**Type:** **multiple** **choice** **question**

1. The set of universal norms shared by all persons committed to morality 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**