**Chapter 2**

**Test Bank**

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 01

1) Normative ethics focuses on justifications for how people *should* behave.

\*a. True

b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 02

2) Teleological ethics was influenced by Immanuel Kant.

a. True

\*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 03

3) Deontological ethics was heavily influenced by John Stuart Mill.

a. True

\*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 04

4) Teleological ethics is an example of a consequentialist system of ethics.

\*a. True

b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 05

5) Ethical egoism and Utilitarianism are examples of Kantian systems of ethics

a. True

\*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 06

6) Critics of act utilitarianism argue that its proponents “worship rules.”

a. True

\*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 07

7) Divine Command Theory assumes that morality originates with God.

\*a. True

b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 08

8) Modified Divine Command Theory assumes that God loves us at different levels.

a. True

\*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 09

9) According to virtue ethics, the temperate person is an individual who does what is right reluctantly

a. True

\*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 10

10) The continent person is an individual who does what is right reluctantly

\*a. True

b. False

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 11

11) What concept refers to the fact that virtue is the sum of its parts, which can be learned?

\*a. *Arete*

b. *Phronesis*

c. *Eudaimonia*

d. None of the Above

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 12

12) Which concept refers to prudence or practical wisdom?

a. *Arete*

\*b. *Phronesis*

c. *Eudaimonia*

d. None of the Above

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 13

13) Which concept refers to the argument that happiness is the ultimate good?

a. *Arete*

b. *Phronesis*

\*c. *Eudaimonia*

d. None of the Above

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 14

14) Which concept refers to a habit where reason defines the mean?

a. *Arete*

b. *Phronesis*

c. *Eudaimonia*

\*d. None of the Above

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 15

15) Which is *not* one of the formulations of the categorical imperative?

a. The Formula of Universal Law

\*b. The Formula of Common Law

c. The Formula of Humanity as an End in Itself

d. The Formula of the Realm of Ends

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 16

16) Which is *not* a critique of Act Utilitarianism?

a. It offers wrong answers to questions involving the morality of behavior

b. It undermines trust between people

c. It requires impartiality and equal consideration of all people's needs and interests

\*d. All of the above are critiques of act utilitarianism

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 17

17) Which is *not* a guiding principle of rule utilitarianism?

\*a. Maximize the overall utility of behavior

b. An act is morally wrong if and only if it is forbidden by rules that are justified by their consequences.

c. Individuals should use rules for their moral decision-making that are justified by their consequences.

d. Moral sanctions should be rules-based and justified by their consequences.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 18

18) Which is *not* an assumption and principle of Kantian ethics?

a. Humans are autonomous beings capable of understanding the world around them.

b. Morality cannot be solely a produce of feelings because if it were, morality would vary from individual to individual.

\*c. Individuals should use rules for their moral decision-making that are justified by their consequences.

d. Fundamental principle of morality is the moral law, the categorical imperative.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 19

19) Which is one of the three guiding principles of Divine Command Theory?

\*a. Morality originates with God

b. Morality is that which is not "willed by God"

c. Because morality is based on reason, and not on the divine, no further justifications are necessary.

d. All of the above are guiding principles of DCT.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 20

20) Which of the below are *not* one of the justifications of act utilitarianism?

a. Maximize the overall utility of behavior

b. Rejects rigid "rule-based moralities"

c. Shows how moral questions can have objectively true answers

\*d. All of the above are act utilitarianism justifications.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 21

21) Respond to the following statement: Pursuing one's interests should *not* be used to gauge the ethics of behavior. Utilize information from the course/textbook in your response.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 22

22) Identify and discuss the various criticisms of Divine Command theory.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 23

23) Discuss the various criticisms of Virtue Ethics.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 24

24) Discuss the various critiques of Kantian Ethics.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 25

25) Compare and contrast the strengths and criticisms of Teleological ethics.