

Chapter 1 - Ethics and Ethical Reasoning

1. What kind of judgment are we making if we say that a piece of art is worthless?

- a. Ethical
- b. Aesthetic
- c. Legal
- d. Custom

ANSWER: b

2. What kind of judgment are we making when we say that we ought to stand when the Queen enters the room?

- a. Ethical
- b. Aesthetic
- c. Legal
- d. Custom

ANSWER: d

3. What type of ethics holds that an act is never justified by its consequences, and that an end is never justified by the means?

- a. Utilitarianism
- b. Teleology
- c. Deontology
- d. Virtue ethics

ANSWER: c

4. If we say that an act is wrong because we “just know” naturally or instinctively, what kind of philosophical reasoning are we using?

- a. Intuitionism
- b. Emotivism
- c. Objectivism
- d. Subjectivism

ANSWER: a

5. If we say an act is right if it is right for the actor, what kind of reasoning are we using?

- a. Intuitionism
- b. Emotivism
- c. Subjectivism
- d. Objectivism

ANSWER: c

6. Which of the following is not important to making a good argument?

- a. The structure of the argument
- b. The conclusion follows from the premises
- c. The argument leads to the right conclusion
- d. The argument has internal logic

ANSWER: c

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7. Ethical theory does which of the following?

- a. Proves an argument to be right or wrong
- b. Shows people how they should act
- c. Agrees with legal decisions
- d. Provides reasons for judging actions

ANSWER:

d

8. What is another name for a good argument?

- a. A correct argument
- b. A sound argument
- c. A winning argument
- d. A fair argument

ANSWER:

b

9. What are the reasons supporting a conclusion in an argument called?

- a. Ethical principles
- b. Ad hominem
- c. Valid forms
- d. Premises

ANSWER:

d

10. Which of the following means that we should not derive an ought from an is?

- a. Naturalistic fallacy
- b. Natural law
- c. Subjectivism
- d. Emotivism

ANSWER:

a

11. Through what kind of judgment do we state factual beliefs?

- a. Normative
- b. Emotional
- c. Descriptive
- d. Opinion

ANSWER:

c

12. What does it mean to anthropomorphize?

- a. Assigning human qualities to non-humans
- b. Only humans have motives
- c. Require animals to conform to human law
- d. Animals do not need to be treated morally

ANSWER:

a

13. Which type of ethics would an anthropologist or other social scientists be most likely to develop?

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- a. Analytical
- b. Normative
- c. Descriptive
- d. Critical

ANSWER:

c

14. What kind of ethics defends a thesis about what is good, right, or just?

- a. Normative
- b. Metaethics
- c. Relativism
- d. Metaphysics

ANSWER:

a

15. Richard Dawkins' selfish gene hypothesis understands human beings in what way?

- a. Extrinsically
- b. Intrinsically
- c. Epistemologically
- d. Instrumentally

ANSWER:

d

16. The intrinsic value of a thing is what kind of fact about that thing?

- a. Subjective
- b. Objective
- c. Aesthetic
- d. Utilitarian

ANSWER:

b

17. According to Ruse, what is used by evolution as an instrumental good?

- a. History
- b. Society
- c. Morality
- d. Economy

ANSWER:

c

18. Which of the following begins a conclusion statement in an argument?

- a. If
- b. Since
- c. Because
- d. Therefore

ANSWER:

d

19. When we make a personal attack in an argument, this is what kind of fallacy?

- a. Begging the question

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- b. Ad hominem fallacy
- c. Naturalistic fallacy
- d. Circular argument

ANSWER:

b

20. If two cases are similar in relevant ways, we can use them for what kind of argument?

- a. Naturalistic
- b. Circular
- c. Argument from analogy
- d. Evolutionary

ANSWER:

c

21. If we say that students ought not cheat on exams because grades would then not mean anything, what kind of philosophical reasoning are we using?

- a. Deontological
- b. Virtue ethics
- c. Consequentialist
- d. Feminist

ANSWER:

c

22. What is not a component of an act?

- a. Motive
- b. Act
- c. Consequence
- d. Judgment

ANSWER:

d

23. What does telos mean?

- a. Duty
- b. End
- c. Knowledge
- d. Morality

ANSWER:

b

24. Which ethical theory functions as a critical lens for looking at normative ethics?

- a. Virtue ethics
- b. Teleology
- c. Deontology
- d. Feminism

ANSWER:

d

25. Which philosopher said, "All evil is ignorance"?

- a. John Stuart Mill

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- b. David Hume
- c. Aristotle
- d. Plato

ANSWER:

d

26. Who argues that incest is natural (in the animal world) and yet we condemn it?

- a. Hume
- b. Mills
- c. Plato
- d. Dawkins

ANSWER:

a

27. Some philosophers believe that what kind of oughts should override all other oughts?

- a. Legal
- b. Religious
- c. Moral
- d. Customary

ANSWER:

c

28. If we say that two articles of clothing ought not be worn together, what kind of judgment are we making?

- a. Legal
- b. Aesthetic
- c. Religious
- d. Custom

ANSWER:

b

29. Leon Kass argues that there is moral wisdom in what experience?

- a. Love
- b. Disgust
- c. Anger
- d. Fear

ANSWER:

b

30. People who ground morality in God use what type of philosophical reasoning?

- a. Objectivist
- b. Intuitionist
- c. Emotivist
- d. Subjectivist

ANSWER:

a

31. What does it mean to beg the question? Provide an example of an argument not taken from the text that begs the question.

ANSWER:

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32. What academic disciplines use normative or value-laden principles? Which disciplines use descriptive or empirical foundations?

ANSWER:

33. Does “can” imply “should”? That is, just because I can do something, does that mean I should do it? Consider Hume’s law, that an “is” does not imply an “ought.”

ANSWER:

34. Do you believe civil disobedience is right or wrong? Explain why.

ANSWER:

35. Do you think that emotions have a positive role to play in making ethical decisions? If so, what is that role? If not, do you think that ethical decisions should be made by reason alone?

ANSWER:

36. Name two things that have instrumental value. Explain why you think they do. Name two things that you believe have intrinsic value? Explain why you think they do.

ANSWER:

37. Does your personal ethical theory judge actions mostly based on the motive, act, consequence, or some combination of these?

ANSWER: