Bioethics Principles Issues and Cases 4th edition Vaughn Test Bank

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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.

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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

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*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

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*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. Principlism is the theory that right actions are those sanctioned by a single-rule theory.
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
*b. False

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12. Feminist ethics is an approach to morality aimed at rethinking or revamping traditional ethics to eliminate aspects that devalue or ignore the moral experience of women.
*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

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