### **Chapter 5: Consequentialism**

1. Utilitarianism states that it is always intrinsically wrong to

a. violate people’s rights.

b. kill innocent people.

c. lie to people.

d. None of the above

Answer: d

2. According to the *Argument from Injustice*,

a. injustice can sometimes be justified in certain circumstances.

b. utilitarianism sometimes requires us to commit serious injustices.

c. justice is not intrinsically valuable.

d. All of the above

Answer: b

\*3. Rule consequentialism is the view that

a. an action is morally right just because it is required by an optimific social rule.

b. acts are morally right if and only if they create the greatest amount of well-being.

c. we ought to usually follow consequentialism but may occasionally do otherwise for the sake of self-interest.

d. the best way to maximize happiness is to follow existing social rules.

Answer: a

4. Most consequentialists believe that rule consequentialism

a. is an improvement over act consequentialism.

b. is neither better nor worse than act consequentialism.

c. amounts to irrational rule worship.

d. None of the above

Answer: c

\*5. Which of the following responses to the problem of injustice is *not* consistent with utilitarianism?

a. Justice must sometimes be sacrificed for the sake of well-being.

b. Justice is intrinsically valuable.

c. Injustice is never optimific.

d. In almost every case, the just action will also be the one that maximizes well-being.

Answer: b

\*6. Mill maintains that, in the long run, the best proof of a good character is

a. popularity.

b. self-confidence.

c. performing good actions.

d. personal happiness.

Answer: c

7. Mill argues that, according to the utilitarian doctrine, lying is

a. always morally permissible.

b. always morally impermissible.

c. usually morally permissible.

d. usually morally impermissible.

Answer: d

8. According to Mill, what is the function of secondary moral principles?

a. To guide decisions via intermediate generalizations

b. To encode exceptionless rules of conduct

c. To determine who is virtuous and who is vicious

d. None of the above (They have no function.)

Answer: a

9. Mill claims that secondary moral principles

a. have no exceptions.

b. sometimes conflict.

c. are of use only to the feeble minded.

d. All of the above

Answer: b

10. According to Mill, when should the first principles of morality be appealed to in decision-making?

a. Always

b. Never

c. When secondary principles conflict

d. When happiness is irrelevant

Answer: c