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Chapter 2: Utilitarian, Deontological, and Virtue Ethics

1. Mill's higher order of pleasures includes:

a. sexual gratification
b. fine foods
c. poetry
d. none of the above

ANS: c

2. Deontologists have argued that human beings sometimes have to make right decisions based upon nothing more than:

a. positive consequences
b. a sense of duty
c. avoiding pain
d. all of the above

ANS: b

3. Factors relevant in calculating the amount of pleasure and pain produced by an action consist of these three things:

a. duration, intensity, probability
b. probability, proximity, pleasure
c. proximity, duration, probability
d. none of the above

ANS: a

4. Justice theories address broad social issues, including human rights, distribution of wealth, and:

a. leadership
b. education
c. equality
d. all of the above

ANS: c

5. The utilitarian holds that we evaluate the _____of an action in terms of the results or outcomes of that action.

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a. legality
b. validity
c. viability
d. morality

ANS: d

6. _____is one of the central ethical issues concerning criminal justice.

a. Deception
b. Force
c. Interrogation
d. none of the above

ANS: b

7. The most famous deontologist was _____.

a. John Mill
b. Immanuel Kant
c. Jeremy Bentham
d. none of the above

ANS: b

8. _____believed one had a duty to make right choices regardless of the consequences.

a. Kohlberg
b. Mill
c. Kant
d. Bentham

ANS: c

9. _____holds that the morality of an action is determined by the consequences produced by the action.

a. Bentham
b. Functionalism
c. Consequentialism
d. a and c

ANS: d

10. According to Aristotle, the essential purpose of a person is to achieve:

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a. peace
b. reconciliation
c. prosperity
d. understanding

ANS: c

11. Bentham holds that only actions that are done for the sake of duty have moral worth.

a. True
b. False

ANS: b

12. According to deontologists, the fundamental principle of morality is the "categorical imperative."

a. True
b. False

ANS: a

13. The utilitarian holds that we should not judge the morality of an action in terms of the consequences or results of that action.

a. True
b. False

ANS: b

14. Theories of justice address broad social issues, including human rights, equality, and distribution of wealth.

a. True
b. False

ANS: a

15. Mill (1979) considered pleasures such as drinking and playing video games to be superior to "lower order" pleasures such as poetry and reading.

a. True
b. False

ANS: b

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16. Utilitarianism is classified as a consequentialist ethical theory.

a. True
b. False

ANS: a

17. Deontologists would agree that justice involves the maximizing of pleasure for the majority, sometimes at the expense of the minority.

a. True
b. False

ANS: b

18. The use of force is a central criminal justice ethical issue unique to the profession.

a. True
b. False

ANS: a

19. A normative ethical theorist tries to discover basic, fundamental principles of right and wrong

a. True
b. False

ANS: a

20. Aristotle identified virtues which lie at a mid-point between excess and deficiencies.

a. True
b. False

ANS: a

21. Utilitarianism is closely associated with deterrence theory.

a. True
b. False

ANS: a

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