Introduction to Christian Ethics 6th edition Crook Test Bank

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Test Bank

Chapter 2

In this test bank for *An Introduction to Christian Ethics,* 6th ed.*,* the questions are tagged according to the six levels of learning that help organize the text. Think of these six levels as moving from lower- to higher-level cognitive reasoning. The six levels are:

REMEMBER: a question involving recall of key terms or factual material
UNDERSTAND: a question testing comprehension of more complex ideas
APPLY: a question applying sociological knowledge to some new situation
ANALYZE: a question requiring identifying elements of an argument and their interrelationship
EVALUATE: a question requiring critical assessment
CREATE: a question requiring the generation of new ideas

Types of Questions

Easy to Difficult Level of Difficulty	Multiple Choice	Essay	Total Questions
Remember	15	0	15
Understand	4	0	4
Apply	1	2	3
Analyze	0	2	2
Evaluate	0	4	4
Create	0	2	2
Totals	**20**	**10**	**30**

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Reform Judaism believes that the law of the Torah is consistent with _____.
   a. natural law
   b. morality
   c. Orthodox Judaism
   d. God's will
   (UNDERSTAND; answer a; page 13)

2. _____ issues are emphasized over personal morality in Reform Judaism.
   a. Political
   b. Cultural
   c. Social
   d. Community
   (REMEMBER; answer c; page 13)

3. Muslims believe that the Qur'an is _____ the word of Allah.

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a. allegorically
b. philosophically
c. figuratively
d. literally
(UNDERSTAND; answer d; page 14)

4. The traditional Islamic path of morality is called the "Five _____ of Faith."
a. Pillars
b. Duties
c. Signs
d. Meanings
(REMEMBER; answer a; page 15)

5. In _____, individual souls are subject to an indefinite cycle of life, death, and rebirth.
a. heaven
b. reincarnation
c. hell
d. purgatory
(REMEMBER; answer b; page 17)

6. Buddhism arouse out of the Buddha's dissatisfaction with _____.
a. Islam
b. God
c. Hinduism
d. other people
(REMEMBER; answer c; page 18)

7. According to Buddhism, life is _____.
a. joy
b. perfect
c. sacred
d. suffering
(REMEMBER; answer d; page 18)

8. Morris Storer defined humanists as people who set aside faith to rely on human experience and _____.
a. science
b. reason
c. themselves
d. others
(REMEMBER; answer b; page 19)

9. Humanism believes that, because human beings are social, we find _____ in relationships.
a. morality
b. spirituality
c. meaning

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d. faith
(REMEMBER; answer c; page 20)

10. Unlike Christianity, humanism sees _____ as central to the universe.
a. human beings
b. human relationships
c. money
d. happiness
(REMEMBER; answer a; page 21)

11. In humanism, moral rules are never _____.
a. established
b. defined
c. absolute
d. broken
(REMEMBER; answer c; page 22)

12. Objectivism asserts that the basis for decisions on moral issues is the effect of an action upon _____.
a. others
b. God
c. society
d. ourselves
(REMEMBER; answer d; page22)

13. _____, the author of *The Fountainhead*, wrote his/her books to assert the philosophy of objectivism.
a. Ayn Rand
b. B. F. Skinner
c. Paul Kurtz
d. William Ayers
(REMEMBER; answer a; page 22)

14. "I have to be myself" is an example of a(n) _____ affirmation.
a. humanism
b. objectivist
c. behaviorist
d. religious
(APPLY; answer b; page 23)

15. Objectivism often comes into conflict with Christianity because of Christianity's roots in _____.
a. God
b. love
c. restraint
d. morality
(UNDERSTAND; answer c; page 24)

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16. _____ rejects the ideal of self-denial and substitutes the insistence that on must do what is right for oneself.
a. Individualism
b. Objectivism
c. Behaviorism
d. Self-centering
(REMEMBER; answer a; page 24)

17. _____ conceives of human behavior not as a matter of free choice but as one of conditioning.
a. Individualism
b. Objectivism
c. Behaviorism
d. Self-centering
(REMEMBER; answer c; page 24)

18. According to B. F. Skinner, we are not autonomous creatures but ones who respond to _____.
a. others
b. spiritual forces
c. socialization
d. the environment
(REMEMBER; answer d; page 25)

19. _____ is the basis for behaviorist moral judgments.
a. Survival
b. Right conduct
c. Culture
d. Personal gain
(UNDERSTAND; answer a; page 26)

20. The word Islam means _____.
a. God
b. God's people
c. faith
d. submission
(REMEMBER; answer d; page 14)

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Compare the differences in moral beliefs between Hinduism and Buddhism. How are their moral underpinnings different? How are they similar?
(ANALYZE)

2. Islam's earliest beliefs connected religion and the state. In what ways, both positive and negative, has that connection impacted modern day Muslims and others living with Muslim communities?
(APPLY)

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3. Humanists believe that human beings are the center of the universe, whereas objectivists assert that the self is at the center. Can these ideas ever be reconciled?
(EVALUATE)

4. In Christianity, believers assume that human beings have free will, but in behaviorism, it is assumed that human beings do not. Write an argument for each side that evaluates the idea of free will.
(CREATE)

5. Consider the importance of the environment for a behaviorist. How might different environments create people with drastically different moral outlooks?
(EVALUATE)

6. Orthodox Judaism follows strictly prescribed rules, laws, and rituals. Do you think following such strict rules make a person more moral? Why or why not? What argument might a person who opposes your view make?
(ANALYZE)

7. Humanism suggests that morality is linked to our relationships with others. It also values happiness and self-awareness over pain and suffering. What kinds of situations might challenge those beliefs?
(APPLY)

8. Write an explanation of the idea of "selfishness" within the objectivism framework.
(CREATE)

9. Discuss the primary Hindu responsibilities of universal obligations to others and those based on one's station in life. Do those responsibilities make Hindu morality subjective? If so, is that a positive or negative outcome ethically?
(EVALUATE)

10. The Muslim concept of *jihad* is often understood by Americans. What does *jihad* mean and how is it used in Islam? How is the Islamic concept of *jihad* distinct from the modern concept of terrorism?
(EVALUATE)

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