

## Study Guide Final Exam Ethics Philosophy 2306

- I. True False (circle the correct answer) (one point each)
1. Happiness is the final good for Aristotle. T F
  2. Virtue is necessary for happiness according to Aristotle. T F
  3. External goods are things like health. T F
  4. Goods of the body are things like beauty. T F
  5. Goods of the soul are things like virtue. T F
  6. The life of pleasure is fit for beasts, or the famous. T F
  7. Political life depends more on what others think of you. T F
  8. The life of contemplation, for Aristotle, is the best life. T F
  9. The fundamental goods apply to Aquinas' ethics. T F
  10. Life is the second fundamental good (Aquinas). T F
  11. Procreation/ upbringing of children is the third fundamental good (Aquinas). T F
  12. Knowledge is the third fundamental good (Aquinas). T F
  13. Sociability is the fourth fundamental good (Aquinas). T F
  14. Utility is Bentham's view of ethics. T F
  15. Asceticism says pleasure is bad and/or pain is good. T F
  16. Sympathy/ antipathy is an alternative to utility (Bentham). T F
  17. Mill focuses on quantity of pleasure. T F
  18. Bentham focuses on quality of pleasure. T F
  19. According to Mill, we are all required to be global benefactors. T F
  20. A maxim, for Kant, is a rule for action. T F
  21. The categorical imperative determines our duties for Kant. T F
  22. A hypothetical imperative says that if we will the end we will the means. T F
  23. A duty is something we should or must do. T F
  24. Direct/ indirect is a distinction made in Bentham
  25. According to Tooley a fetus is human. T F
  26. According to Tooley a fetus is a person. T F
  27. The violinist example is given by Finnis. T F
  28. The baby house example is given by Marquis and parallels mother/fetus conflict. T F
  29. The people seeds example is given by Thomson. T F
  30. Finnis believes that a fetus is a person from conception. T F
  31. Tooley believes all humans have a right to life. T F
  32. Thomson believes that abortion is never permissible. T F
  33. Marquis focuses on whether a fetus is a person in his discussion of abortion. T F
  34. That one possesses a valuable future is what gives one a right to life (Marquis). T F
  35. Consciousness is the requirement of personhood (Finnis). T F
  36. Behavior is typically how we determine whether one is conscious. T F
  37. Formal participation is like the nurse's participation in abortion (Finnis). T F
  38. Material participation is like the doctor's participation in abortion (Finnis). T F
  39. Tooley gives the cat injection example to argue that potentiality doesn't give a right to life. T F

40. Inputs/ mental state/ outputs provides a simple model of mental terms like "pain".

T F

Part II. Matching (write the correct letter next to the correct word or phrase) (one point each)

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|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Finnis                   | a. Natural law ethics                                       |
| 2. Aquinas                  | b. utilitarianism (quantitative)                            |
| 3. Aristotle                | c. personhood from conception                               |
| 4. Bentham                  | d. utilitarianism (qualitative)                             |
| 5. Mill                     | e. an alternative moral principle besides utilitarianism    |
| 6. Kant                     | f. cat injection example                                    |
| 7. Thomson                  | g. a valuable future  |
| 8. Tooley                   | h. what one intends   |
| 9. Marquis                  | i. outside of what one intends                              |
| 10. Innocent                | j. Happiness is the final good for humans                   |
| 11. Direct                  | k. parallels rape   |
| 12. Indirect                | l. Mill responds to this objection                          |
| 13. Consciousness           | m. the best life (Aristotle)                                |
| 14. Violinist               | n. fit for beasts (Aristotle)                               |
| 15. Life of contemplation   | o. gives the violinist example                              |
| 16. Political life          | p. the categorical imperative                               |
| 17. Life of pleasure        | q. depends too much on what others think                    |
| 18. Too difficult objection | r. Non-harming  |
| 19. Degrading objection     | s. For Tooley, a requirement for personhood                 |
| 20. Asceticism              | t. Mill responds to by arguing for higher quality pleasures |

Part III. Matching (write the correct letter next to the correct word or phrase) (one point each)

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| 1. Goods of the soul                   | a. Closeness   |
| 2. Goods of the body                   | b. Second fundamental good                                 |
| 3. External goods                      | c. Quality of increasing happiness/ pleasure               |
| 4. Happiness                           | d. First fundamental good                                  |
| 5. Life                                | e. third fundamental good                                  |
| 6. Procreation/ upbringing of children | f. fourth fundamental good                                 |
| 7. Knowledge                           | g. like health   |
| 8. Sociability                         | h. like wealth, friends                                    |
| 9. Utility                             | i. like virtue   |
| 10. Propinquity                        | j. for Aristotle, complete, self-sufficient good in itself |

Part IV. Matching (write the correct letter next to the correct word or phrase) (one point each)

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|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sympathy/ Antipathy | a. Thomson's first example |
|------------------------|----------------------------|

2. Violinist example
3. People seed example
4. Baby house example
5. Direct killing is wrong
6. Intensity
7. Maxim
8. Imperative
9. Valuable future
10. Perfect duty to others

- b. Thomson's third example
- c. Finnis' first point
- d. one of Bentham's circumstances
- e. Kant's command
- f. Kant's rule for action
- g. From Marquis
- h. No lying promises
- i. Thomson's second example
- j. if one hates much, punish much