

Sequence 05 - Deontology Part 2 (24S1)

Final Activity: Graded Quiz

You have reached the last compulsory activity for this session.

On the next page is a quiz, comprising ten multiple choice questions related to what we have covered in this sequence.

There is only one correct response to each question. You can attempt the quiz up to 3 times. Your score from your last attempt of the quiz **will count towards your overall grade** for this course.

1

Kant regarded the Categorical Imperative as a moral absolute. What does this mean?

Choose one of the following answers.

- Lying is wrong.
- The Categorical Imperative is absolutely a moral principle, as opposed to a non-moral principle.
- The Categorical Imperative is absolutely true.
- **It is always morally wrong to violate the Categorical Imperative.**

2

Kant believed that lying is always immoral, no matter what the situation. What was Kant's reason for thinking this?

Choose one of the following answers.

- Lying always hurts the person being lied to.
- Honesty is always the best policy.
- **No act of lying is ever universalisable.**
- Lying only brings shame upon the liar.

3

What is the main point of Benjamin Constant's "Inquiring Murderer" thought experiment?

Choose one of the following answers.

- Lying is always wrong, but it is sometimes necessary.
- **Lying, in some situations, is morally permissible. So Kant is mistaken in his view that lying is always wrong.**
- Lying can be a good way to protect someone from being killed.
- Nobody ever knows whether good or bad things can come from lying.

4

In general, how have contemporary students of Kant (Kantians) responded to the "Inquiring Murderer" objection?

Choose one of the following answers.

- Unlike Kant, they argue that lying is morally right because it maximises good consequences.
- They maintain that it is always wrong to lie - even if lying is necessary to save an innocent life.
- Like Kant, they maintain that the Categorical Imperative is a moral absolute. However, unlike Kant, they argue that the Categorical Imperative implies that lying is morally right in some cases.
- Unlike Kant, they deny that the Categorical Imperative is a moral absolute.

5

Select the answer choice that best summarises Kant's argument for the immorality of abusing animals.

Choose one of the following answers.

- All animals are rational, autonomous beings. Cruelty to rational, autonomous beings is wrong. Therefore, cruelty to animals is wrong.
- Cruelty to animals is immoral. Therefore, cruelty to animals is wrong.
- It is wrong to be cruel to animals, since if you were an animal you wouldn't want others to be cruel to you.
- Cruelty to animals makes you more likely to be cruel to rational, autonomous beings, and this is wrong. Therefore, cruelty to animals is wrong.

6

Select the answer choice which best summarises the objection against the Principle of Humanity as presented in this week's lesson.

Choose one of the following answers.

- The Principle of Humanity says we should only perform those actions which can be universalised. But not every action can be universalised.
- The Principle of Humanity says we should respect rational, autonomous beings as ends-in-themselves. But some beings that are not rational and autonomous also deserve our respect.
- The Principle of Humanity says that we shouldn't be cruel to animals. But we should be cruel to animals.
- The Principle of Humanity says we should respect rational, autonomous beings as ends-in-themselves. But beings that are rational and autonomous don't deserve our respect.

7

Research on "implicit" biases has found that...

Choose one of the following answers.

- Women, racial minorities, and other stigmatised groups are disadvantaged.
- People who are racist or sexist usually do not express their views publicly.
- People who discriminate against women, racial minorities, and other stigmatised groups have implicit feelings of inferiority.
- People unconsciously discriminate against women, racial minorities, and other stigmatised groups.

8

Select the answer choice which best summarises the claim that lying to save an innocent life is a universalisable action.

Choose one of the following answers.

- Everyone would prefer to live in a world where everyone lies to save an innocent person's life, since everyone would prefer to lie rather than tell the truth to an inquiring murderer.
- In a world where everyone lies to save an innocent life, people would be safer.
- In a world where everyone lies to save an innocent life, there would be no murderers, and therefore no need to lie for the purpose of saving someone's life.
- In a world where everyone lies to save an innocent life, the goal of such lying is achievable because people wouldn't be able to tell who is lying, and nothing essential to the agent's will is threatened.

9

When is discrimination immoral?

Choose one of the following answers.

- Discrimination is immoral when some people are not treated exactly the same way as others are treated.
- Discrimination is immoral when some people have more than others.
- Discrimination is immoral when people are treated unfavourably due to irrelevant factors.
- Discrimination is immoral when some people are awarded a benefit that they earned.

Kant argues that it's wrong to abuse nonhuman animals. But does Kant think abusing nonhuman animals is wrong because nonhuman animals are rational and autonomous beings?

Choose one of the following answers.

- Yes. Kant argues that nonhuman animals are rational and autonomous because they can think rationally and make free choices.
- No. Kant denies that nonhuman animals are rational, due to their low intelligence, but he maintains that the Principle of Humanity applies to nonhuman animals.
- No. Kant denies that nonhuman animals are rational and autonomous, but he thinks that abusing animals will dispose us to be cruel to beings who are rational and autonomous.
- Yes. Kant argues that nonhuman animals are rational and autonomous, but the Principle of Humanity doesn't apply to them since they are not human.