

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Student #: \_\_\_\_\_

Instructor: Dr. Iain McKenna

### **TEST 1: BIOETHICS PHI2396A**

Please write directly on the test. You have 2 hours to complete the test.

Part A - Multiple Choice: Please circle the most appropriate answer (20 marks)

1. Morality \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Is synonymous with religion
  - b. Concerns beliefs regarding right and wrong acts and good and bad character
  - c. Only concerns beliefs regarding good and bad character, while ethics concerns beliefs regarding right and wrong acts
  - d. Is always the basis for laws
  
2. When facing an ethical dilemma, feelings or emotions:
  - a. Are often a sign of moral seriousness and so may be admired
  - b. Can get in the way of discovering the truth
  - c. Should never be followed
  - d. A and B
  
3. What are the three main branches of ethics?
  - a. Normative ethics, bioethics, applied ethics
  - b. Descriptive ethics, bioethics, metaethics

- c. Normative ethics, applied ethics, descriptive ethics
- d. Normative ethics, metaethics, and applied ethics

4. Moral objectivism...

- a. Is clearly not true since different cultures have different moral norms
- b. Is clearly not true since different individuals have different values
- c. Is distinct from moral absolutism
- d. A and B

5. Elements of bioethics include:

- a. Metaphysics
- b. Medicine
- c. Law and Public Policy
- d. All of the above

6. The following argument represents which fallacy?

You don't even need to listen to anything Jake says. He's very conservative. His views on taxes are obviously wrong.

- a. Slippery slope
- b. Begging the question
- c. Straw man
- d. Appeal to the person

7. In assessing an argument, the first order of business is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Find the premises
- b. Form an opinion about the truth of the conclusion
- c. Find the conclusion

- d. Identify the main premise
8. Moral premises can be called into question by showing that they:
- a. Come from immoral people
  - b. Are contrary to majority opinion
  - c. Conflict with personal feelings
  - d. Conflict with credible principles, theories or judgments
9. Moral theories...
- a. Alone are the ultimate authority in moral deliberations
  - b. Like scientific theories, explain why one event causes another event
  - c. Come in many shapes and forms but theories of right action have dominated
  - d. Come in many shape and forms but virtue based theories have dominated
10. Divine command theory states that:
- a. God is good because he abides perfectly by the moral law and guides the conduct of believers accordingly
  - b. Right actions are those commanded by God and wrong actions are those forbidden by God
  - c. God would never command something something evil because God is all good
  - d. All of the above
11. Which moral theory does not focus on moral principles?
- a. Natural law theory
  - b. Virtue ethics
  - c. Kantian ethics
  - d. Act-utilitarianism

12. What is categorical imperative?
- Something God commands
  - The idea that the rightness of actions depends solely on the relative good produced by individual actions
  - A command to do something without exception
  - A and C
13. Which philosopher is credited to inspire modern virtue theory?
- Aristotle
  - Socrates
  - Plato
  - Immanuel Kant
14. The ethics of care...
- Arises from the hippy movement in the 60s
  - Arises from feminist concerns
  - Arises from physicians
  - All of the above
15. Which philosopher argues for an ethics of justice and an ethics of care?
- John Rawls
  - Annette C. Baier
  - Nel Noddings
  - Susan Wolf
16. Which moral theory best fits with the following description? Humans are morally good when they act in accordance with their true inclinations leading to specific goals.
- Natural law theory

- b. Virtue ethics
- c. Principlism
- d. Act-utilitarianism

17. A moral theory is supposed to explain:

- a. Contemporary cultural standards
- b. Our considered moral judgments
- c. Our emotional reactions
- d. Our moral upbringing

18. Any moral theory that is inconsistent with the facts of the moral life is:

- a. Problematic
- b. Acceptable
- c. Certainly false
- d. Salvageable

19. Court rulings have established that competent patients have a right to:

- a. Receive any existing treatment
- b. Reject recommended treatment
- c. Assist a loved one in committing suicide
- d. The best medical care available anywhere

20. Gerald Dworkin partly agrees with John Stuart Mill's point of view on paternalism, but disagrees with Mill's view(s) that:

- a. State paternalism is bad
- b. The state should intervene in order to prevent harm to others and only if there is no alternative way of accomplishing the desired end without restricting liberty
- c. The state cannot intervene even if it's in the individual's best interest
- d. A and C

**Part B - True or False: Please circle true or false following each statement (10 marks)**

1. It is reasonable to let your feelings determine what actions are morally right and morally wrong
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
2. Moral norms have universality.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
3. Moral objectivism is the belief that objective moral principles allow no exceptions or must be applied the same way in all cases and cultures
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
4. If people's moral judgement differ from culture to culture, moral norms are relative to culture
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
5. An implication of subjective relativism, but not cultural relativism is moral infallibility.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
6. Moral norms take precedence over only aesthetic norms.
  - a. True
  - b. False

7. A good argument is always persuasive

- a. True
- b. False

8. The following is an invalid argument form:

*If p, then q.*

*Not p.*

*Therefore, not q.*

- a. True
- b. False

9. The only proper philosophical terms used to describe an argument are “sound” and “unsound”

- a. True
- b. False

10. Classic utilitarianism depends heavily on a strong sense of impartiality

- a. True
- b. False

11. John Stuart Mill, one of the primary proponents of utilitarianism, argues that pleasure is one-dimensional, varying only in the amount that an agent can experience; therefore, the moral ideal would be to experience the maximum amount of pleasure.

- a. True
- b. False

12. Feminist ethics normally downplays the role of moral principles

- a. True
- b. False

13. Nel Noddings argues that when a philosopher begins with a supremely free consciousness, the philosopher identifies joy as the basic human affect.

- a. True
- b. False

14. In Susan Wolf's article, "Moral Saints", she argues we should all strive to be moral saints, i.e. aim for moral perfection.

- a. True
- b. False

15. According to Immanuel Kant, the means justifies the ends

- a. True
- b. False

16. Physicians must always allow a patient to exercise their autonomy

- a. True
- b. False

17. Paternalism is when parents make medical decisions for a child who is under 18.

- a. True
- b. False

18. Terrence Ackerman asserts that illness can compromise patient autonomy.

- a. True
- b. False

19. Courts focus only on the best way to serve the autonomy of patients, rather than the proper scope of medicine.

- a. True

b. False

20. A doctor may refuse to administer a treatment to a patient if the treatment has no scientific basis/shown effectiveness.

a. True

b. False

**Part C - Fill-in-the-Blank: Please use the word bank to choose the most appropriate word.**

**Words can be used more than once (10 marks)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are morally good or bad; actions are morally right or wrong.
2. Bioethics is \_\_\_\_\_, focused on health care, medical science, and medical technology.
3. An argument consists of \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ principle applies in all cases unless an exception is warranted.
5. A good argument must have solid \_\_\_\_\_ and true \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ moral theories insist that the rightness of actions depends solely on their results.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ fallacy uses a metaphor to suggest that one action will automatically lead to another action which will eventually lead to a disastrous outcome.
8. Nel Noddings explains that “traditional” ethics is in the language of the \_\_\_\_\_
9. Autonomy is a person’s rational capacity for \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Overriding people’s actions or choices even though they are substantially autonomous is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Word bank:

Self-determination    Mother    Deductive    Persuasion    Statements  
Normative ethics    Actions    Logic    Applied Ethics    Moral  
Slippery Slope    Premises    Consequentialist    Slippery floor    Father  
Principles    Prima facie    Strong paternalism    References    Conclusion  
Deontological    Laws    Feminist    Persons    Weak Paternalism  
Contractarian    Free speech    Thesis    Metaethics    Philosopher

**Part D - Matching: Please match each definition on the left with the most appropriate term on the right (10 Marks)**

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. A misrepresentation of someone's views so they can be dismissed  | Deductive arguments   |
| 2. The alleged pointlessness of ineffectiveness of administering treatments   | Utility               |
| 3. Right actions are those sanctioned by a person   | Principlism           |
| 4. Statements that give probable support to their conclusions   | Medical Futility      |
| 5. A principle that asks us not to intentionally inflict harm on others   | Beneficence           |
| 6. We should do good to others  | Straw man             |
| 7. We should produce the most favorable balance of good over bad for all concerned  | Virtue                |
| 8. People getting what is fair or what is their due   | Subjective Relativism |
| 9. Statements intended to give logically conclusive support to their conclusions  | Autonomy              |
| 10. The theory that right actions are not necessarily those sanctioned by single-rule theories, but by reference to multiple moral principles | Justice               |
|   | Appeal to the Person  |
|   | Karma                 |
|   | Inductive arguments   |
|   | Non-maleficence       |
|   | The Golden Rule       |
|   | Valid Arguments       |
|   | Virtue Ethics         |

