

Instructor's Manual

Introductory Comments

Welcome to the Instructor's Manual and Test Bank designed to accompany *The Fundamentals of Ethics*. There are a number of resources here to help you guide your students to a better understanding of the selections included in the book. Included here are PowerPoint slides to aid in classroom presentations, a test bank that you can use to test student comprehension of the readings, and both summaries and essay questions for each chapter.

This manual was prepared and updated, respectively, by my assistants at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Justin Horn and Ben Schwan. I've made only small changes to their work, which I think is truly excellent. I hope that you are as pleased with the results as I am. I'd be grateful to hear of any suggestions you might have for improving its contents in order to enhance the learning opportunities for students. If you are so minded, please e-mail me your ideas at shaferlandau@wisc.edu.

With best wishes,
Russ Shafer-Landau

Features of the Instructor's Manual and Test Bank

- Summaries of the main themes and lines of argument of each chapter
- Links to relevant websites
- Test bank that contains:
 - Multiple choice questions for each chapter
 - Essay questions for each chapter

Support Materials for *The Fundamentals of Ethics*

Along with the *Instructor's Manual and Test Bank*, Oxford University Press offers a **companion website** that includes:

- An **Instructor Resources** section that contains all the materials in the *Instructor's Manual and Test Bank* and lecture outlines in PowerPoint format.
- A **Student Resources** section that contains multiple choice self-quizzes on each chapter of the book so that students may check their basic understanding of the key points.

Please visit the Oxford Higher Education website at www.oup.com/us/shafer-landau for more information.

About *The Fundamentals of Ethics*

This book provides coverage of the three major areas within ethical theory: value theory, normative ethics, and metaethics. Value theory investigates questions of what is good in and of itself and of what sort of life is good for us to pursue. Normative ethics seeks to identify the ultimate principles of our moral duties. Metaethics is devoted to issues about the status of morality—whether, for instance, morality is nothing other than a human invention, or whether there is some more objective foundation for morality. *The Fundamentals of Ethics* is designed to provide an accessible and fairly comprehensive introduction to these three core areas of ethical theory. Its companion text, *The Ethical Life, 4th Edition* (OUP), is a compact anthology that provides a variety of primary sources that offers classical and excellent contemporary readings in all three core areas of ethical theory. It also contains about twenty readings on a host of practical moral problems, such as abortion, animal rights, the environment and the death penalty. This instructor's manual and its associated website provide a good starting point for further exploration of the readings presented in *The Fundamentals of Ethics*. For those who seek primary texts that represent the theories discussed there, as well as many practical applications of those theories, the companion text would be a good resource to rely on.

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Introduction

Summary

Three core areas of moral philosophy will be discussed in the text: value theory, normative ethics, and metaethics. Value theory addresses questions about what makes a life go well and what is worth pursuing for its own sake. Normative ethics is concerned with what moral duties we have and how we ought to behave. Metaethics deals with questions about the status of ethics, including whether ethics is objective and whether we can have moral knowledge. Some people, sometimes called “moral skeptics,” believe that the entire enterprise of moral philosophy is fundamentally bankrupt. Such skepticism will be addressed in later chapters; here we simply note that such views are deeply controversial and must be argued for. Furthermore, even if morality turns out to not be objective, it may still be worth studying.

Ethical reflection must start somewhere, and while a precise definition of morality is difficult to come by, we can get a sense of the subject matter by distinguishing stereotypically moral questions and claims from those of other related fields, such as law and etiquette. Getting from these starting points to interesting conclusions, however, requires philosophical argument. A moral argument consists of a set of reasons (called “premises”) that are intended to support a given conclusion. Good moral arguments must avoid both false premises and bad reasoning. Arguments containing watertight reasoning, where the truth of the premises guarantees the truth of the conclusion, are called “valid arguments.” Valid arguments that contain all true premises are called “sound arguments.” The task of moral philosophy is to use rational argument to assess the merits of different moral principles, including very general moral theories that seek to cover a wide variety of particular cases.

Essay Questions

1. Explain the difference between normative ethics and metaethics. Give an example of a claim from each area and explain why each claim falls into the category it does. Do you think that theories about metaethics have any bearing on claims about normative ethics, or are the two areas basically independent? Defend your answer.
2. Define moral skepticism and present what you take to be the strongest argument for the view. How do you think someone who is not a skeptic would respond to this argument? Do you think moral skepticism is true? Why or why not?
3. What are the two ways that a moral argument can go wrong? Give an example of an argument with the first failing and another example of an argument with the second. Explain what is wrong with each argument and show how these defects could be corrected.
4. Give an example of a moral principle that you take to be plausible and explain how the principle gives guidance about how to act in a variety of different situations. Do you think there are any exceptions to the principle you cite? Why or why not?
5. Give an example of a particular action that you take to be morally right or morally wrong. What do you take to be the morally relevant features of that action? What implications does

your discussion have for the morality of other actions?

6. How would you define moral philosophy? How does moral philosophy differ from other disciplines that sometimes give advice, such as economics or psychology?

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The area of moral philosophy known as “value theory” includes questions such as:
 - a. Is morality objective?
 - b. What do we owe to each other?
 - c. What kind of life is most worth living?*
 - d. How do we know which actions are morally right?
2. The question “do the ends justify the means?” falls within the area of
 - a. value theory.
 - b. normative ethics.*
 - c. metaethics.
 - d. moral psychology.
3. The claim that morality is a human invention and therefore not objective is a claim about
 - a. applied ethics.
 - b. value theory.
 - c. normative ethics.
 - d. metaethics.*
4. Skepticism about morality is
 - a. a position that no one has ever argued for.
 - b. nearly universally accepted.
 - c. nearly universally rejected.
 - d. deeply controversial.*
5. In philosophy, an *argument* is a(n)
 - a. formal debate between two parties who disagree.
 - b. heated confrontation concerning a key philosophical issue.
 - c. chain of reasoning consisting of a set of reasons that supports some conclusion.*
 - d. objection to a stated philosophical position.
6. It is impossible for a valid argument to have
 - a. true premises and a false conclusion.*
 - b. true premises and a true conclusion.
 - c. false premises and a false conclusion.
 - d. none of the above
7. There is no such thing as a
 - a. sound argument that is also valid.
 - b. sound argument that is not valid.*

- c. valid argument that is also sound.
 - d. valid argument that is not sound.
8. The conclusion of a sound argument
- a. will always be true.*
 - b. will always be false.
 - c. might be true but also might be false.
 - d. will always be relevant to the debate at hand.
9. A moral agent is
- a. someone who acts morally all the time.
 - b. someone who acts in accordance with the ethics of his or her profession.
 - c. anyone who is capable of controlling his or her behavior through moral reasoning.*
 - d. any individual whose interests we must consider to act morally.
10. Moral theorizing essentially involves
- a. trying to decide what is right or wrong on a case-by-case basis.
 - b. trying to come up with general moral principles that apply to many different cases.*
 - c. consulting the relevant laws and the Constitution.
 - d. trying to explain what causes people to make the moral judgments they do.
11. “Conventional morality” is the set of
- a. laws of a particular government.
 - b. principles genuinely believed by a moral agent.
 - c. traditional principles that are widely shared within a culture or society.*
 - d. true moral principles.
12. Which is *not* a central concern of morality?
- a. protecting people’s well-being
 - b. justice
 - c. blame
 - d. legality*
13. The desire for “unification” in ethics is a desire for
- a. everyone to agree on moral principles.
 - b. everyone to treat each other well.
 - c. a single general moral principle.*
 - d. a scientific account of morality.
14. What do principles of law, etiquette, self-interest, tradition, and morality all have in common?
- a. They all represent a set of standards for how we ought to behave.*
 - b. They all are objective.
 - c. They all are descriptive.
 - d. all of the above

15. Some moral actions are

- a. illegal.
- b. impolite.
- c. generous.
- d. all of the above*

16. Which of the following questions falls within the domain of metaethics?

- a. What is the status of moral claims and advice?*
- b. What are our fundamental moral duties?
- c. Do the ends always justify the means?
- d. What is the good life?

Appears on the student website.

17. Which of the following claims falls within the domain of value theory?

- a. Morality is objective.
- b. Moral knowledge is impossible.
- c. The right thing to do is whatever maximizes happiness.
- d. The only thing that matters in order to live well is to get what you want.*

Appears on the student website.

18. What area of moral philosophy deals with questions about what our moral obligations are?

- a. value theory
- b. normative ethics*
- c. metaethics
- d. moral epistemology

Appears on the student website.

19. Which of the following commonly motivates people to be skeptical about morality?

- a. the existence of moral disagreement
- b. the belief that science is the only way of discovering truth
- c. the view that all moral rules have exceptions
- d. all of the above*

Appears on the student website.

20. An *argument* in philosophy is a

- a. set of claims, including a conclusion and reasons given in support of the conclusion.*
- b. formal debate between competing positions.
- c. heated exchange of the sort that is frowned upon by serious philosophers.
- d. complex philosophical theory.

Appears on the student website.

21. According to the text, moral philosophy begins from a set of

- a. moral principles that cannot be doubted.
- b. moral rules that is clear enough so as to not require interpretation.
- c. plausible ethical claims that is subject to revision.*
- d. none of the above

Appears on the student website.

22. Which of the following is impossible?
- a. a valid argument with a false conclusion
 - b. a sound argument with a false premise*
 - c. a valid argument that is not sound
 - d. a sound argument with a true conclusion

Appears on the student website.

23. If we discover that an argument is invalid, what does this tell us about its conclusion?
- a. It is true.
 - b. It is false.
 - c. It follows from the premises.
 - d. none of the above*

Appears on the student website.

24. According to the text, moral philosophy is primarily concerned with
- a. figuring out which particular actions are right or wrong in everyday life.
 - b. explaining why people make the moral judgments they do.
 - c. examining the attractions of various ethical theories.*
 - d. learning about the differing moral codes of different societies.

Appears on the student website.

25. What is the best description of the following argument? *If the sky is yellow, then grass is pink. The sky is yellow. Therefore, grass is pink.*
- a. valid and sound
 - b. valid but unsound*
 - c. invalid but sound
 - d. invalid and unsound

Appears on the student website.

Weblinks

An academic blog on ethics and value theory: <http://peasoup.us/>

A blog dedicated to ethical analysis of current events: <http://blog.practicaethics.ox.ac.uk/>

A database of philosophy articles and books: <http://philpapers.org/>

Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy: <http://plato.stanford.edu/>

Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy: <http://www.iep.utm.edu/>

Chapter 1 Hedonism: Its Powerful Appeal

Summary

Theories of well-being attempt to state what it is for a life to go well and what kinds of things make a life better. While everyone agrees that many things are *instrumentally* valuable insofar as they allow us to obtain other valuable things, theories of well-being aim to pinpoint which things are *intrinsically* valuable, or valuable for their own sake. Hedonism is the theory that pleasure is the only thing that is intrinsically good for people, and pain is the only thing that is intrinsically bad for people. Hedonists make a distinction between physical pleasure, which consists of pleasant feelings or sensations, and attitudinal pleasure, which is the positive attitude of enjoyment. If hedonism is to be plausible, we must understand it as the claim that only attitudinal pleasure is intrinsically good for us. This interpretation fits neatly with the views of the great hedonists from the past, such as Epicurus and John Stuart Mill.

Hedonism has many attractions. The theory allows that there are many different types of valuable life, and it gives us a certain degree of autonomy over what is good or bad for us. Furthermore, it just seems obvious that happiness is good for people, and misery is bad for them. Given that all of our explanations must start somewhere, hedonism seems to be a plausible starting point. Hedonism also neatly accounts for the fact that rules of thumb about what is good for people often have exceptions, since what makes one person happy needn't make someone else happy. Finally, hedonism makes sense of the fact that parents who say they want the best for their children typically want their children to be happy.

Essay Questions

1. Explain the difference between *intrinsic* value and *instrumental* value and give examples of things you take to be valuable in each way. Next, define hedonism. What does the hedonist claim is intrinsically valuable and what does she claim is instrumentally valuable?
2. Hedonists distinguish between two types of pleasure. Explain this distinction and give examples of each type of pleasure. Which type of pleasure do hedonists claim is more important? Why do you think they say this? Do you agree with this claim?
3. It is often claimed that hedonism allows for many types of valuable life and that if hedonism is true, then what benefits us is “up to us.” How would a hedonist defend these two claims? Do you think they are true? If so, are these strong considerations in favor of hedonism?
4. What does it mean to say that “explanation must stop somewhere”? How might this be used to argue for hedonism?
5. Most people would not desire their loved ones to get lobotomies, even if such a procedure would make the loved ones happier as a result. Explain how this fact might be taken to raise a challenge to hedonism. How do you think the hedonist would respond? Do you find such a response convincing?

6. Briefly describe an example of an intuitively valuable life (it can be someone you know personally or someone you just know of). Explain what makes their life valuable. Does Hedonism do a good job of capturing all the dimensions of value in the life in your example? Why or why not?

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Getting a vaccine that prevents illness is an example of something that is
 - a. instrumentally valuable.*
 - b. intrinsically valuable.
 - c. both a and b
 - d. neither a nor b
2. If something is intrinsically valuable, then it must
 - a. bring about other good things.
 - b. be valuable for its own sake.*
 - c. be recognized to be valuable by everyone, not just some people.
 - d. be attainable by everyone.
3. According to hedonism, the key ingredient to a good life is
 - a. happiness.*
 - b. getting what you want.
 - c. doing God's will.
 - d. being kind to others.
4. An example of attitudinal pleasure would be the
 - a. excitement of riding a roller coaster.
 - b. delicious sensation of eating chocolate cake.
 - c. enjoyment of listening to your favorite song.*
 - d. feeling of a warm bath.
5. An example of a physical pleasure would be the
 - a. enjoyment of your favorite book.
 - b. pleasure of good company.
 - c. sensation of a relaxing back massage.*
 - d. sense of accomplishment after finishing a marathon.
6. Hedonists believe that
 - a. pleasure is not very important to having a good life.
 - b. physical pleasure and attitudinal pleasure are equally valuable.
 - c. physical pleasure is more important than attitudinal pleasure.
 - d. attitudinal pleasure is more important than physical pleasure.*
7. The first great hedonist in Western philosophy was
 - a. Epicurus.*
 - b. Plato.

- c. Aristotle.
 - d. John Stuart Mill.
8. According to hedonism,
- a. there are many different ways to live a good life.
 - b. what is good for us is largely a matter of personal choice.
 - c. most rules for living a good life have exceptions.
 - d. all of the above*
9. Some people enjoy their own physical pain in certain circumstances. Hedonists would say that
- a. their physical pain is good for them in those circumstances.*
 - b. their physical pain is always bad for them.
 - c. their physical pain in those circumstances is both good and bad.
 - d. the situation just described is impossible.
10. The fact that parents typically want their children to be happy
- a. proves that hedonism is true.
 - b. proves that hedonism is false.
 - c. doesn't prove that hedonism is either true or false.*
 - d. has no relation to the theory of hedonism.
11. The fact that we don't want our (cognitively normal) loved ones to get lobotomies is
- a. often cited in arguments in favor of hedonism.
 - b. thought to raise a problem for hedonism.*
 - c. both a and b
 - d. neither a nor b
12. John Stuart Mill's critics claimed that hedonism was
- a. "plausible but incomplete."
 - b. "an opiate of the masses."
 - c. "elitist."
 - d. "a doctrine of swine."*
13. According to Epicurus, the ideal state of tranquility comes largely from
- a. moderation in all physical matters.
 - b. intellectual clarity about what is truly important.
 - c. pleasurable sensations.
 - d. both a and b*
14. According to Mill,
- a. all pleasure is equally valuable.
 - b. intellectual and artistic pleasures are better than physical pleasures.*
 - c. physical pleasures are better than intellectual and artistic pleasures.
 - d. only pleasures resulting from hard work are valuable.

15. According to hedonism, your life is good for you to the extent that you
- a. experience pleasure and avoid pain.*
 - b. accomplish your goals.
 - c. live morally.
 - d. all of the above

16. To say that something is *instrumentally valuable* means that it is
- a. good for its own sake.
 - b. good because it helps us to achieve some other good.*
 - c. good both for its own sake and for what it helps us to achieve.
 - d. useful to think it is valuable, even if it isn't really valuable.

Appears on the student website.

17. A theory of well-being is supposed to tell us
- a. which policies will make people better off.
 - b. why we ought to try to make other people's lives better.
 - c. which things are instrumentally good for us.
 - d. which things are intrinsically good for us.*

Appears on the student website.

18. Which of the following does the hedonist believe is intrinsically valuable?
- a. the pain of exercising
 - b. the good health that is a result of exercise
 - c. the happiness that accompanies being healthy*
 - d. all of the above

Appears on the student website.

19. Hedonists make an important distinction between _____ and _____ pleasure.
- a. present; future
 - b. physical; attitudinal*
 - c. aesthetic; emotional
 - d. analytic; synthetic

Appears on the student website.

20. Who is widely regarded as the first great hedonist in Western philosophy?
- a. Plato
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. John Stuart Mill
 - d. Epicurus*

Appears on the student website.

21. Which of the following is an attraction of hedonism?
- a. It allows us to explain why people fear lobotomies.
 - b. Accepting it frees us from moral obligations to others.
 - c. It explains why there are many different types of good life.*
 - d. all of the above

Appears on the student website.

22. Hedonists typically support the claim that happiness has *intrinsic value* by
- claiming that it can be proven on the basis of other principles.
 - admitting it cannot be proven but must be accepted based on faith.
 - claiming it is self-evident and is a starting point for thinking about well-being.*
 - admitting that it is not true but recommending that we believe it because it is useful.

Appears on the student website.

23. How do hedonists regard most rules about how to live a good life?
- Such rules are not very useful but not necessarily harmful.
 - Many such rules are correct and have no exceptions.
 - Such rules are merely tools of those in power, used to subordinate others.
 - Many such rules are useful, but they have exceptions.*

Appears on the student website.

24. What would a hedonist say about a person who sometimes enjoyed his or her own pain?
- Pain would sometimes be good for such a person.*
 - Pain would never be good for such a person.
 - Hedonism would not apply to such a person.
 - The existence of such a person would disprove hedonism.

Appears on the student website.

25. What is the point of Philippa Foot's example about the lobotomized patients?
- Lobotomies make people unhappy and therefore are to be avoided.
 - Lobotomies make people happy and therefore are to be encouraged.
 - People with lobotomies are sometimes happy, and this is evidence for hedonism.
 - People with lobotomies are sometimes happy, and this is a problem for hedonism.*

Appears on the student website.

Chapter 2 Is Happiness All That Matters?

Summary

This chapter explores potential objections to hedonism. The first three objections are easier for the hedonist to deal with, whereas later objections raise more serious problems. The *paradox of hedonism* states that directly and single-mindedly pursuing happiness is unlikely to be successful, and is therefore irrational. This paradox, however, shows only that happiness is best pursued indirectly; it does not refute the claim that happiness is the only thing that is intrinsically good for us. The next objection points out that people can take great pleasure in committing evil deeds, and it is not good for them to do so. This observation does not threaten hedonism, however, once a distinction is made between an action's being *morally* good and being *good for* someone. Ross's "Two Worlds" objection claims that a world containing virtuous people would be more valuable than an equally happy world containing vicious people. Hedonism, however, is concerned with the value of human lives rather than the value of worlds. Thus, hedonism emerges unscathed from these first three objections.

Other objections are more difficult to rebut. Contrary to hedonism, happiness based on false beliefs does not seem as valuable as happiness based on true beliefs because we care about being in contact with reality. Autonomy—the ability to control our own lives—seems to be valuable, even when it does not make us happier. A life that begins in misery and ends with many years of happiness seems preferable to a life with the opposite trajectory, even if the two lives contain the exact same amount of happiness. Finally, in some cases unhappiness appears to be best explained as a symptom of some underlying harm—an explanation that makes sense only if something *besides* happiness can directly make us better or worse off. All four of the preceding objections raise serious challenges for the hedonist.

Essay Questions

1. Describe the paradox of hedonism and explain why it is often taken to be a problem for the theory. What do you think is the best response that the hedonist can give to the problem? Is this response adequate?
2. Does having true beliefs sometimes make a life go better, even if it doesn't make one any happier? If so, give an example in which you think this is the case. If not, explain why not. Does the fact that we're sometimes unhappy when we find out we had false beliefs show that having false beliefs is sometimes intrinsically bad for us? Why or why not?
3. Suppose you had the opportunity to have someone else make all of your decisions for you for the rest of your life. Suppose further that this person knows you so incredibly well that her decisions are guaranteed to make you happier in the long term than you would be if you made your own decisions. Would you accept such an arrangement? Why or why not? What does this case tell us about the plausibility of hedonism?
4. Some lives begin in misery and end in success and happiness, whereas others have exactly the opposite trajectory. Write an essay about the "life's trajectory" objection to hedonism. What is the problem for hedonism supposed to be exactly? How do you think a hedonist

would respond to this problem?

5. Write an essay developing what you take to be the strongest argument against hedonism. What do you think is the best reply that the hedonist can give to this argument? Do you find the argument convincing? Defend your answer.
6. Write an essay developing what you take to be the strongest version of hedonism. Be sure to explain how this version of hedonism grapples with the most serious objections raised in this chapter. Ultimately, do you think that your version of hedonism is correct? Defend your response.

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The paradox of hedonism states that
 - a. the happier you are, the happier you make those around you.
 - b. directly seeking happiness is often self-defeating.*
 - c. it is impossible to be both morally good and happy at the same time.
 - d. many people who achieve all their goals remain unhappy.
2. If it's true that single-mindedly pursuing happiness makes you less happy, then hedonism
 - a. is false.
 - b. is false for you.
 - c. says single-mindedly pursuing happiness is good for you anyway.
 - d. says single-mindedly pursuing happiness is not good for you.*
3. If hedonism is true, then the enjoyment a serial killer derives from committing his crimes is
 - a. good for him.*
 - b. bad for him.
 - c. both a and b
 - d. neither a nor b
4. According to the argument from evil pleasures
 - a. hedonism implies that happiness that comes from evil deeds is good.
 - b. happiness that comes from evil deeds is not as good as happiness that comes from good deeds.
 - c. hedonism is false.
 - d. all of the above*
5. According to hedonism, what is the relationship between well-being and moral goodness?
 - a. You can increase your well-being only by being morally good.
 - b. You can be morally good only by increasing your well-being.
 - c. You can be morally good only by increasing others' well-being.
 - d. none of the above*
6. Ross's "Two Worlds" objection asks us to imagine two worlds that are alike in _____

and differ in _____.

- a. total happiness; whether people are virtuous or vicious*
 - b. whether people are virtuous or vicious; total happiness
 - c. total happiness; whether hedonism is true
 - d. whether hedonism is true; total happiness
7. Hedonism is a theory about the value of
- a. worlds.
 - b. lives for the people who lead them.*
 - c. actions from the moral point of view.
 - d. all of the above
8. Autonomy is the
- a. ability to control others' lives.
 - b. power to guide our life through our own free choices.*
 - c. ability of our subconscious to affect our behavior.
 - d. power that robots have to operate according to a set of commands.
9. The *experience machine* thought experiment is supposed to show that happiness is less valuable if it is based on
- a. immorality.
 - b. selfishness.
 - c. false beliefs.*
 - d. trivial hobbies.
10. According to hedonism, a pleasant life of illusion is _____ an equally pleasant life based on real achievement and true beliefs
- a. less good for you than
 - b. better for you than
 - c. equally good as*
 - d. sometimes less good and sometimes better than
11. The value of autonomy explains why paternalism is
- a. always justified.
 - b. never justified.
 - c. always objectionable, even when it is justified.*
 - d. always praiseworthy, even when it is not justified.
12. According to the text, the problem with the *Paradox of Hedonism Argument* is that it is
- a. invalid.
 - b. questionable whether hedonism implies that it is rational to directly pursue happiness.*
 - c. questionable whether directly pursuing happiness is rational.
 - d. none of the above
13. According to hedonism, happiness is

- a. always more valuable at the beginning of one's life.
 - b. always more valuable at the end of one's life.
 - c. equally valuable at all times in one's life.*
 - d. more or less valuable at different times depending on the "trajectory" of one's life.
14. If happiness always makes us better off, then hedonism
- a. must be true.
 - b. must be false.
 - c. might be true, but only if other things make us better off as well.
 - d. might still be false if other things make us better off as well.*
15. If people can sometimes be unhappy *because* something bad has happened to them, then hedonism
- a. is true.
 - b. is false.*
 - c. might be true, but only if people are never unhappy for any other reason.
 - d. none of the above
16. What is the paradox of hedonism?
- a. Those who try very hard to make themselves happy almost never succeed.*
 - b. The less you care about material things like wealth and status, the happier you will be.
 - c. The more you make other people happy, the happier you will be.
 - d. all of the above
- Appears on the student website.*
17. Hedonists overcome the "Evil Pleasures" objection by
- a. admitting that the pleasure that comes from doing evil deeds is not valuable.
 - b. making a distinction between moral goodness and well-being.*
 - c. making a distinction between physical and attitudinal pleasure.
 - d. none of the above (The "Evil Pleasures" objection refutes hedonism.)
- Appears on the student website.*
18. What are the "Two Worlds" that Ross imagines in his objection to hedonism?
- a. one world without people and another with people
 - b. one world where everyone is unhappy and another in which everyone is happy
 - c. one world in which everyone is deluded and another in which everyone is informed
 - d. one world in which everyone is virtuous and another in which everyone is vicious*
- Appears on the student website.*
19. Ross's "Two Worlds" objection falsely assumes that hedonism provides a way of evaluating
- a. human lives.
 - b. the morality of human actions.
 - c. worlds.*
 - d. all of the above
- Appears on the student website.*

20. The “experience machine” thought experiment is supposed to show the
- a. dangers of technology to our well-being.
 - b. value of autonomy.
 - c. value of being in contact with reality.*
 - d. way in which selfishness can detract from well-being.

Appears on the student website.

21. What is lacking in the lives of people in Aldous Huxley’s *Brave New World*?
- a. happiness
 - b. the satisfaction of their desires
 - c. autonomy*
 - d. physical pleasure

Appears on the student website.

22. What is paternalism?
- a. limiting someone’s liberty against her will for her own good*
 - b. limiting someone’s liberty against her will for your own good
 - c. giving parental advice to someone and letting her make up her own mind
 - d. treating someone biologically unrelated like one’s own child

Appears on the student website.

23. Hedonists claim that the best life is a life that
- a. begins in misery and ends with many happy years.
 - b. begins with many happy years and ends in misery.
 - c. is moderately happy from start to finish.
 - d. none of the above (All of these lives could be equally good according to hedonism.)*

Appears on the student website.

24. Which of the following claims is part of the *Argument from Multiple Harms* against hedonism?
- a. According to hedonism, things can harm you even if they don’t make you unhappy.
 - b. Things cannot harm you unless they make you unhappy.
 - c. According to hedonism, you can be harmed by something only because it saddens you.*
 - d. none of the above.

Appears on the student website.

25. Which of the following claims is *not* true?
- a. If hedonism is true, the only thing intrinsically good for people is happiness.
 - b. If hedonism is false, happiness is not intrinsically good for people.*
 - c. If happiness is not intrinsically good for people, then hedonism is false.
 - d. Even if hedonism is true, many things may be instrumentally good for people.

Appears on the student website.