

c1

Student: _____

1. Which of the following is a false statement about the ethics of triage in medicine?
 - A. A physician at a scene calling for medical triage should not treat those who will die anyway.
 - B. A physician at a scene calling for medical triage should not treat those who will live anyway.
 - C. The ethics of triage owe their philosophical roots to utilitarianism.
 - D. The ethics of triage aims to maximize life.
 - E. Triage ethics owes its philosophical roots to ancient Greek quality-of-life ethics.

2. There is a breakthrough in cancer research and a new drug seems to cure anyone who takes it for a year, but it is very rare and expensive, so there is only enough for a few patients. Kantian ethical theory would favor allocating this drug according to:
 - A. Who would contribute most to society.
 - B. Who would live the longest.
 - C. Who had the most children dependent on him or her.
 - D. Who was the sickest.
 - E. A lottery.

3. A shipwreck has occurred in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, and there was no time to radio for help. It is a thousand miles distance to Africa. Rescue may not be coming. A captain has a gun in a lifeboat but too many people want to get in and a storm approaches. If the captain follows utilitarian ethical theory he will choose to include which of the following as those who get to stay inside (and probably, to live)?
 - A. Only those already inside the boat with whom he has developed a caring relationship.
 - B. He would choose by drawing straws (use a lottery).
 - C. He would choose those who were the strongest (best rowers, most endurance).
 - D. He would give up his place to an elderly person in the water who was likely to soon drown.
 - E. He would not make any choice at all.

4. In describing ethical theories, which of the following is true?
 - A. The root of "compassion" comes from a Greek phrase meaning "to compare feelings."
 - B. The Stoics believed in the greatest good for the greatest number, as the basis for morality.
 - C. Augustine quipped that life was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short."
 - D. Kant believes that autonomy of alcoholic patients is best respected by understanding that alcoholism is a disease over which they have little free will.
 - E. Some forms of utilitarianism consider the suffering of animals in calculating the greatest good for the greatest number.

5. Which two of these are examples of impartial ethical theories?

- A. Feminist ethics and utilitarianism.
- B. Kantian ethics and feminist ethics.
- C. Virtue theory and feminist ethics.
- D. Kantian ethics and utilitarianism.
- E. Subjectivism and nihilism.

6. Which of these is FALSE about utilitarianism as a moral theory?

- A. It defines right acts as producing the greatest good for the greatest number.
- B. The greatest good may include the pain and suffering of animals.
- C. Consequences matter in this theory.
- D. The number of beings affected matter in this theory.
- E. Virtuous character done for the sake of being virtuous matters in this theory.

7. Ultimately, Kant tried to equate morality with:

- A. Love
- B. Humanity
- C. Civility
- D. Reason
- E. Feeling

8. The ethical theory most in sympathy with the ethos of Public Health is:

- A. Kantian ethics
- B. Emotivism
- C. Objectivism
- D. Utilitarianism
- E. Social contract theory

9. The Ethics of Care is most identified with:

- A. Kant
- B. John Stuart Mill
- C. Bentham
- D. Feminism
- E. Aristotle

10. Ancient Greek physicians adopted an ethics best described as:

A. Utilitarian

B. Role-based

C. Based on the needs of public health

D. Based on universalizable maxims

E. Based on love

c1 Key

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Pence - Chapter 01 #1

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 - C. Who had the most children dependent on him or her.
 - D. Who was the sickest.
 - E.** A lottery.

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Pence - Chapter 01 #2

3. A shipwreck has occurred in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, and there was no time to radio for help. It is a thousand miles distance to Africa. Rescue may not be coming. A captain has a gun in a lifeboat but too many people want to get in and a storm approaches. If the captain follows utilitarian ethical theory he will choose to include which of the following as those who get to stay inside (and probably, to live)?
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 - E. He would not make any choice at all.

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Pence - Chapter 01 #3

4. In describing ethical theories, which of the following is true?

- A. The root of "compassion" comes from a Greek phrase meaning "to compare feelings."
- B. The Stoics believed in the greatest good for the greatest number, as the basis for morality.
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- D. Kant believes that autonomy of alcoholic patients is best respected by understanding that alcoholism is a disease over which they have little free will.
- E.** Some forms of utilitarianism consider the suffering of animals in calculating the greatest good for the greatest number.

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Pence - Chapter 01 #4

5. Which two of these are examples of impartial ethical theories?

- A. Feminist ethics and utilitarianism.
- B. Kantian ethics and feminist ethics.
- C. Virtue theory and feminist ethics.
- D.** Kantian ethics and utilitarianism.
- E. Subjectivism and nihilism.

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Pence - Chapter 01 #5

6. Which of these is FALSE about utilitarianism as a moral theory?

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- B. The greatest good may include the pain and suffering of animals.
- C. Consequences matter in this theory.
- D. The number of beings affected matter in this theory.
- E.** Virtuous character done for the sake of being virtuous matters in this theory.

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Pence - Chapter 01 #6

7. Ultimately, Kant tried to equate morality with:

- A. Love
- B. Humanity
- C. Civility
- D.** Reason
- E. Feeling

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Pence - Chapter 01 #7

8. The ethical theory most in sympathy with the ethos of Public Health is:

- A. Kantian ethics
- B. Emotivism
- C. Objectivism
- D.** Utilitarianism
- E. Social contract theory

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Pence - Chapter 01 #8

9. The Ethics of Care is most identified with:

- A. Kant
- B. John Stuart Mill
- C. Bentham
- D.** Feminism
- E. Aristotle

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Pence - Chapter 01 #9

10. Ancient Greek physicians adopted an ethics best described as:

- A. Utilitarian
- B.** Role-based
- C. Based on the needs of public health
- D. Based on universalizable maxims
- E. Based on love

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Pence - Chapter 01 #10

c1 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation	10
Pence - Chapter 01	10