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1. The Trolley Dilemma

- a. The act to be done must be good in itself or at least indifferent
  - The act of pulling the lever in itself is an indifferent act.
- b. The good intended must not be obtained by means of the evil effect
  - He saves the five people by means of killing the person in the alternate track.
- c. The evil effect must not be intended for itself but only permitted
  - It is not in the intention of the person pulling the lever that the person tied to the alternate track be killed.
- d. There must be a proportionately grave reason for permitting the evil effect
  - To end the life of one in order to save many is sufficient proportion for permitting the evil effect.

2. The Fat Man on the Bridge

- a. The act to be done must be good in itself or atleast indifferent
  - The act of pushing the fat man off the bridge is an indifferent act.
- b. The good intended must not be obtained by means of the evil effect
  - The death of the fat man is the very means to stop the rail vehicle and those on the track are saved.
- c. The evil effect must not be intended for itself but only permitted
  - The fat man is only a sacrifice in order to save the five people.
- d. There must be a proportionately grave reason for permitting the evil effect
  - To push the one fat man so the other five may live is a permissible act .