Bioethics Principles Issues and Cases 3rd edition Vaughn Test Bank

SKU: 9780190250119-TEST-BANK

Bioethics: Principles, Issues, and Cases
By Lewis Vaughn

INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL
TEST QUESTIONS

[Please note: Questions #1-10 of each chapter appear on the Student Resources section of the Companion Website]

Chapter 1 Moral Reasoning in Bioethics

1. Ethics is the study of morality using the tools and method of
*a. Philosophy
b. Science
c. Description
d. Sociology

2. The use of moral norms and concepts to resolve practical moral issues is called
a. Normative ethics
b. Metaethics
c. Descriptive ethics
*d. Applied ethics

3. A key feature of moral norms is
a. Moral relativism
*b. Normative dominance
c. Normative subjectivity
d. Partiality

4. A moral principle that applies in all cases unless an exception is warranted is
a. Absolute
*b. Prima facie
c. Relative
d. Void

5. The overriding of a person's actions or decision-making for his or her own good is known as
*a. Paternalism
b. Beneficence
c. Autonomy
d. Nonmaleficence

6. The principle of respect for autonomy places no restraints on what can be done to an autonomous person.

Bioethics Principles Issues and Cases 3rd edition Vaughn Test Bank

a. True
*b. False

7. Nonmaleficence is the bedrock precept of codes of conduct for health care professionals.
*a. True
b. False

8. That equals should be treated equally is a basic precept of the principle of autonomy.
a. True
*b. False

9. Moral absolutism is the view that there are moral norms or principles that are valid or true for everyone.
a. True
*b. False

10. From the fact that cultures have divergent moral beliefs on an issue, it does not logically follow that there is no objective moral truth.
*a. True
b. False

11. Cultural relativism logically entails tolerance for other cultures.
a. True
*b. False

12. If people's moral judgments differ from culture to culture, moral norms are relative to culture.
a. True
*b. False

13. Cultural relativism implies that we cannot legitimately criticize other cultures.
*a. True
b. False

14. All religious people accept the divine command theory.
a. True
*b. False

15. Logical argument and persuasion are essentially the same thing.
a. True
*b. False

16. A deductive argument is intended to give
a. Probable support to its conclusion
b. True support to its conclusion

Bioethics Principles Issues and Cases 3rd edition Vaughn Test Bank

*c. Logically conclusive support to its conclusion
d. Logically inconclusive support to its conclusion

17. The misrepresentation of a person's views so they can be more easily attacked or dismissed is known as
a. Begging the question
b. Appeal to ignorance
*c. The straw man fallacy
d. The misrepresentation fallacy

18. 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

19. 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

20. The argument form of "If p, then q; p; therefore, q" is called _____.
a. Modus tollens
*b. Modus ponens
c. Affirming the consequent
d. Denying the antecedent

Chapter 2 Bioethics and Moral Theories

1. A moral theory explains
a. Why one event causes another
b. Why an action is prudent
c. Why an action is effective or ineffective or why a person is reasonable or unreasonable
*d. Why an action is right or wrong or why a person or a person's character is good or bad

2. Consequentialist moral theories insist that the rightness of actions depends solely on
*a. Their consequences or results
b. Their intrinsic nature
c. The agent's motives
d. The agent's desires

3. Feminist ethics is an approach to morality aimed at
a. Establishing a core set of moral principles

Bioethics Principles Issues and Cases 3rd edition Vaughn Test Bank

*b. Advancing women's interests and correcting injustices inflicted on women through social oppression and inequality
c. Advancing women's interests through a unique application of Rawls's theory
d. Defining women's perspectives as superior to men's

4. Act-utilitarianism is the view that
a. The rightness of actions depends solely on the character of the agent
*b. The rightness of actions depends solely on the relative good produced by individual actions
c. The rightness of actions depends on both the relative good produced by individual actions and the conformity to rules
d. The rightness of actions depends on a good will

5. Kant says that through reason and reflection we can derive our duties from
*a. The categorical imperative
b. Hypothetical imperatives
c. Experience
d. A calculation of consequences

6. Natural law theory is the view that right actions are those that conform to moral standards discerned in nature through human reason.
*a. True
b. False

7. Natural law tradition resolves dilemmas through the principle of utility.
a. True
*b. False

8. Rawls's equal liberty principles says that each person is to have an equal right to the most extensive total system of equal basic liberties compatible with a similar system of liberty for all.
*a. True
b. False

9. According to virtue ethics, the central task in morality is knowing and applying principles.
a. True
*b. False

10. In the ethics of care, the heart of the moral life is feeling for and caring for those with whom you have a special, intimate connection.
*a. True
b. False

11. Moral theories are not relevant to our moral life.
a. True

Bioethics Principles Issues and Cases 3rd edition Vaughn Test Bank

*b. False

12. Casuistry is a method of reasoning that emphasizes cases and analogy rather than universal principles and theories.
*a. True
b. False

13. Rule-utilitarianism is the idea that the rightness of actions depends solely on the relative good produced by individual actions.
a. True
*b. False

14. Classic utilitarianism depends heavily on a strong sense of impartiality.
*a. True
b. False

15. Kant's categorical imperatives are absolutist.
*a. True
b. False

16. Kant's principle of respect for persons says that we should always treat persons
a. As a means to an end
*b. Never merely as a means to an end
c. According to the relevant consequences
d. According to their preferences

17. Underlying natural law theory is the belief that
a. Nature should be altered to conform to the moral law
b. The moral law cannot be discerned through human reason
c. The moral law cannot be derived from nature
*d. All of nature, including humankind, is teleological

18. The primary inspiration for contemporary versions of virtue ethics is
a. John Rawls
b. Socrates
*c. Aristotle
d. Thomas Aquinas

19. The data that a moral theory is supposed to explain are
a. Contemporary cultural standards
*b. Our considered moral judgments
c. Our emotional reactions
d. Our moral upbringing

20. Any moral theory that is inconsistent with the facts of the moral life is
*a. Problematic

Bioethics Principles Issues and Cases 3rd edition Vaughn Test Bank

Instructor's Manual and Test Bank to Accompany

Bioethics

Principles, Issues, and Cases
Third Edition

by Lewis Vaughn

Bioethics Principles Issues and Cases 3rd edition Vaughn Test Bank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Brief TOC
Preface

Part 1. Principles and Theories

Chapter 1 Moral Reasoning in Bioethics
Chapter 2 Bioethics and Moral Theories

Part 2. Medical Professional and Patient

Chapter 3 Paternalism and Patient Autonomy
Chapter 4 Truth-Telling and Confidentiality
Chapter 5 Informed Consent
Chapter 6 Human Research

Part 3. Life and Death

Chapter 7 Abortion
Chapter 8 Reproductive Technology
Chapter 9 Genetic Choices
Chapter 10 Euthanasia and Physician-Assisted Suicide

Part 4. Justice and Health Care

Chapter 11 Dividing Up Health Care Resources

Glossary
Index

Bioethics Principles Issues and Cases 3rd edition Vaughn Test Bank

INTRODUCTION

Many reviewers of this text said they wanted certain kinds of supplemental material. This manual tries to supply it. The text's existing pedagogy is already more substantial than that of other books of this kind. It includes the following:

- Brief synopses of each reading
- End-of-chapter summaries
- End-of-chapter cases for evaluation (actual news stories)
- Sections that examine classic cases in bioethics
- A bibliography for each ethical issue
- End-of-chapter lists of key terms
- A variety of text boxes adding background information, illustrations, and analyses
- Sections demonstrating how the major moral theories can be applied to the issues

This manual supplements these aids with the following:

- A set of essay questions for each reading
- A bank of test questions (multiple choice and true/false) for each chapter
- Sample syllabi/course schedules
- A chapter-by-chapter list of key terms
- Useful web links

The test questions as well as the essay questions should be especially helpful. The test questions are designed as chapter quizzes but will work equally well as study questions. The essay questions for each reading can also be used as a short quiz or as additional study questions. They can even be merged into a larger bank and used to test the students' grasp of a whole chapter.

Bioethics Principles Issues and Cases 3rd edition Vaughn Test Bank

SAMPLE SYLLABI/COURSE SCHEDULES

Although this text can accommodate a variety of course designs and teaching styles, a majority of teachers are likely to fit their plans into one of two broad approaches. The option probably used by most is to begin the course with substantial introductory material (intro to ethics and bioethics, moral principles and theories, moral reasoning, etc.) and then turn to a half dozen or more major bioethical issues and their accompanying cases. The text supports this approach by showing in later chapters how the introductory concepts apply to each issue examined. Some teachers will prefer to devote only one week to this initial groundwork; others will take up to three weeks. The material in this text's two introductory chapters can easily fill either time frame. The second approach is to provide a much briefer introduction to bioethics and quickly plunge into a larger set of issues and cases.

With either option, the text offers pedagogical features that can add depth and breadth to the coverage of issues: presentations of classic cases, sets of newsworthy cases for evaluation, suggestions for further reading, chapter summaries, and a variety of text boxes that give additional background on the issues (legal, medical, scientific, statistical, and social).

Here's how these two basic approaches could be mapped out.

Sample 1: A course with a substantial introduction.

Week	Topic
1	Introduction to ethics and bioethics, ethical relativism, ethics and religion
2	Moral principles in bioethics, critical thinking, moral arguments
3	Moral theories, utilitarianism, Kantian ethics, natural law theory, Rawls' theory, virtue ethics, the ethics of care, feminist ethics
4	Paternalism, patient autonomy, truth-telling
5	Confidentiality, informed consent
6	Euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide
7	Abortion
8	Reproductive technology, cloning
9	Surrogacy
10	Genetic choice, genetic testing
11	Gene therapy, stem cells
12	Research ethics
13	Research ethics
14	Justice in health care, right to health care

Bioethics Principles Issues and Cases 3rd edition Vaughn Test Bank

15 Resource allocation, rationing

Sample 2: A course providing a minimal introduction.

Week	Topic
1	Introduction to bioethics, paternalism, patient autonomy
2	Truth-telling, confidentiality
3	Informed consent
4	Human research, Tuskegee, Nazi doctors, clinical trials
5	Research and informed consent, research on the vulnerable
6	Euthanasia, concepts of death
7	Physician-assisted suicide
8	Abortion
9	Reproductive technology, IVF
10	Cloning
11	Surrogacy
12	Genetic choice, genetic testing
13	Gene therapy, stem cells
14	Justice in health care, right to health care
15	Resource allocation, rationing

Bioethics Principles Issues and Cases 3rd edition Vaughn Test Bank

READING SUMMARIES AND ESSAY QUESTIONS

CHAPTER 2—Bioethics and Moral Theories

1. "Utilitarianism," *John Stuart Mill*

English philosopher John Stuart Mill argues for his view of ethics in *Utilitarianism* (1861), from which this excerpt is taken. He explains that utilitarians judge the morality of conduct by a single standard, the *principle of utility*: Right actions are those that result in greater overall well-being (or *utility*) for the people involved than any other possible actions. We are duty bound to maximize the utility of everyone affected, regardless of the contrary urgings of moral rules or unbending moral principles.

a. What does Mill mean by "Better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a pig satisfied?"
b. How does Mill respond to the charge that utilitarianism is a pig philosophy?
c. What is Mill's "proof" of the truth of utilitarianism?

2. "The Moral Law," *Immanuel Kant*

Kant argues that his moral theory is the very antithesis of utilitarianism, holding that right actions do not depend in the least on consequences, the production of happiness, or the desires and needs of human beings. For Kant, the core of morality consists of following a rational and universally applicable moral rule—the Categorical Imperative—and doing so solely out of a sense of duty. An action is right only if it conforms to such a rule, and we are morally praiseworthy only if we perform it for duty's sake alone.

a. How does Kant's moral theory differ from Mill's utilitarianism?
b. How are we supposed to apply Kant's means–end principle to situations involving a lying promise?
c. According to Kant, what is the only thing that is good without qualification?

3. "Virtue and the Moral Life," *Bernard Mayo*

The British philosopher Bernard Mayo (1920–2000) is the author of *Ethics and the Moral Life,* from which this excerpt is taken. He contrasts moral theories based on right actions with those that emphasize moral character. He argues that saints and heroes demonstrate that moral examples are what are really important in morality, not rigid rules. We should strive not to regiment our lives according to moral tenets, but to be virtuous people.

a. According to Mayo, what is the advantage of having saints and heroes?
b. Why does Mayo think more emphasis should be placed on virtues than on rules?
c. Could a utilitarian consistently accommodate virtues into her moral theory? How?

4. "The Ethics of Care," *Virginia Held*

Virginia Held has taught philosophy at Hunter College and the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. In this reading, she explores the ethics of care, identifying its central themes, showing how it relates to an "ethic of justice," and distinguishing it from virtue ethics.

Bioethics Principles Issues and Cases 3rd edition Vaughn Test Bank

a. How does Held's view of ethics differ from Kant's? Can they be reconciled?
b. According to Held, the ethics of care calls into question certain aspects of the dominant moral theories. What aspects is she referring to?
c. What concept of a person does Held accept?

5. "Moral Saints," *Susan Wolf*
Susan Wolf is a professor of philosophy at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, working mostly in ethics and the related areas of philosophy of mind, philosophy of action, political philosophy, and aesthetics. In this selection, she examines the idea of moral saints, exploring the implications of moral sainthood for utilitarianism, Kantian ethics, and moral philosophy generally.

a. How does Wolf define *moral saint*? What kind of persons would satisfy this definition?
b. What is the conflict between our moral ideals and our moral assumptions that Wolf addresses?
c. According to Wolf, what characteristics should a moral saint have?

CHAPTER 3—Paternalism and Patient Autonomy

6. "Paternalism," *Gerald Dworkin*
Dworkin accepts the notion (famously articulated by John Stuart Mill) that society may sometimes justifiably restrict a person's liberty for purposes of self-protection or the prevention of harm to others. But he takes issue with Mill's related antipaternalistic idea that a person "cannot rightfully be compelled to do or forbear because it will be better for him to do so." He argues that some limited forms of state paternalism can be justified because "[u]nder certain conditions it is rational for an individual to agree that others should force him to act in ways which, at the time of action, the individual may not see as desirable." In a representative government, rational people could agree to restrict their liberty even when the interests of others are not affected. But in such cases the state bears a heavy burden of proof to show "the exact nature of the harmful effects (or beneficial consequences) to be avoided (or achieved) and the probability of their occurrence."

a. What is Mill's view on liberty and paternalism?
b. How does Dworkin justify limited forms of state paternalism?
c. What does Dworkin say about the state's burden of proof in justifying paternalism?

7. "The Refutation of Medical Paternalism," *Alan Goldman*
Except in a few extraordinary cases, strong paternalism in medicine is unjustified, Goldman argues. Patients have a right of self-determination, a right of freedom to make their own choices. Decisions regarding their own futures should be left up to them because persons are the best judges of their own interests and because self-determination

Bioethics Principles Issues and Cases 3rd edition Vaughn Test Bank

is valuable for its own sake, regardless of its generally positive effects. This right implies "the right to be told the truth about one's condition, and the right to accept or refuse or withdraw from treatment on the basis of adequate information regarding alternatives, risks, and uncertainties." The faulty premise in the argument for medical paternalism, says Goldman, is that health and prolonged life can be assumed to be the top priorities for patients (and so physicians may decide for patients accordingly). But very few people always prioritize these values in this way.

a. Why does Goldman say that decisions regarding people's own futures are best left up to them?
b. According to Goldman, why is self-determination important?
c. What does Goldman say about doctors' and patients' differing views on the importance of health and prolonged life?

8. "Why Doctors Should Intervene," *Terrence F. Ackerman*

Respect for patient autonomy is distorted when autonomy is understood as mere noninterference, says Ackerman. On this prevalent hands-off view, "[t]he doctor need be only an honest and good technician, providing relevant information and dispensing professionally competent care." But this approach fails to genuinely respect autonomy, he argues, because it does not recognize that many factors can compromise autonomy, including illness and a host of psychological, social, and cultural constraints. At times, true respect for autonomy may require the physician to intervene, to deviate from the patient's stated preferences. The goal of the physician–patient relationship should be "to resolve the underlying physical (or mental) defect, and to deal with cognitive, psychological, and social constraints in order to restore autonomous functioning."

a. According to Ackerman, how does the noninterference approach fail to genuinely respect autonomy?
b. What factors does he think can compromise autonomy?
c. According to Ackerman, under what circumstances is it appropriate for a physician to ignore a patient's choices?

9. "Autonomy, Futility, and the Limits of Medicine," *Robert L. Schwartz*

Does respecting the principle of autonomy require physicians to provide any treatment that an autonomous patient requests? Schwartz says that physicians are not obligated to give scientifically futile treatment (a worthless cancer therapy, for example). More importantly, neither are they morally required to provide treatment that is outside the scope of medical practice (such as surgical amputation of a limb for purely religious reasons). In many instances (including the famous Wanglie case), the central question was not whether the treatment requested by the patient was futile, but whether the treatment was beyond the proper limits of medicine. Schwartz contends that defining the scope of medicine should be left to physicians themselves.

a. What limitations on the exercise of autonomy does Schwartz recognize?
b. What happened in the Wanglie case?

Bioethics Principles Issues and Cases 3rd edition Vaughn Test Bank