**Religious Studies 35**

**In Search of the Good**

**Chapter 1: Why be ethical? Unit Test**

**Multiple Choice:**

1. Why is a “sextant” on the cover of the text?

a. Because a sextant is a navigation instrument and ethics help us navigate

through life.

b. Because a sextant is a tool for building and ethics are used to build tools

for our lives.

c. Because a sextant is a cooking appliance and ethics are the food for life.

d. Because a sextant is used to create life, and the purpose of ethics is to

create good lives.

2. “Ethics begins with the human face” is the idea of which philosopher:

a. Ken Melchin

b. Emmanuel Levinas

c. Immanuel Kant

d. Aristotle

3. Which philosopher worked out an ethical theory for the experience of duty or

obligation?

a. Ken Melchin

b. Emmanuel Levinas

c. Immanuel Kant

d. Aristotle

**True or False**

4. Which of the following statement is true?

a. Morality has priority over ethics because, in the end, the rule is most

important.

b. Morality has priority over ethics because morality is concerned with

action.

c. Ethics has priority over morality because sometimes there are legitimate

exceptions to the rules.

d. Neither ethics nor morality has priority over the other because they are

equally important.

**Matching: Match each statement with one of the four ethical experiences:**

a) The experience of personal response

b) The experience of the other

c) The experience of obligation

d) The experience of contrast

5. She helped me out when I needed it, now it is my turn to help her.

6. The savage treatment of girls working in sweatshops is deplorable!

7. Looking into the eyes of the hungry child, the woman could not resist helping

him.

8. The voice on the phone said, “Your daughter is in danger and needs your help!”

**For each of the following, indicate whether the statement applies to:**

**a) ethics b) morality**

9. Comes from a Latin word meaning having to do with customs, habits, and

manners shaping human life.

10. Comes from a Greek word meaning having to do with good character.

11. Concerned with how humans can attain the good, such as rules, laws, and

commandments.

12. Concerned with the good or values that humans pursue such as happiness or

freedom.

13. Like the laws a pharmacist must follow when dispensing a drug.

14. Like the background understanding of chemistry for a pharmacist.

**Identify each of the following statements as being an idea of:**

**A. Kant B. Aristotle C. Levinas**

15. Ethics is a matter of one’s inner conviction and autonomy.

16. Goodness translates into responsibility for the Other.

17. To be happy is to live well and to do well.

18. Humans find happiness within community.

19. Each thing or person is a unique expression of the Good.

20. I must act in such a way that the principles according to which I act should

become a universal law.

21. The face of another calls me to respond.

22. Be moderate in all things.

23. The use of reason is central to moral life – duty is determined by principles.

24. Since the highest capacity of humans is to be rational, the highest form of

happiness is based on rational behaviour.

25. A human act is morally good when it is done for the sake of duty.

26. The central question in philosophy is: where is the Good?

27. Human activity aims at achieving the good.

28. Teleological ethics

29. Deontological ethics

30. An ethics of the face