Foundations of Ethical Philosophy

Ethics · Answer Key · 18 Questions

1. Which ethical theory, primarily associated with Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill, evaluates the morality of an action based on its consequences?

A) Deontology
B) Utilitarianism
C) Virtue Ethics
D) Nihilism

2. Immanuel Kant is the primary historical figure associated with which ethical framework?

A) Categorical Imperative
B) Hedonism
C) Egoism
D) Relativism

3. In Virtue Ethics, which philosopher argued that moral virtue is a mean between two extremes of excess and deficiency?

A) Plato
B) Socrates
C) Aristotle
D) Epicurus

4. The 'Categorical Imperative' is a central concept in which branch of moral philosophy?

A) Consequentialism
B) Deontology
C) Existentialism
D) Relativism

5. What term describes the ethical view that moral judgements are true or false only relative to a particular standpoint, such as a culture or historical period?

A) Moral Absolutism
B) Ethical Relativism
C) Divine Command Theory
D) Universalism

Quixly | This material was auto-generated. Quixly is not liable for errors or omissions. Visit quixlylearn.com to report corrections.

6. Which 18th-century philosopher proposed the 'Greatest Happiness Principle'?

A) John Stuart Mill
B) Thomas Hobbes
C) David Hume
D) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

7. Which ethical system posits that morality is derived from the commands of a deity?

A) Natural Law Theory
B) Divine Command Theory
C) Social Contract Theory
D) Emotivism

8. What is the primary focus of 'Applied Ethics' in a curriculum context?

A) The study of abstract concepts
B) The application of moral theories to real-world controversies
C) The analysis of historical manuscripts
D) The study of linguistic definitions of good

9. The 'veil of ignorance' is a thought experiment associated with which political and ethical philosopher?

A) John Rawls
B) Robert Nozick
C) Karl Marx
D) Friedrich Nietzsche

10. According to Deontological ethics, what is the primary determinant of the morality of an action?

A) The outcome of the action
B) The intent and adherence to duties or rules
C) The popularity of the action
D) The emotional state of the agent

11. Which of the following is considered a 'cardinal virtue' in classical Greek philosophy?

A) Temperance
B) Humility
C) Generosity
D) Patience

Quixly | This material was auto-generated. Quixly is not liable for errors or omissions. Visit quixlylearn.com to report corrections.

12. What does the term 'Meta-ethics' study?

A) The application of ethics to medicine
B) The nature and meaning of moral properties and judgments
C) The history of moral laws
D) The promotion of specific virtues

13. In social contract theory, what is the 'state of nature' typically defined as?

A) A perfect utopia
B) A condition of human life without government or social order
C) The natural world before human intervention
D) A state of absolute moral enlightenment

14. Which ethical framework focuses on the inherent character and disposition of the individual rather than specific rules or outcomes?

A) Consequentialism
B) Virtue Ethics
C) Deontology
D) Contractarianism

15. Who wrote 'Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals', a foundational text for deontological ethics?

A) Immanuel Kant
B) John Locke
C) Baruch Spinoza
D) Thomas Aquinas

16. What is 'Ethical Egoism'?

A) The belief that people should act in their own self-interest
B) The study of the ego's development
C) The belief that all humans are inherently selfish
D) The denial of objective morality

17. Which of these is a core principle often discussed in bioethics?

A) Autonomy
B) Profit maximization
C) Aesthetic beauty
D) Legal immunity

Quixly | This material was auto-generated. Quixly is not liable for errors or omissions. Visit quixlylearn.com to report corrections.

18. In the context of moral development, which psychologist is famous for the 'stages of moral development' theory?

A) Sigmund Freud

B) Lawrence Kohlberg

C) B.F. Skinner

D) Abraham Maslow