

Exactly two of the following six questions will be selected by me for the three-hour exam on **Friday, Monday December 10, 2012 at 1:00 PM in LIB 317.**

1. *Doctors can save five people if and only if they kill a sixth (healthy) person and make a serum out of his body. They decide to save the five.*
Would Bentham and Kant agree with this decision? *Compare* their reasoning. Provide a detailed account of the way they make moral decisions and the information they would want or require. Note: with Kant, consider only the second formulation of the imperative.
2. According to Rachels, what is the central idea of the ethics of care? Give a detailed account of what Rachels says in sections 11.2 (Implications for Moral Judgement) and 11.3 (Implications for Ethical Theory). What disadvantages does Noddings' theory have that Rachels misses? Explain.
3. Explain what Rachels says in 13.4 (Multiple-Strategies Utilitarianism), 13.5 (The Moral Community) and 13.7 (Conclusion).
4. What is Virtue Theory and how does it differ from the ethics of right action? According to Rachels, what is a virtue and why are virtues important? Explain the two advantages of Virtue Theory given in 12.3. Does Rachels think that Virtue Theory is an acceptable stand-alone theory? Give his reasoning.
5. What does Singer say in "Utilitarianism and Vegetarianism"? Be sure to include the point or goal of the article.
6. What is the function of a moral theory? Of the moral theories we studied in class, which do you think is best? Give a brief outline of the theory and then explain its strengths and weaknesses. Without giving a detailed evaluation of two theories that you consider to be worthy contenders, make clear why, all things considered, you believe that the theory you prefer is the best of the three. (Note: Cultural Relativism, Ethical Egoism and the Divine Command Theory are not worthy contenders.)

Definitions: `explain' = state view or theory; give reasoning

`compare' = explain, giving similarities and differences

Suggestions:

- a) Formulate with your study group a strategy for studying.
- b) Read the questions carefully. Determine exactly what is required.
- c) Present your thoughts as clearly as possible. Be sure to present the relevant reasoning.
- d) Prepare answers for every question. Practise giving your answers.
- e) Display your knowledge of the material shamelessly; however, don't weaken your answer by repeating yourself or by including irrelevant information.
- f) Assume that the reader knows nothing about the material and wants comprehensive and highly detailed answers to the questions asked.