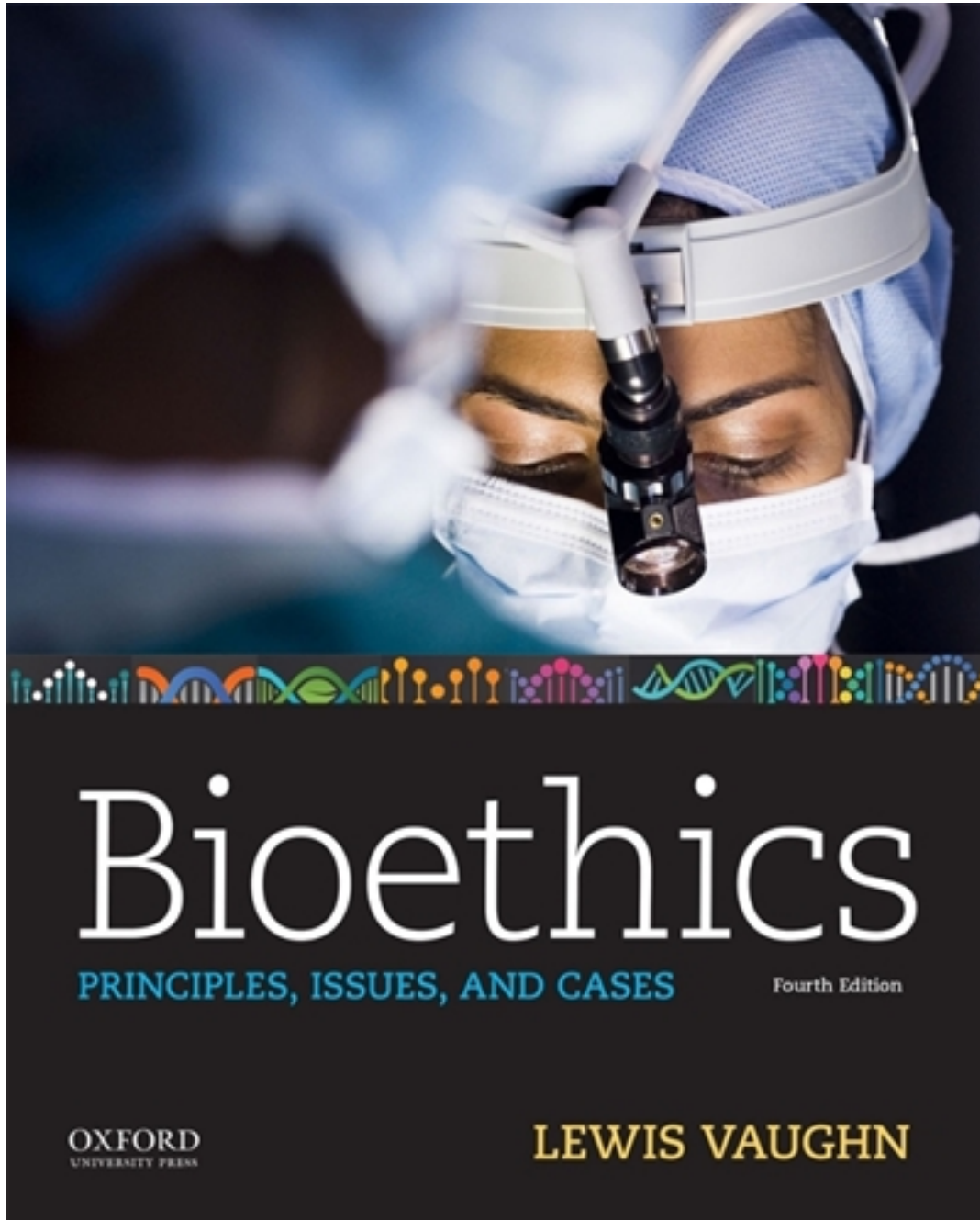


Test Bank for Bioethics Principles Issues and Cases 4th Edition by Vaughn

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Test Bank

Bioethics: Principles, Issues, and Cases
By Lewis Vaughn

INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL
TEST QUESTIONS

[Please note: Questions #1-10 of each chapter appear on the Student Resources section of the Companion Website]

Chapter 1 Moral Reasoning in Bioethics

1. Ethics is the study of morality using the tools and method of
 - *a. Philosophy
 - b. Science
 - c. Description
 - d. Sociology
2. The use of moral norms and concepts to resolve practical moral issues is called
 - a. Normative ethics
 - b. Metaethics
 - c. Descriptive ethics
 - *d. Applied ethics
3. A key feature of moral norms is
 - a. Moral relativism
 - *b. Normative dominance
 - c. Normative subjectivity
 - d. Partiality
4. A moral principle that applies in all cases unless an exception is warranted is
 - a. Absolute
 - *b. Prima facie
 - c. Relative
 - d. Void
5. The overriding of a person's actions or decision-making for his or her own good is known as
 - *a. Paternalism
 - b. Beneficence
 - c. Autonomy
 - d. Nonmaleficence
6. The principle of respect for autonomy places no restraints on what can be done to an autonomous person.

- a. True
- *b. False

7. Nonmaleficence is the bedrock precept of codes of conduct for health care professionals.

- *a. True
- b. False

8. That equals should be treated equally is a basic precept of the principle of autonomy.

- a. True
- *b. False

9. Moral absolutism is the view that there are moral norms or principles that are valid or true for everyone.

- a. True
- *b. False

10. From the fact that cultures have divergent moral beliefs on an issue, it does not logically follow that there is no objective moral truth.

- *a. True
- b. False

11. Cultural relativism logically entails tolerance for other cultures.

- a. True
- *b. False

12. If people's moral judgments differ from culture to culture, moral norms are relative to culture.

- a. True
- *b. False

13. Cultural relativism implies that we cannot legitimately criticize other cultures.

- *a. True
- b. False

14. All religious people accept the divine command theory.

- a. True
- *b. False

15. Logical argument and persuasion are essentially the same thing.

- a. True
- *b. False

16. A deductive argument is intended to give

- a. Probable support to its conclusion
- b. True support to its conclusion

- *c. Logically conclusive support to its conclusion
- d. Logically inconclusive support to its conclusion

17. The misrepresentation of a person's views so they can be more easily attacked or dismissed is known as

- a. Begging the question
- b. Appeal to ignorance
- *c. The straw man fallacy
- d. The misrepresentation fallacy

18. Moral premises can be called into question by showing that they

- a. Come from immoral people
- b. Are contrary to majority opinion
- c. Conflict with personal feelings
- *d. Conflict with credible principles, theories, or judgments

19. In assessing an argument, the first order of business is to ____.

- a. Find the premises
- b. Form an opinion about the truth of the conclusion
- *c. Find the conclusion
- d. Identify the main premise

20. The argument form of "If p, then q; p; therefore, q" is called ____.

- a. Modus tollens
- *b. Modus ponens
- c. Affirming the consequent
- d. Denying the antecedent

Chapter 2 Bioethics and Moral Theories

1. A moral theory explains

- a. Why one event causes another
- b. Why an action is prudent
- c. Why an action is effective or ineffective or why a person is reasonable or unreasonable
- *d. Why an action is right or wrong or why a person or a person's character is good or bad

2. Consequentialist moral theories insist that the rightness of actions depends solely on

- *a. Their consequences or results
- b. Their intrinsic nature
- c. The agent's motives
- d. The agent's desires

3. Feminist ethics is an approach to morality aimed at

- a. Establishing a core set of moral principles

- *b. Advancing women's interests and correcting injustices inflicted on women through social oppression and inequality
- c. Advancing women's interests through a unique application of Rawls's theory
- d. Defining women's perspectives as superior to men's

4. Act-utilitarianism is the view that

- a. The rightness of actions depends solely on the character of the agent
- *b. The rightness of actions depends solely on the relative good produced by individual actions
- c. The rightness of actions depends on both the relative good produced by individual actions and the conformity to rules
- d. The rightness of actions depends on a good will

5. Kant says that through reason and reflection we can derive our duties from

- *a. The categorical imperative
- b. Hypothetical imperatives
- c. Experience
- d. A calculation of consequences

6. Natural law theory is the view that right actions are those that conform to moral standards discerned in nature through human reason.

- *a. True
- b. False

7. Natural law tradition resolves dilemmas through the principle of utility.

- a. True
- *b. False

8. Rawls's equal liberty principles says that each person is to have an equal right to the most extensive total system of equal basic liberties compatible with a similar system of liberty for all.

- *a. True
- b. False

9. Principlism is the theory that right actions are those sanctioned by a single-rule theory.

- a. True
- *b. False

10. In the ethics of care, the heart of the moral life is feeling for and caring for those with whom you have a special, intimate connection.

- *a. True
- b. False

11. Moral theories are not relevant to our moral life.

- a. True
- *b. False

12. Feminist ethics is an approach to morality aimed at rethinking or revamping traditional ethics to eliminate aspects that devalue or ignore the moral experience of women.

- *a. True
- b. False

13. Rule-utilitarianism is the idea that the rightness of actions depends solely on the relative good produced by individual actions.

- a. True
- *b. False

14. Classic utilitarianism depends heavily on a strong sense of impartiality.

- *a. True
- b. False

15. Kant's categorical imperatives are absolutist.

- *a. True
- b. False

16. Kant's principle of respect for persons says that we should always treat persons

- a. As a means to an end
- *b. Never merely as a means to an end
- c. According to the relevant consequences
- d. According to their preferences

17. Underlying natural law theory is the belief that

- a. Nature should be altered to conform to the moral law
- b. The moral law cannot be discerned through human reason
- c. The moral law cannot be derived from nature
- *d. All of nature, including humankind, is teleological

18. The primary inspiration for contemporary versions of virtue ethics is

- a. John Rawls
- b. Socrates
- *c. Aristotle
- d. Thomas Aquinas

19. The data that a moral theory is supposed to explain are

- a. Contemporary cultural standards
- *b. Our considered moral judgments
- c. Our emotional reactions
- d. Our moral upbringing

20. Any moral theory that is inconsistent with the facts of the moral life is

- *a. Problematic