1) An example of an ethical theory would be:
   a) The Golden Rule
   b) Utilitarianism
   c) Egoism
   d) All of the above

2) In order to resolve moral issues, philosophic ethics appeals mainly to:
   a) State and national laws
   b) Holy Scripture
   c) Reason and moral feelings
   d) Opinion polls about the issues

3) “There is some characteristics of the action itself that makes it right or wrong” describes which of the following:
   a) Cultural relativism
   b) The moral compass
   c) Moral subjectivism
   d) Moral objectivism

4) What is one of the basic problems with relying on Holy Scripture to determine what is right:
   a) There is too much for us to comprehend
   b) We must decide which parts of the text to ignore
   c) We must rely on our reading skills.
   d) We must decide which interpretation is correct

5) How does the general Divine Command theory in ethics define what is right:
   a) Obeying the Ten Commandments
   b) Doing God’s will
   c) Faith in following your heart
   d) Following family values

6) Psychological Egoism claims all human action:
   a) Is motivated by self-interest.
   b) Ought to be motivated by self-interest.
   c) Is motivated to help others.
   d) Ought to be motivated to help others.

7) Two advocates for utilitarianism are:
   a) Bentham and Mill
   b) Plato and Aristotle
   c) Aquinas and Anselm
   d) Hobbes and Kant

8) Who said: “Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, pain and pleasure?”
   a) Aristotle
   b) Bentham
   c) Kant
   d) Socrates
9) A basic element of the utilitarian approach to ethics is a focus on:
   a) Consequences
   b) Intent
   c) Intuition
   d) Natural rights

10) If consequences are all that count in ethics, then how do we explain:
    a) Justice
    b) Human Rights
    c) Both a) and b)
    d) None of the above

11) A way to resolve some of the problems associated with Utilitarianism may be to distinguish:
    a) Simple Utilitarianism and Complex Utilitarianism
    b) Consequential Utilitarianism and Non-consequential Utilitarianism
    c) The happiness of the one versus the happiness of the many
    d) Rule Utilitarianism from Act Utilitarianism

12) Immanuel Kant is best known in ethics for:
    a) The Greatest Happiness Principle
    b) An emphasis on God-given rights
    c) The Categorical Imperative
    d) The idea that the law of society is supreme

13) One of Aristotle’s best known views about the virtues is:
    a) That they are innate
    b) That each virtue is a mean between extremes
    c) That no virtue has anything in common with the others
    d) That God’s decrees determine what is truly virtuous

14) According to the Right to Life movement, when does a fetus become a person with rights:
    a) At conception
    b) When it is able to feel pain
    c) When it becomes viable
    d) At birth

15) What is one situation in which most conservatives are willing to permit abortion:
    a) The fetus will be mentally slow
    b) The fetus is diagnosed as physically deformed
    c) The mother is likely to die if the fetus is carried to term
    d) The mother has too many children already

16) In the United States, which of the following forms of euthanasia is most likely to be legally permissible:
    a) Active involuntary
    b) Active voluntary
    c) Passive involuntary
    d) Passive voluntary

17) Rights have been used to argue against euthanasia because it is the killing of an innocent person. How have rights been used to defend euthanasia?
    a) Rational agents’ choices for their own lives should be respected
    b) We should have mercy on those in pain.
    c) Justice requires fair allocation of medical resources
    d) Life is a gift from God
18) When someone argues against euthanasia saying that life is a gift from God or has intrinsic value, this argument is usually called:
   a) The sanctity of life argument
   b) The Nonmaleficence argument
   c) The justice argument
   d) The slippery slope argument

19) Which of the following is/are argument/s commonly used against capital punishment?
   a) Deterrence
   b) Retributive justice
   c) Both a) and b) above
   d) None of the above.

20) One common argument in favor of capital punishment is that:
   a) A murderer has forfeited his/her right to life
   b) Distributive justice requires it
   c) Crimes are symptoms of bad rulers
   d) It helps weed out bad genes

21) Which of the following laws were typically used to persecute homosexuals:
   a) Hate crime laws
   b) Privacy laws
   c) Sodomy laws
   d) Affirmative action laws

22) Which of the following arguments is used to defend homosexuality?
   a) An appeal to human dignity
   b) An appeal to privacy
   c) An appeal to equal treatment under law
   d) All of the above.

23) The traditional natural law perspective argued against homosexuality because:
   a) It goes against the basic purpose of sex which is procreation
   b) It is destructive to the common good
   c) It produces great harm to the fabric of society
   d) It is disgusting

24) The utilitarian perspective on morality is committed to all of these EXCEPT:
   (a) an absolute prohibition on meat eating
   (b) the idea that suffering is bad wherever it occurs
   (c) the principle that animals’ suffering should be taken into account in making our decisions
   (d) the action which produces the best total of good consequences versus bad consequences is the morally right thing to do

25) The issue of the moral status of animals has a direct bearing on what other moral issue:
   (a) euthanasia
   (b) homosexuality
   (c) abortion
   (d) capital punishment