

Roll No.:

Basics of Ethics-1

Monsoon 2024

Pop Quiz

13th September, 2024

Marks: 20 (weighted to 10)

Answer all questions. Make sure to CIRCLE AND UNDERLINE the answers clearly:

1. Which of these best captures the distinction between Kantian ethics and utilitarianism

- a. Kantian ethics is grounded in a theory of the good, with the right derived from the good, whereas utilitarianism is grounded in a theory of the good, with the good derived from the right.
- b. Kantian ethics is grounded in a theory of the right, with the good derived from the right, whereas utilitarianism is grounded in a theory of the good, with the right derived from the good.
- c. Kantian ethics is grounded in a theory of the good, with the good derived from the right, whereas utilitarianism is grounded in a theory of the right, with the right derived from the good.
- d. Kantian ethics is grounded in a theory of the right, with the right derived from the good, whereas utilitarianism is grounded in a theory of the good, with the good derived from the right.

2. The following three steps capture the essence of which ethical framework?

I. Carefully describe the rule.

II. Imagine what a society would be like if just about everyone in it endorsed the rule.

III. The ask this question: will that society be better off with this rule than with any competing rule?

- a. Kantian ethics
- b. Deontological ethics
- c. Rule-utilitarianism
- d. Act-utilitarianism

3. According to Kant, moral laws are

- a. necessary and apply to all rational beings.
- b. contingent and apply only to human beings.
- c. necessary and apply to all beings.
- d. contingent and apply to all beings

- 4. According to Kant, the only thing that is good without qualification is**
- a. free will.
 - b. character.
 - c. wisdom.
 - d. a good will.
- 5. What are the two criteria for a maxim to be universalizable?**
- a. free-will and good-will
 - b. reason and duty
 - c. moral law and rationality
 - d. consistency and fairness
- 6. In Kant's terminology, a maxim is**
- a. a principle on which one acts.
 - b. a moral duty.
 - c. an action that brings about the good in humanity.
 - d. an action that everyone agrees upon.
- 7. Kant claims that the dictates of morality are**
- a. contractarian imperatives.
 - b. hypothetical imperatives.
 - c. categorical imperatives.
 - d. consequentialist imperatives.
- 8. According to the Kantian principle of humanity, one must treat humanity**
- a. with respect and humility.
 - b. never simply as an end, but always at the same time as a means.
 - c. always as a means to an end.
 - d. never simply as a means, but always at the same time as an end.
- 9. Kant claims that the moral law is given to each person by**
- a. society.
 - b. one's own will.
 - c. God.
 - d. nature

10. Which of the following principles suggests that we “Do unto others as you would have them do unto you”

- a. Categorical imperative.
- b. Rule-utilitarianism.
- c. Act-utilitarianism.
- d. Golden rule.

11. Whose famous words are these: “It is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied; better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied.”

- a. Jeremy Bentham
- b. Philippa Foot.
- c. John Stuart Mill.
- d. Immanuel Kant.

12. How is the ‘trolley problem’ (pulling of the lever to save 5 at the cost of 1) different from the ‘patient dilemma’ (sacrificing one healthy individual to save the lives of 5 patients each in the need of an organ)?

- I. there is no difference according to act-utilitarianism.
- II. you foresee but don’t intend to kill the 1 in the ‘trolley problem’, whereas you do intend to kill the healthy patient in the ‘patient dilemma’.
- III. Both are wrongful actions according to Kantian ethics
- IV. you intend but don’t foresee to kill the 1 in the ‘trolley problem’, whereas you do intend but don’t foresee to kill the healthy patient in the ‘patient dilemma’.

Which of the above 3 statements are appropriate

- a. Only I
- b. I, II, III, and IV
- c. I, II, and III.
- d. Only IV.

13. Which of these is NOT a limitation of utilitarianism

- a. provides moral flexibility
- b. cannot make room for supererogation
- c. does not account for moral desert
- d. highly demanding

14. The ‘trolley problem’ thought experiment was first introduced by

- a. Elizabeth Anscombe
- b. Iris Murdoch
- c. Philippa Foot
- d. Mary Midgley

15. Which of these is NOT a standard of rightness

- a. an action is right if you follow the categorical imperative
- b. an action is right if you treat others as you would want to be treated
- c. an action is right if it is done out of good will
- d. an action is right if it is socially optimific

16. Which of these are categorical imperatives

- a. if you don't want to get caught, then don't cheat
- b. if you want to risk getting caught, then it's alright to cheat
- c. cheating is wrong
- d. Anyone caught cheating will incur a penalty

17. The 'Knobe effect' refers to the case where (a) is judged to be brought about (x), whereas a (b) is judged not to be brought about (y). Here (a), (x), (b), and (y) refer respectively to:

- a. bad side effect; intentionally; good side effect; intentionally
- b. bad side effect; unintentionally; good side effect; intentionally
- c. good side effect; unintentionally; bad side effect; intentionally
- d. intended effect, intentionally; bad side effect; intentionally

18. Supererogation refers to

- a. actions that are done unconsciously
- b. actions that one does out of mere habit
- c. actions that fall under hypothetical imperatives
- d. actions that are above and beyond the call of duty

19. The central doctrine of act-utilitarianism is the:

- a. principle of utility
- b. principle of quality
- c. principle of duty
- d. principle of equality

20. What do x and y refer to in this famous quote by Jeremy Bentham: "*Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, (x) and (y). It is for them alone to point out what we ought to do, as well as to determine what we shall do.*"

- a. life and liberty
- b. desires and wants
- c. pain and pleasure
- d. desires and needs