

## Sequence 02 Utilitarianism Part 1 (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.

### Graded Quiz

Remember, there is only one correct response to each question, and your score for this will be counted towards your overall grade for this course.

1

Utilitarianism is a form of:

Choose one of the following answers.

- Environmental Ethics.
- Deontology.
- Virtue Ethics.
- Consequentialism

The answer is Consequentialism

2

According to most utilitarians, in deciding what is right or wrong we should take into account the well-being of:

Choose one of the following answers.

- All existing humans.
- All those that live within our society.
- All creatures that exist or may come to exist.
- Just ourselves and those we care about.

The answer is All creatures that exist or may come to exist.

3

One potential reason in favour of defining well-being in terms of desire satisfaction is that it helps explain:

Choose one of the following answers.

- Why a painless death can be bad for someone.
- Why something can be bad for a person's well-being even though he desires it to happen.
- Why being rich does not necessarily increase one's well-being.
- Why people tend to desire the same things.

The answer is Why a painless death can be bad for someone.

4

According to consequentialists, when deciding whether an action is right or wrong, what must be considered in addition to the consequences?

Choose one of the following answers.

- Whether the action is universalizable.
- Whether the action treats people as means rather than as ends.
- Nothing. Consequentialists think that the consequences are all that matter.
- Whether the action is what a virtuous person would do.

The answer is Nothing. Consequentialists think that the consequences are all that matter.

5

Classical utilitarians were early advocates for women's rights and the better treatment of animals because they thought that:

Choose one of the following answers.

- The killing of animals is just as bad as the killing of human beings.
- All living things should be treated in the same way.
- Pain and pleasure are equally important wherever they occur.
- Men's happiness would be maximised in the long run by giving women equal rights and treating animals with respect.

The answer is Pain and pleasure are equally important wherever they occur.

6

Choose one of the following answers.

- It explains why the consequences of the same type of action can differ in different contexts.
- Impartiality is built into how we think about morality.
- People are more likely to accept a moral theory if it gives them equal rights.
- It is consistent with the idea that one's family should matter more than strangers.

The answer is Impartiality is built into how we think about morality.

7

Why might a utilitarian endorse a rule like "don't lie"?

Choose one of the following answers.

- Because lying is inherently wrong.
- Because it is never true that lying maximises overall well-being.
- Because if everyone always lied, communication would be impossible.
- Because following rules like this will usually lead people to maximise overall well-being.

The answer is Because following rules like this will usually lead people to maximise overall well-being.

8

Why is utilitarianism's ability to resolve moral dilemmas an attraction of the theory?

Choose one of the following answers.

- It allows people to think more objectively about moral dilemmas.
- It ensures that there will always be at least one action that is morally right.
- Because the consequences of the same type of action can differ in different contexts.
- It ensures that there will never be more than one action that is morally right.

The answer is It ensures that there will always be at least one action that is morally right.

9

Mill thought that the only way to determine whether one type of pleasure is better than another is to:

Choose one of the following answers.

- Reflect on the nature of the causes of each type of pleasure.
- Experience both types of pleasure for yourself.
- Conduct a controlled experiment in which people are made to feel each type of pleasure.
- Consult religious teachings.

The answer is Experience both types of pleasure for yourself.

10

Even though classical utilitarians think that animal welfare is worth considering, they did not think that animals are just as important as humans because:

Choose one of the following answers.

- Animals are useful as sources of food, but otherwise provide little benefit to human.
- Animals typically do not experience as much pleasure and pain as human beings do.
- Animals are not as rational as humans.
- Animals are not capable of following the recommendations of utilitarianism.

The answer is Animals typically do not experience as much pleasure and pain as human beings do.