

- |                                                                                                      |   |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| 16. Aquinas believed that humans have a natural inclination to seek the good.                        | T | F |
| 17. A goal of the "just war" philosophers is to set limits on warfare.                               | T | F |
| 18. There is never any tension between law and morality.                                             | T | F |
| 19. Kant thought that the ends sometimes justify the means.                                          | T | F |
| 20. Kant taught that we should think for ourselves.                                                  | T | F |
| 21. Self-governance or self-legislation are important in Kantian ethics.                             | T | F |
| 20. Happiness is an intrinsic good for Aristotle.                                                    | T | F |
| 22. The "greatest happiness principle" is a categorical imperative.                                  | T | F |
| 23. There is no difference between regenerative medicine and acute care medicine.                    | T | F |
| 24. Treating people as ends not means is a categorical imperative.                                   | T | F |
| 25. Autonomy means being obedient to the government.                                                 | T | F |
| 26. Understanding the "greatest happiness principle" is a key to understanding utilitarianism.       | T | F |
| 27. According to act utilitarianism, we need to consider the consequences of our individual actions. | T | F |
| 28. One of the weaknesses of utilitarianism is that it may lead to a "tyranny of the majority."      | T | F |
| 29. Nuclear pacifism is a 20 <sup>th</sup> century development in just war theory.                   | T | F |
| 30. Classical feminism stresses the differences between men and women.                               | T | F |
| 31. Anthropocentrism means viewing everything from an exclusive Human perspective.                   | T | F |
| 32. The concept of God and gods rarely comes up in academic ethics.                                  | T | F |
| 33. Kant was a utilitarian.                                                                          | T | F |
| 34. The rule of universalizability is one of the Kant's categorical imperatives.                     | T | F |
| 35. Genocide is the murder of all or most of a population.                                           | T | F |

(Two points each)

Which of the following fallacies should be avoided in ethical thinking?

- a) ad hominem argument
- b) appeal to ignorance
- c) appeal to the majority
- d) appeal to tradition
- e) all of the above
- f) none of the above

Which of the following are steps to moral reasoning?

- a) know the facts
- b) view the facts from various perspectives
- c) identify moral issues
- d) identify factors that are morally relevant
- e) clarify the various ways the issue can be resolved
- f) choose the best moral option
- g) a and b
- h) c, d and e
- i) all of them
- j) none of them

Which of the following is **not** related to Aristotle?

- a) teleology
- b) *phronesis*
- c) happiness as well being
- d) ends justify means
- e) all of them
- f) none of them

Which of the following is **not** related to Kant?

- a) cultural relativism
- b) universalizability
- c) persons as ends
- d) autonomy
- e) all of them
- f) none of them

Match the following: (4 points each)

Kant\_\_\_

Aristotle\_\_\_

Aquinas\_\_\_

John Stuart Mill\_\_\_

a) Christian natural law ethics

b) virtue ethics

c) deontology

d) utilitarianism

Mill\_\_\_

Aquinas\_\_\_

Aristotle\_\_\_

Kant\_\_\_

a) *synderesis*

b) *eudaimonia*

c) "Kingdom of Ends"

d) happiness principle

Kant\_\_\_

Aquinas\_\_\_

Mill\_\_\_

Aristotle\_\_\_

a) *synderesis*

b) Good Will

c) liberty

c) *telos*

Kant\_\_\_

Moses\_\_\_

Aristotle\_\_\_

Aquinas\_\_\_

a) medieval Europe

b) ancient Greece

c) Enlightenment Germany

d) ancient Israel

**"Shallow" ecology is based on anthropocentrism.** T F

**"Biodiversity" refers to the complex tapestry of the nature world.** T F

**The size of the moral community is a key issue in environmental ethics.** T F

**Habitat ruin is of little concern to environmentalists.** T F

**Alien species are rarely a threat to native species.** T F

**There is little difference between weather and climate.** T F

**Sustainability envisions a society that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations.** T F

**Aldo Leopold's land ethic enlarges the boundaries of the community to include soil, water, plants and animals.** T F

### **Core ethical statements (7 points)**

**Utilitarian\_\_**

**Deontology\_\_**

**Aquinas\_\_**

**Aristotle\_\_**

**Judaism\_\_**

**Jesus\_\_**

**Feminism\_\_**

**a) women to be treated with respect**

**b) love your enemy, turn other cheek**

**c) humans seek good, avoid evil**

**d) Ten commandments**

**e) ethical principles based on reason**

**f) happiness principle**

**g) eudaimonia**

**MATCHING:** (one point each)

- |                |                                                                                                            |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| VALID ____     | a) an argument incorporating the claim that 'impossible' for the conclusion to be false with true premises |
| INVALID ____   | b) argument form in which it's impossible for premises to be true while there is a false conclusion        |
| LOGIC ____     | c) the science that evaluates arguments                                                                    |
| SOUND ____     | d) argument form in which premises do not necessarily lead to conclusion                                   |
| UNSOUND ____   | e) 'proposition 'x' is _actually_ true                                                                     |
| DEDUCTIVE ____ | f) proposition 'x' is _actually_ false                                                                     |
| INDUCTIVE ____ | g) thinking from the specific situation to general conclusions                                             |

**TRUE/FALSE:** (one point each)

1. It is okay to use logical fallacies AS LONG AS your conclusion is obviously true.  
☐ True ☐ False
2. Kant's term for a moral rule that can be imagined as applying to everybody in the same situation and accepted by other rational beings is known as Universal Law.  
☐ True ☐ False
3. Premises are the justification for the conclusion in an argument.  
☐ True ☐ False
4. (This one will require a little use of logic!) An inductive argument can NEVER be valid.  
☐ True ☐ False
5. In an ethical debate, one should always trust the author's use of logic.  
☐ True ☐ False

**MULTIPLE CHOICE: (one point each)**

1. A logical fallacy that occurs when justification relies on a tradition.  
A. Appeal to Feelings  
B. Bifurcation  
C. Hasty Judgment  
D. Appeal to Tradition
2. A logical fallacy that occurs when we judge a particular perspective, belief, or position on the basis of how we think or feel about the person that holds that belief.  
A. Ad Hominem  
B. Hasty Judgment  
C. Bifurcation  
D. Appeal to Ignorance
3. A logical fallacy that occurs when judgment is passed on an issue before it is adequately understood.  
A. Double Standards  
B. Hasty Judgment  
C. Appeal to Majority  
D. Appeal to Tradition

**SHORT ANSWER: (3 points)**

Why is logic and critical thinking important to ethics? In other words, how is logic and critical thinking used in an ethical debate? [The ethics case we went over in class is provided; it might help to think of the only ways to refute this argument]

**James Rachels & Euthanasia:**

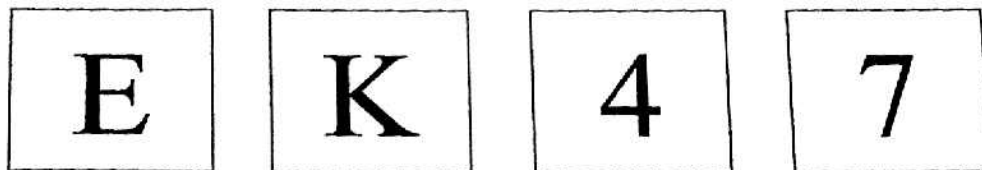
1. Passive euthanasia is morally acceptable.
2. The only difference between active euthanasia and passive euthanasia is killing or letting die.
3. There is no moral difference between killing and letting die.
4. Active euthanasia and passive euthanasia are morally equivalent,

**THEREFORE,**

5. Active euthanasia is morally acceptable.

**BONUS:** (one point each)

1.



**RULE:** If there is a vowel on one side, there is an even number on the other side.

**QUESTION:** Which card/cards would need to be flipped to make sure the rule isn't broken?

2. What logical fallacy is also known as 'Bandwagon'?  
(Hint: It's my biggest pet peeve)

**(One point each)**

- |                                                                                                                                    |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Philosophy is the logical analysis of the principles underlying conduct, thought, knowledge, and the nature of the universe.    | T F |
| 2. Reason is a mental power concerned with forming conclusions, judgments, or making inferences.                                   | T F |
| 3. A cultural relativist thinks that morals are a function of culture.                                                             | T F |
| 4. <i>Epoche</i> means "bracketing" one's assumptions in order to gain a better understanding of something.                        | T F |
| 5. There is no difference between ethical relativism and ethical skepticism.                                                       | T F |
| 6. A fallacy is a logically incorrect argument.                                                                                    | T F |
| 7. "Bifurcation" is the fallacy of oversimplifying.                                                                                | T F |
| 8. An <i>ad hominem</i> argument is an appeal to tradition.                                                                        | T F |
| 9. There are no weaknesses in virtue ethics.<br>men and women is a form of the "double standard."                                  | T F |
| 10. Aristotle thought that virtue means avoiding extremes.                                                                         | T F |
| 11. Aristotle thought that happiness was primarily found in seeking sensual pleasures.                                             | T F |
| 12. <i>Phronesis</i> refers to practical wisdom.                                                                                   | T F |
| 13. "Do unto others as you would have them do to you" is an example of the Gold Mean.                                              | T F |
| 14. The naturalistic fallacy occurs when one jumps too quickly from "is" to "ought," from statements of fact to moral obligations. | T F |
| 15. There are no differences between the virtue ethics of Aristotle and Aquinas.                                                   | T F |