### **Chapter 12: Animals**

\*1. Some argue that moral rights require certain abilities that animals lack. Which of the following is *not* one of the relevant abilities discussed in the text?

a. The ability to enter into reciprocal agreements

b. The ability to feel pleasure and pain

c. The ability to plan for the future

d. The ability to stand up for oneself

Answer: b

\*2. Which of the following is *not* discussed as a reason why some people think humans are more morally important than animals?

a. Humans can feel more pleasure and pain than animals.

b. Humans were endowed with greater moral importance by God.

c. Humans can self-govern and animals cannot.

d. Humans are more morally important just by virtue of our species.

Answer: a

3. Singer links speciesism to racism and sexism on the grounds that all three give moral priority to one group over another on the basis of

a. moral rights.

b. morally irrelevant traits.

c. emotional attachment.

d. power.

Answer: b

\*4. If the *Argument from Marginal Cases* is sound, then

a. all animals are as morally important as all humans.

b. some animals are more morally important than some humans.

c. some humans are more morally important than some animals.

d. some animals are as morally important as some humans.

Answer: d

\*5. So-called “marginal” human beings are humans

a. who are incapable of feeling pleasure and pain.

b. to whom we lack emotional attachment.

c. whose mental lives are no more developed than those of nonhuman animals.

d. who are not powerful enough to control nonhuman animals.

Answer: c

\*6. Singer argues that any difference between humans and animals that justifies meat-eating and animal experimentation also justifies

a. killing and experimenting on some humans.

b. keeping animals as pets.

c. ignoring the interests of animals.

d. speciesism.

Answer: a

7. Hursthouse claims that using moral status as an evaluative concept in arguments about the treatment of animals is

a. a helpful compliment to considerations of virtue.

b. essential.

c. irrelevant.

d. counter-productive.

Answer: d

8. Why does Gruen ultimately conclude that it is ethically reasonable to oppose animal experimentation?

a. Because of the practical difficulties with the utilitarian position

b. Because of the strength of the abolitionist arguments

c. Because animal experimentation yields no morally worthwhile benefits

d. Both a and b

Answer: b

9. According to Carruthers, the common-sense intuition that when we are morally required to prevent the suffering of animals for the sake of the animals themselves

a. is true as a theoretical claim about what grounds our duties towards animals.

b. is true as a psychological claim about the state of mind and motivations of agents.

c. cannot be explained from within a contractualist framework.

d. Both a and b

Answer: b

10. According to Zangwill, no one has ever made a convincing case that

a. considered in isolation, the meat-eating practice is bad.

b. we should not eat miserable factory-farmed animals.

c. the overall effects of the meat-industry are negative.

d. animals are entitled to a large portion of rights enjoyed by human beings.

Answer: c