



Milestone Quiz E (Ethics)

Deadline: 25 July 2021 at 23:59 (German time)

Name: _____ Matriculation no: _____

Reasonably fill each of the following blanks such that the resulting paragraph is correct. If you think that the gap must remain empty, write the hashtag symbol (#) in the blank. Each correctly filled gap is worth 0.5 points. You can get at most 15 points. Group work is not allowed.

- (a) _____¹ is the family of moral theories that is mainly concerned with the consequences of an action, _____² is the family that is mainly concerned with the act itself, and _____³ is the family of moral theories that is primarily concerned with the agent itself.
- (b) The formula of _____⁴ of Kant's Categorical Imperative says: "Act only according to that _____⁵ whereby you can at the same time will that it should become a universal law."
- (c) _____⁶ are guidelines written by experts for professionals that are to serve as a heuristic for professionally and morally adequate behaviour.
- (d) The field of philosophy that is concerned with the nature of moral properties is called _____⁷, while the field of philosophy concerned with the study of moral actions is called _____⁸, and the one concerned with the moral status of certain practices or issues is called _____⁹.
- (e) A moral theory can be understood to be a _____¹⁰ that is helpful in deciding what is right, or as a _____¹¹ that has a high accuracy in giving the correct reasons why something is right.
- (f) It is _____¹² the case that the Golden Rule and the Categorical Imperative are basically

the same thing.

- (g) A standard consequentialistic theory has three 'gaps' according to our framework: the relevant _____¹³ of the consequences, the kind of _____¹⁴, and the specific condition they have to fulfil.
- (h) Greed is typically considered to be a _____¹⁵ in many virtue theories. The same holds for jealousy, or envy.
- (i) In the lecture we said that laws should be _____¹⁶ by morals.
- (j) If you take into account the _____¹⁷ consequences of an action, you look at the consequences that the agent has to expect. If you take into account the _____¹⁸ consequences of an action, you look at the de facto or actual consequences of an action.
- (k) The _____¹⁹ is a very famous thought experiment that tests people's intuition on whether they would sacrifice a smaller number of people to save a greater number of people.
- (l) According to Kant, the duty not to lie is a(n) _____²⁰ duty, which means that you are _____²¹ morally permitted to lie.
- (m) The thought experiment of the _____²² should illustrate the difference between Hedonism and Preference Theory.
- (n) Rawls says that people in the original position are behind the _____²³, which prevents them from knowing anything about their future selves.
- (o) _____²⁴ is a consequentialistic theory that is hedonistic, maximizing and objective.
- (p) According to many Virtue Theories, a virtue is the _____²⁵ between the two extremes of excess and deficiency.

(q) Scanlon says that an act is wrong if its performance under the circumstances would be disallowed by _____²⁶ for the general regulation of behaviour that _____²⁷ as a basis for informed, unforced, general agreement. (our simplification suffices)

(r) Hedonism, preference theory, and _____²⁸ are theories about what has intrinsic value and intrinsic disvalue, which are also called "_____"²⁹. If something is valuable, but not intrinsically valuable, it is _____³⁰ valuable.