering

12. Which of the following is a consequence of the principle of universalizability?

a. If harming someone is wrong in a particular situation, then harming someone would be wrong for anyone in a relevantly similar situation.
b. If harming someone is wrong in a particular situation, then harming someone would be wrong in all situations.
c. The moral rules implied by your behavior apply to everyone, even in dissimilar situations.
d. A person’s morality is dictated by his or her culture-wide morality.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: p. 7
TOP: III.B. The Universal Perspective MSC: Understanding

13. Which statement would the author most likely agree with, based on what he states in this chapter?

a. If your moral beliefs depend on your religious views, it is important to be able to convince others of your religious views before presenting your moral beliefs.
b. Because we live with people who have different religious views, we need standards for moral reasoning that do not depend on any particular religious views.
c. Religious believers tend not to think about morality as much as nonbelievers do.
d. Religious believers tend to have more detailed moral beliefs than nonbelievers do.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: p. 9
TOP: IV.A.3. Moral Philosophy Enables Productive Discourse MSC: Understanding

14. Which of the following correctly applies the principle of impartiality?

a. A mass murderer deserves the same treatment as a heart surgeon.
b. You cannot fairly punish one member of a group unless you punish all of them.
c. All moral judgments must be made on a case-by-case basis, setting aside all personal biases.
d. Everyone deserves the same treatment, unless there is a morally relevant reason to favor someone.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 7–8
TOP: III.C. The Principle of Impartiality MSC: Applying

15. The dominance of moral norms suggests that if a speed limit on a highway conflicts with a person’s moral duty to rush a dying man to the hospital, then

a. the moral duty would be as weighty as the legal duty.
b. neither the legal duty nor the moral duty would apply.
c. the moral duty would take precedence over the legal duty.
d. the moral duty would sanction any method whatsoever of getting the dying man to the hospital.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: p. 8
TOP: III.D. The Dominance of Moral Norms MSC: Applying

16. Which of these illustrates the need for moral reasoning when applying religious moral codes?

a. My religious moral code includes a general rule not to kill, but sometimes killing might be the only way to defend myself.
b. My religious moral code includes a general rule not to lie, but some people lie frequently.
c. My religious moral code has many rules that are not relevant to me.
d. My religious moral code is difficult to follow because it is very strict and demanding.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: p. 9
TOP: IV.A.1. Believers Need Moral Reasoning MSC: Understanding

17. When religious adherents claim that murder is wrong because God says that it is, they are implicitly espousing the
- legal theory of divine justice.
 - greatest happiness principle.
 - religious demand theory.
 - divine command theory.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: p. 10
TOP: IV.B.1. Divine Command Theory MSC: Remembering

18. In arguing against the divine command theory, many critics insist that
- God has the power to will actions to be morally permissible.
 - if an action is right only because God wills it, then all actions are right.
 - if an action is right only because God wills it, then many evil actions would be right if God willed them.
 - if an action is right only because God wills it, then many evil actions would be right for believers but wrong for nonbelievers.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: p. 10
TOP: IV.B.2. The Euthyphro Dilemma MSC: Remembering

19. Why does Leibniz, the great theistic philosopher, reject the divine command theory?
- because it implies God is beyond our understanding
 - because it implies God is unworthy of worship
 - because it implies a utilitarian conception of morality
 - because it implies God plays no role in morality

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: p. 11
TOP: IV.B.1. Divine Command Theory MSC: Remembering

20. Which of these best describes the purpose of the book's discussion of ethics and religion?
- to convince religious believers of the value of doing ethics
 - to convince the reader that religious moral codes and theories are unacceptable
 - to convince the reader to question everything about morality
 - to convince religious believers that ethics is a replacement for religious beliefs

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: pp. 8–11 TOP: IV. Religion and Morality
MSC: Analyzing

TRUE/FALSE

- When you strictly follow the moral rules passed down to you from others, you are doing ethics.
ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: pp. 3–4 TOP: I.A. Ethics and Morality
MSC: Understanding
- An example of moral reasoning is avoiding actions whenever you feel disgusted by them.
ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: p. 7
TOP: III.A. The Preeminence of Reason MSC: Understanding
- All divisions of ethics concern both values and obligations. These two topics are similar in that they both concern things that we care about—things that we can favor or oppose.
ANS: T DIF: Difficult REF: p. 6 TOP: II.C. Values and Obligations
MSC: Analyzing
- If money is instrumentally valuable, then having a paying job is also instrumentally valuable.
ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: p. 6 TOP: II.C. Values and Obligations
MSC: Applying
- According to the author, if one's religious moral code gives conflicting advice on whether it is permissible to drink alcohol, then moral philosophy cannot provide any guidance because the conflict can only be resolved by interpreting religious texts.
ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: p. 9
TOP: IV.A.2. When Conflicts Arise, Ethics Steps In MSC: Applying