

Chapter 02

1. Which of the following is not part of an ethical system as described by Baelz?

- a. They are prescriptive.
- b. They are authoritative.
- c. They are universal.
- d. They are self-serving.

ANSWER:

d

2. What does a teleological ethical system judge?

- a. The consequences of a thought
- b. The consequences of an act
- c. The totality of a life
- d. The comparative virtues of an ethical system

ANSWER:

b

3. Immanuel Kant is most associated with which ethical system?

- a. Utilitarianism
- b. Ethics of care
- c. Ethics of virtue
- d. Ethical formalism

ANSWER:

d

4. An ethical system which bases ethics largely upon one's character and possession of certain valued qualities is:

- a. ethics of care.
- b. ethics of virtue.
- c. ethical formalism.
- d. enlightened egoism.

ANSWER:

b

5. Which of the following statements is an example of a categorical imperative?

- a. Killing is occasionally justifiable.
- b. Catholic priests must never be married.
- c. If you find a dollar on the street, you may keep it.
- d. The ends must always justify the means.

ANSWER:

b

6. Which statement about hypothetical imperatives is true?

- a. Hypothetical imperatives command action that is necessary without any reference to intended purposes or consequences.
- b. Hypothetical imperatives refer to the concept that some things just must be and don't require further justification.
- c. Hypothetical imperatives refer to the imperative that you should do your duty and act the way you want

Chapter 02

everyone else to act.

d. Hypothetical imperatives are commands that designate certain actions to attain certain ends.

ANSWER:

d

7. According to Kant, when is it permissible to lie?

- a. When someone has you by the throat.
- b. When someone's life is at stake.
- c. When the person being lied to does not deserve the truth.
- d. Never

ANSWER:

d

8. Which of the following statements would be consistent with Jeremy Bentham's philosophy of utilitarianism?

- a. Torturing a suspect as part of an interrogation would be justifiable if it saved lives.
- b. Murder is the most immoral crime.
- c. You should treat your fellow citizens as you yourself would be treated.
- d. Pleasure derived from greed is worse than pleasure derived from charity.

ANSWER:

a

9. Utilitarianism is specifically aligned with:

- a. the public good.
- b. individual freedoms.
- c. categorical imperatives.
- d. human relationships and needs.

ANSWER:

a

10. A structured set of principles that defines what is moral is referred to as:

- a. a norm system.
- b. an ethical system.
- c. a morality guide.
- d. a value inventory.

ANSWER:

b

11. The authority of religious ethics, in particular such as those of Judeo-Christian ethics, stems from a God that is:

- a. present in nature.
- b. never questioned.
- c. willful and rational.
- d. a reflection of each individual.

ANSWER:

c

12. Which of the following aligns with Barry's view of God's will?

Chapter 02

- a. God's will can only be known through a strict interpretation of the text of holy scriptures.
- b. Just because an action feels wrong doesn't mean God doesn't want it.
- c. Religious authorities are often muddled by their own wills and cannot accurately determine God's will.
- d. God's will can be found in individuals, holy scriptures, and religious authorities in equal measure.

ANSWER:

d

13. Which is not considered a moral virtue?

- a. Thriftiness
- b. Industriousness
- c. Love
- d. Honesty

ANSWER:

c

14. Aristotle is most closely associated with:

- a. the ethics of virtue.
- b. the categorical imperative.
- c. ethical formalism.
- d. the ethics of care.

ANSWER:

a

15. Aristotle's principle of the Golden Mean stressed the importance of:

- a. happiness.
- b. excess.
- c. moderation.
- d. human nature.

ANSWER:

c

16. Which is one of the "Six Pillars of Character" promulgated by the Josephson Institute of Ethics?

- a. Self-sacrifice
- b. Excellence
- c. Religious faith
- d. Citizenship

ANSWER:

d

17. "The Six Pillars of Character" echo what thinker's value system?

- a. Aristotle
- b. Kant
- c. Bentham
- d. St. Augustine

ANSWER:

a

Chapter 02

18. Which ethical system has been described as “feminine”?

- a. Utilitarianism
- b. Ethical formalism
- c. Ethics of care
- d. Natural law

ANSWER:

c

19. Which of the following is not a part of the peacemaking process?

- a. Connectedness
- b. Caring
- c. Justice
- d. Mindfulness

ANSWER:

c

20. Krogstand and Robertson described three principles of ethical decision making, which include all of the following except:

- a. the imperative principle.
- b. the utilitarian principle.
- c. the generalization principle.
- d. the caring principle.

ANSWER:

d

21. Which ethical system embraces human’s inclination for self-preservation?

- a. Ethical formalism
- b. Natural law
- c. Ethics of care
- d. Ethics of virtue

ANSWER:

b

22. Which religious system specifies that ethical conduct must be based on universal love and compassion for all living beings?

- a. Buddhism
- b. Judaism
- c. Islam
- d. Hinduism

ANSWER:

a

23. Altruistic acts that benefit the individual by ensuring reciprocal assistance reflect:

- a. enlightened egoism.
- b. altruistic egoism.

Chapter 02

- c. psychological egoism.
- d. religious egoism.

ANSWER:

a

24. _____ suggests that what is good for one's survival and personal happiness is moral.

- a. Altruism
- b. Narcissism
- c. Egoism
- d. Philanthropy

ANSWER:

c

25. Someone who gives to charity or volunteers for the purpose of creating emotional pleasure for himself is exhibiting:

- a. enlightened egoism.
- b. altruistic egoism.
- c. psychological egoism.
- d. religious egoism.

ANSWER:

c

26. Which of the following statements about the principle of forfeiture is false?

- a. It holds that people who treat others as means to an end forfeit the right to protection of their own freedom and well-being.
- b. It holds that people who aggress forfeit their own right to be protected from harm.
- c. It holds that self-defense is morally unacceptable.
- d. It holds that lying to a person who threatens harm is acceptable.

ANSWER:

c

27. Situational ethics is often used as a synonym for:

- a. absolutism.
- b. relativism.
- c. formalism.
- d. pluralism.

ANSWER:

b

28. Because ethical formalism requires moral behavior regardless of the circumstances, it can be considered a(n) _____ system.

- a. theological
- b. absolutist
- c. legalist
- d. relativist

ANSWER:

b

Chapter 02

29. Which system suggests that there are no moral absolutes, and that what is deemed “good” and “bad” can be different from group to group?

- a. Moral absolutism
- b. Ethical relativism
- c. Sub-cultural moralism
- d. Global relativism

ANSWER:

b

30. The concept that there are fundamental truths that may dictate different definitions of what is moral in different situations is called:

- a. moral pluralism.
- b. utilitarianism.
- c. ethical formalism.
- d. natural law.

ANSWER:

a

George has always been a peaceful, law-abiding man, and he has raised his kids to be the same way. He donates to charitable causes and provides a comfortable life for his family. One night he takes his kids to a carnival and in the parking lot, they are confronted by an armed robber. The robber has a knife and threatens to harm one of George’s kids if he does not hand over his wallet.

31. A deontological response to the situation would require George to:

- a. remain passive, regardless of the consequences.
- b. consider the wishes of the robber as well as his own.
- c. fight hard against the robber, regardless of the injury he might inflict.
- d. only be concerned with protecting himself.

ANSWER:

a

32. A teleological response to the situation would require George to:

- a. remain passive, regardless of the consequences.
- b. pray for guidance.
- c. fight hard against the robber, regardless of the injury he might inflict.
- d. only be concerned with protecting himself.

ANSWER:

c

33. As stated in the scenario, George donates to charity but still provides a comfortable life for his family. He has found a balance between the competing virtues of giving to the less fortunate while also ensuring that he provides for his family. This is an illustration of:

- a. ethical formalism.
- b. relativism.
- c. situational ethics.
- d. principle of the golden mean.

Chapter 02

ANSWER: d

34. George has always professed non-violence, but in this instance, he fights the robber to protect his child. Technically, by fighting, he is violating his moral belief that one should be non-violent. His decision to fight in this instance is an example of:

- a. absolutism.
- b. universality.
- c. egoism.
- d. situational ethics.

ANSWER: d

Mary is a newly hired police officer. One day, she observes two fellow officers removing drugs from the evidence room. Mary's values include a devotion to loyalty, so she is inclined to protect her fellow officers. At the same time, she also believes in upholding the law.

35. Mary's decision to report the crime had negative effects for the two officers involved, and for Mary personally. However, the rest of the community has benefited from the removal of corrupt police officers. A(n) _____ viewpoint would find this outcome to be ethical.

- a. absolutist
- b. utilitarian
- c. egoist
- d. imperative

ANSWER: b

36. Mary's situation is an example of:

- a. an ethical dilemma.
- b. cultural relativism.
- c. universality.
- d. Aristotle's "golden mean."

ANSWER: a

37. Mary decides to report the crime that she observed, even though it will mean that her fellow officers will lose their jobs and might also be prosecuted. She has decided that the other officers brought this upon themselves; they *were* originally worthy of her loyalty, but lost that loyalty through their own actions. This illustrates:

- a. ethical formalism.
- b. egoism.
- c. principle of forfeiture.
- d. principle of the golden mean.

ANSWER: c

The environmental movement in the United States seeks to protect forests and other pristine lands. To most Americans, respecting natural lands and animals probably is consistent with their ethical system. In some other countries, laws protecting the lands do not exist. Farmers and ranchers routinely "slash and burn" in order to farm or raise livestock, and

Chapter 02

loggers harvest trees indiscriminately. There is no ethical dilemma, since their society accepts these practices as normal and necessary.

38. In America, state, federal, and local governments have enacted laws to protect forests from destruction. Through these laws, the overall community is protected, even though individuals may be negatively affected. By meeting the needs of the overall community, these laws exhibit:

- a. principle of forfeiture.
- b. principle of the golden mean.
- c. hypothetical imperative.
- d. utilitarianism.

ANSWER:

d

39. Farmers, ranchers, and loggers in these countries engage in these practices because they deem it necessary to provide for their families. Because their focus is on providing for their families and communities, they are adhering to the ethical system known as:

- a. ethics of care.
- b. egoism.
- c. psychological egoism.
- d. golden mean.

ANSWER:

a

40. In this instance, their society's definitions differ from the American definitions. This is an example of:

- a. deontology.
- b. egoism.
- c. cultural relativism.
- d. absolutism.

ANSWER:

c

41. Utilitarianism is a teleological ethical system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

42. Telling a lie to someone who doesn't deserve the truth is not a lie according to ethical formalism.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

43. Natural law is considered a "feminine" ethics.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

Chapter 02

44. Giving someone a car because they need it is a good act according to ethical formalism, even if he later dies in a crash because the brakes failed.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

45. Utilitarianism emphasizes the rights of the individual.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

46. Kant emphasized that a bad act would be considered ethical if it resulted in a good consequence.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

47. A man makes a donation to charity for the purpose of looking good to his friends. A deontological review of this action would find it immoral.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

48. Ethical systems are the same as moral rules.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

49. The definition of *eudaimonia* or happiness is equivalent to the idea of hedonism.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

50. Under the ethics of virtue philosophy, it is possible to have an excess of honor, truth, or shame.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

51. The most commonly utilized ethical systems are religion and utilitarianism.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

Chapter 02

52. Socrates believed that ignorance leads to bad behavior because if one were rational and wise, he or she would know what virtue was and behave accordingly.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

53. Aristotle believed that, by nature, we are born “good” and some later learn to be evil.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

54. Egoism is usually the only ethical system that can justify the behavior of one performing an illegal or harmful act.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

55. “Situational ethics” is an extension of Aristotelian philosophy.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

56. Ethical formalism is a _____ system of ethics.

ANSWER: deontological

57. Under _____ ethics, the murder of one person would be justified if it resulted in many others being saved.

ANSWER: utilitarian

58. The concept that some things must just be, without need for justification or rationalization, is called the _____.

ANSWER: categorical imperative

59. _____ is an ethical system that favors acts that result in the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

ANSWER: Utilitarianism

60. _____ is a concept that holds that when an act is considered wrong then it is wrong for all people.

ANSWER: Universalism

61. As defined in the text, a(n) _____ is a person’s source of moral principles and includes the underlying premises upon which one bases judgments.

ANSWER: ethical system

Chapter 02

62. Harris used the term _____ instead of ethical systems.

ANSWER: moral philosophies
moral theories

63. Socrates identified four virtues: fortitude, temperance, _____, and _____.

ANSWER: justice, wisdom wisdom, justice

64. Jesus is considered a prophet in the religion of _____

ANSWER: Islam

65. _____ suggests that preservation of one's own being is a basic principle of morality.

ANSWER: Natural law

66. _____ is an ethical system that defines good as meeting needs and preserving and enriching relationships.

ANSWER: Ethics of care

67. The concept that egoism may appear to be altruistic because it is in one's long-term best interest to help others in order to receive help in return is _____.

ANSWER: enlightened egoism

68. The term _____ refers to the idea that many values and behaviors differ from culture to culture and are functional to the culture that holds them.

ANSWER: cultural relativism

69. The _____ refers to the idea that when one violates someone else's rights, he gives up his own right to be treated under the principles of respect.

ANSWER: principle of forfeiture

70. _____ is the philosophical position that, although there are a few universal truths different situations call for different response; therefore, some action can be right or wrong depending on situational factors.

ANSWER: Situational ethics

71. Compare and contrast Aristotle's ethics of virtue with Kant's ethics of good will. Are there any similarities? What are the most fundamental differences?

ANSWER: Answers will vary

72. Describe two teleological ethical systems and describe two deontological systems.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

73. Review the case of Detective Russell Poole and the LAPD. Identify the ethical systems represented by the actions of the Detective and the Chief Parks.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

74. Discuss the similarities between the religious systems presented in the chapter.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

Chapter 02

75. Compare the natural law system with religion.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

76. Describe and discuss the ethics of virtue ethical system. Provide examples.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

77. Describe another way of resolving ethical dilemmas that does not use the ethical systems.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

78. Compare psychological egoism to enlightened egoism. Does one or the other possess sufficient characteristics to be called an ethical system?

ANSWER: Answers will vary

79. Define cultural relativism. Provide examples.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

80. Discuss the arguments against and supporting relativism. Do the same for absolutism.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

81. You are the bishop of a Catholic Church, and are responsible for counseling adult victims of sexual abuse. One of the victims was raped by a priest when she was a child, and this has shattered her faith. She asks you how could a rational God allow this abuse? How would you answer her, using Thomas Aquinas as a model?

ANSWER: Answers will vary

82. You are the African American president of your student union at a large university. In “response” to a speaker about the history of the Black Power movement, a student organization called the First Amendment Society wants to invite a guest speaker who advocates white supremacy on the same night. The college president claims to understand your position, but tells you that you either need to cancel both speeches or let them both proceed. Use an ethics of care argument to convince the president that the Black Power speech should proceed. Then use a utilitarian argument. Finally convince the president that your argument is not egoistic or relative.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

83. Imagine you have a time machine that was built for one purpose: to kill Adolf Hitler in the cradle. In the time machine are two other men from history: Jeremy Bentham and Immanuel Kant. Bentham has the gun, but Kant has the bullets. You need to convince each of them that what you are about to do is the ethical thing. What will you say to each of them? What will they say to you in return?

ANSWER: Answers will vary

84. You are living in a colonial outpost on the edge of the wilderness with winter fast approaching. Your society has had limited but friendly connection with the natives on the other side of the fortress wall, and you know they hold the deer to be a sacred animal, the killing of which demands the ritual sacrifice of a member of their own society. Your food supplies are running perilously low. Killing a deer would mean the certain death of someone on the other side of the wall, not killing a deer will likely mean starvation. Formulate a relativist argument for killing the deer and an absolutist argument for starving.

ANSWER: Answers will vary

Chapter 02