

Type: multiple choice question <https://selldocx.com/products>

1. The set of universal principles by all persons involved in health care is called
- a. Metaethics
 - b. Descriptive ethics
 - *c. Common morality
 - d. General normative ethics

Type: multiple choice question

2. According to Beauchamp and Childress, the implementation of moral principles and rules into public policy must take account of all of the following *except*:
- a. Cultural pluralism
 - b. Feasibility
 - c. Pertinent legal requirements
 - *d. Profitability for professionals

Type: multiple choice question

3. The term “_____” refers to norms about right and wrong human conduct that are so widely shared that they form a stable social compact.
- a. Opinions
 - b. Ethics
 - *c. Morality
 - d. Virtue

Type: multiple choice question

4. The following statement is an example of which type of ethics: “When conducting nontherapeutic experimental research, it is of the utmost importance that voluntary informed consent is obtained.”
- a. Metaethics
 - b. Virtue ethics
 - *c. Practical ethics
 - d. Descriptive ethics

Type: multiple choice question

5. The following statement is an example of which type of ethics: “Over the last half-century, more relative weight has increasingly been given to the moral norm of respect for patient autonomy.”
- a. Metaethics
 - b. Virtue ethics
 - c. Practical ethics
 - *d. Descriptive ethics

Type: multiple choice question

6. A conflict between moral requirements and nonmoral factors, such as self-interest, can be described as a:
- a. Moral dilemma
 - *b. Practical dilemma
 - c. Prisoner’s dilemma
 - d. Euthypro’s dilemma

Type: multiple choice question

7. Circumstances in which moral obligations demand or appear to demand that a person adopt each of two (or more) alternative but incompatible actions are referred to as:

- *a. Moral dilemma
- b. Practical dilemma
- c. Prisoner's dilemma
- d. Gridlock

Type: multiple choice question

8. Which of the following is *not* a moral principle named by Beauchamp and Childress?

- a. Beneficence
- b. Respect for autonomy
- c. Justice
- *d. Efficiency

Type: multiple choice question

9. The moral principle concerned with avoiding the causation of harm is called:

- a. Justice
- *b. Nonmaleficence
- c. Beneficence
- d. Avoidance

Type: multiple choice question

10. The moral principle concerned with the fair distribution of benefits, risks, and costs is called:

- *a. Justice
- b. Autonomy
- c. Beneficence
- d. Nonmaleficence

Type: multiple choice question

11. In arguing that the physician's primary obligations are determined by a consideration of nonmaleficence and beneficence, Thomas Percival understated the importance of:

- a. The virtues of the physician
- b. Specifying moral norms
- c. Public policy
- *d. The principles of respect for autonomy and distributive justice

Type: multiple choice question

12. According to Beauchamp and Childress, the once-honorific sense of *profession* is now better reflected in the term:

- a. Career
- *b. Learned profession
- c. Job
- d. Discipline

Type: multiple choice question

13. A(n) _____ obligation must be fulfilled unless it conflicts with an equal or stronger obligation.

- a. Absolute
- b. Actual
- c. Fiduciary

*d. Prima facie

Type: multiple choice question

14. When moral norms conflict, according to Beauchamp and Childress, which of the following norms should take priority?

- a. Justice
- b. Nonmaleficence
- c. Respect for autonomy
- *d. None of the above

Type: multiple choice question

15. The process of deliberation and judgment about relative weights and strengths of moral norms in order to determine which moral norms should prevail in a particular situation is called:

- *a. Balancing
- b. Specification
- c. Codification
- d. Policymaking

Type: multiple choice question

16. Which of the following is an example, offered by Beauchamp and Childress, of a moral norm that is virtually absolute and in need of no further specification?

- a. Put patients first.
- b. Nonmaleficence
- *c. Prohibition of cruelty that involves unnecessary pain and suffering
- d. Respect for autonomy

Type: multiple choice question

17. Agents who are unable to fulfill all prima facie moral norms in a given situation may experience _____, indicating the existence of a continued obligation.

- a. Euphoria
- b. Angst
- *c. Moral regret or residue
- d. Confusion

Type: multiple choice question

18. Which of the following is *not* a condition that must be met to justify infringing one prima facie norm in order to adhere to another?

- a. All negative effects of the infringement must be minimized.
- b. All affected parties must be treated impartially.
- c. The lowest level of infringement has been selected.
- *d. The patient must believe the infringement to be necessary.

Type: multiple choice question

19. The ethical approach outlined in Chapter 1 is commonly referred to as _____.

- a. the Childress method
- *b. Principlism
- c. Bioethical realism
- d. Casuistry

Type: multiple choice question

20. When moral disagreements arise, a moral agent can—and usually should:
- a. Persuade others at all costs
 - b. Not attempt to persuade others
 - *c. Defend his or her decision without disparaging or reproaching others who reach different decisions
 - d. Abandon previously held beliefs

Type: true-false

1. The Hippocratic tradition has been sufficient to meet the ethical challenges of biological and health sciences in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.
- a. True
 - *b. False

Type: true-false

2. According to B&C's theory of common morality, *all* moral norms are universally shared or universally valid.
- a. True
 - *b. False

Type: true-false

3. Descriptive ethics is concerned with what ethically ought to be the case.
- a. True
 - *b. False

Type: true-false

4. Moral ideals, such as charitable beneficence, are morally praiseworthy but not required of all persons in all cases.
- *a. True
 - b. False

Type: true-false

5. Special roles and relationships in medicine require moral rules that other professions may not need.
- *a. True
 - b. False

Type: true-false

6. All laws constitute public policies, but not all public policies are laws.
- *a. True
 - b. False

Type: true-false

7. If an *act* is morally right (or wrong), the corresponding *law* or *policy* must be morally right (or wrong).
- a. True
 - *b. False

Type: true-false

8. In a practical dilemma, moral reasons should always outweigh nonmoral (or personal) reasons.
- a. True
 - *b. False

Type: true-false

9. Conflicts between moral principles can sometimes produce *irresolvable* moral dilemmas.

- *a. True
- b. False

Type: true-false

10. All moral rules are, in principle, subject to specification.

- *a. True
- b. False

Type: true-false

11. According to Beauchamp and Childress, balancing moral norms is essentially the same thing as specification of moral norms.

- a. True
- *b. False

Type: true-false

12. Balancing is a matter of spontaneous, unreflective intuition without reasons.

- a. True
- *b. False

Type: true-false

13. If the proper conditions are met, prima facie moral norms may be justifiably overridden.

- *a. True
- b. False

Type: true-false

14. Morally conscientious persons can justifiably disagree over moral priorities in circumstances of a contingent conflict of norms.

- *a. True
- b. False

Type: fill-in-blank

1. _____ is a generic term covering several different ways of understanding and examining the moral life.

- a. **ethics**

Type: fill-in-blank

2. _____ ethics, in contrast to theoretical ethics, employs general concepts and norms to address particular problems.

- a. **Practical**

Type: fill-in-blank

3. The nonnormative, factual investigation of moral beliefs and conduct (i.e., how people reason and act) is called _____ ethics.

- a. **descriptive**

Type: fill-in-blank

4. _____ is the type of nonnormative ethics that involves analysis of the language, concepts, and methods of reasoning in normative ethics.

- a. **Metaethics**

Type: fill-in-blank

5. The term “_____” refers to a set of normative, enforceable guidelines accepted by an official public body, such as an agency of government or a legislature, to govern a particular area of conduct.

a. **public policy**

Type: fill-in-blank

6. A member of a _____ is often expected to adhere to informal moral guidelines or codes of ethics.

a. **profession**

Type: fill-in-blank

7. A _____ is a circumstance in which moral obligations demand or appear to demand that a person adopt each of two (or more) alternative but incompatible actions, such that the person cannot perform all the required actions.

a. **moral**

b. **dilemma**

Type: fill-in-blank

8. The _____ is a set of universal norms shared by all persons committed to morality.

a. **common**

b. **morality**

Type: fill-in-blank

9. The principle of _____ is the moral norm of avoiding the causation of harm.

a. **nonmaleficence**

Type: fill-in-blank

10. The principle of _____ refers to a group of moral norms for fair distribution of benefits, risks, and costs.

a. **justice**

Type: fill-in-blank

11. Principles and rules are both norms of obligation, but (of the two) _____ are more specific in content and restricted in scope.

a. **rules**

Type: fill-in-blank

12. In genuine moral dilemmas, _____ occurs because a prima facie obligation does not simply disappear when overridden.

a. **moral regret, moral residue, or continuing obligation**

Type: fill-in-blank

13. _____ is concerned primarily with the relative weights and strengths of different moral norms, whereas _____ is concerned primarily with reducing the indeterminacy of abstract norms and generating rules with action-guiding content by narrowing the scope of moral norms.

a. **Balancing; specification**

Type: fill-in-blank

14. The ethical approach outlined in this chapter is now commonly called _____.
a. **Principlism**