## 1. Karl Marx

- A. thought that, while capitalism inevitably made workers better off materially, it often alienated them from their bosses.
- B. held that, no one should participate in a commune that would have someone like them as a member.
- believed that material forms of production determine social structures.
- D. felt that feudalism represented an ideal society, in which workers were close to the land and to their masters.
- E. None of the above.

- 2. According to the utilitarian approach to the environment,
  - A.Pollution should be tolerated if its benefits are higher than its costs.
  - B.If pollution costs are not included in the prices of products, firms will likely produce more of these products than is optimal
  - C.Often we must confine our calculations of future obligations to the next generation, since in many cases we cannot easily calculate utility by more than one generation
  - D. All of the above.
  - E. (A) and (B), but not (C)
  - F. None of the above.
  - G. (B) and (C), but not A.

- 2. Isara T. discovered, while she was working for B-S, that the company had decided secretly not to install a  $CO_2$  "scrubber" on its smokestacks. However, B-S had also decided to go ahead with an ad spot that portrayed the firm as environmentally responsible. Isara T. asked herself whether B-S's decision was sufficiently deceptive for her to "blow the whistle" on the company. Isara T.'s issue is best described as:
  - A. A conflict of principles between her duty to society and her duty to the environment.
  - B. A relevance problem about whether advertising is always deceptive and lacking in genuine information.
  - C. The factual issue of how harmful CO<sub>2</sub> really is in global warming.
  - D. The conceptual issue of whether B-S's decisions amounted to seriously misleading the public.
  - E. None of the above.

4. The following excerpt implies a common and distinctive criticism of which of the below listed views of manufacturers' duties (if this view were made law)? The case concerns the hazards of asbestos.

"[A]s many as 70,000 new [product liability lawsuits] are added each year. Most are workers or retirees invited into medical screenings by lawyers offering quick money...." I saw the notice in the union newsletter and said, "Why not?" said an automotive worker from Ford. Sitting on the tailgate of his shiny, new Chevy pickup and lighting a fresh cigarette off the one he had just finished, he added: 'It's better than the lottery. If they find something, I get a few thousand dollars I didn't have. If they don't find anything, I've just lost an afternoon.' (Andrew Schneider, "Asbestos lawsuits anger critics," St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, Feb. 8).

- A. the laissez-faire (market) view of manufacturers' duties.
- B. the contract view of manufacturers' duties.
- C. the due care view of manufacturers' duties.
- D. the social costs view of manufacturers' duties.