

Test Bank for Ethics, Jurisprudence and Practice Management in Dental Hygiene 3rd Edition by Kimbrough

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Chapter One Test

Name _____

Multiple Choice/True-False:

1. Utilitarianism is concerned with
 - a. rights.
 - b. duties.
 - c. happiness.
 - d. the total amount of happiness in the world.
 - e. privileges.
2. Kantian ethics is concerned with
 - a. rights.
 - b. duties.
 - c. happiness.
 - d. the total amount of happiness in the world.
 - e. privileges.
3. Virtue ethics is based on theories from various philosophers, such as
 - a. Rawls.
 - b. Kant.
 - c. Socrates.
 - d. none of the above.
4. The first two utilitarian philosophers were
 - a. Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill.
 - b. Immanuel Kant and John Rawls.
 - c. Immanuel Kant and John Stuart Mill.
 - d. John Rawls and John Stuart Mill.
5. Virtue ethics is based on
 - a. character traits.
 - b. rights.
 - c. duties.

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d. privileges.

6. *Prima facie* duties are determined by the present situation.

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- a. true
 - b. false
7. Utilitarians are concerned with consequences when making ethical decisions.
- a. true
 - b. false
8. If person *A* has a *right*, then person *B* has a *duty* to ensure that right.
- a. true
 - b. false
9. A *privilege* is granted only if certain conditions are met.
- a. true
 - b. false
10. A deontological approach considers the benefit or happiness that would result from a decision, while a teleological approach does not consider the consequences.
- a. true
 - b. false

Short Answer/Fill-in:

1. A utilitarian who is concerned with individual acts is a/an _____ utilitarian.
2. A utilitarian who is concerned with the best ways of acting in a given situation is a/an _____ utilitarian.
3. The ethical studies that explore the nature of moral judgments and the structure of moral concepts are called _____.
4. A _____ duty is a duty made obvious by the circumstances surrounding it.
5. _____ is a position taken by a teleologist and is based on the notion that what matters is the result of an action.
6. Kant's ethics, or _____ theories, emphasize duties.
7. Utilitarians view social justice as a means to _____.
8. John Rawls is known for his theory of _____.
9. Utilitarianism is a _____ theory.
10. _____ ethics was advocated by early philosophers such as Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.

Matching: Match the description to one of the terms listed below.

- _____ 1. A type of normative ethics that judges an action by its consequences.
- _____ 2. A valid claim earned by effort and hard work.
- _____ 3. A type of consequentialist theory.

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- _____ 4. A branch of normative ethics that emphasizes duties.
- _____ 5. A discipline consisting of thoughts and ideas about morality.
- _____ 6. A branch of ethics that recommends specific actions it considers justified.

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- _____7. A moral position that includes consequentialist theories.
_____8. A type of ethics that emphasizes a person's character traits.
_____9. An obligation or action that ought to be done regardless of consequences.
_____10. A valid claim guaranteed by a society.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| a. privilege | f. ethics |
| b. virtue | g. deontology |
| c. duty | h. teleology |
| d. right | i. utilitarianism |
| e. normative | j. consequentialism |

Chapter Two Test

Name _____

Multiple Choice/True-False:

1. Beneficence means
 - a. to do what is good for yourself.
 - b. to do no harm.
 - c. to do what is good for others.
 - d. faithfulness.
2. Nonmaleficence means
 - a. to do no harm.
 - b. to do only what is beneficial.
 - c. to tell the truth.
 - d. to do only what the patient accepts.
3. Autonomy may be restricted in cases of
 - a. mental incompetence.
 - b. minors.
 - c. emergency.
 - d. all of the above.
4. Self-determination is associated with
 - a. autonomy.
 - b. parentalism.
 - c. beneficence.
 - d. veracity.