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Chapter 2: Utilitarian, Deontological, and Virtue Ethics

1. Mill's higher order of pleasures includes:

- a. sexual gratification
- b. fine foods
- c. poetry
- d. none of the above

ANS: c

2. Deontologists have argued that human beings sometimes have to make right decisions based upon nothing more than:

- a. positive consequences
- b. a sense of duty
- c. avoiding pain
- d. all of the above

ANS: b

3. Factors relevant in calculating the amount of pleasure and pain produced by an action consist of these three things:

- a. duration, intensity, probability
- b. probability, proximity, pleasure
- c. proximity, duration, probability
- d. none of the above

ANS: a

4. Justice theories address broad social issues, including human rights, distribution of wealth, and:

- a. leadership
- b. education
- c. equality
- d. all of the above

ANS: c

5. The utilitarian holds that we evaluate the _____ of an action in terms of the results or outcomes of that action.

- a. legality
- b. validity
- c. viability
- d. morality

ANS: d

6. _____ is one of the central ethical issues concerning criminal justice.

- a. Deception
- b. Force
- c. Interrogation
- d. none of the above

ANS: b

7. The most famous deontologist was _____.

- a. John Mill
- b. Immanuel Kant
- c. Jeremy Bentham
- d. none of the above

ANS: b

8. _____ believed one had a duty to make right choices regardless of the consequences.

- a. Kohlberg
- b. Mill
- c. Kant
- d. Bentham

ANS: c

9. _____ holds that the morality of an action is determined by the consequences produced by the action.

- a. Bentham
- b. Functionalism
- c. Consequentialism
- d. a and c

ANS: d

10. According to Aristotle, the essential purpose of a person is to achieve:

- a. peace
- b. reconciliation
- c. prosperity
- d. understanding

ANS: c

11. Bentham holds that only actions that are done for the sake of duty have moral worth.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: b

12. According to deontologists, the fundamental principle of morality is the “categorical imperative.”

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: a

13. The utilitarian holds that we should not judge the morality of an action in terms of the consequences or results of that action.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: b

14. Theories of justice address broad social issues, including human rights, equality, and distribution of wealth.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: a

15. Mill (1979) considered pleasures such as drinking and playing video games to be superior to “lower order” pleasures such as poetry and reading.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: b

16. Utilitarianism is classified as a consequentialist ethical theory.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: a

17. Deontologists would agree that justice involves the maximizing of pleasure for the majority, sometimes at the expense of the minority.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: b

18. The use of force is a central criminal justice ethical issue unique to the profession.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: a

19. A normative ethical theorist tries to discover basic, fundamental principles of right and wrong

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: a

20. Aristotle identified virtues which lie at a mid-point between excess and deficiencies.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: a

21. Utilitarianism is closely associated with deterrence theory.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: a