

Institutionen för biovetenskap

## TENTAMEN

Kurs Grundläggande etik G1N

Delkurs

Kurskod FI118G

Högskolepoäng för tentamen 4hp

Datum

Skrivtid 08.15-12.30

Ansvarig lärare Stefan Berglund

Berörda lärare Stefan Berglund

Hjälpmedel/bilagor

Ordbok från modersmål till engelska är tillåten!

Övrigt

Anvisningar



Ta nytt blad för varje lärare



Ta nytt blad för varje ny fråga



Skriv endast på en sida av papperet.



Skriv namn och personnummer på samtliga inlämnade blad.



Numrera lösbladen löpande.



Använd inte röd penna.



Markera med kryss på omslaget vilka uppgifter som är lösta.

Poänggränser

• Maxpoäng: 40p, Väl Godkänd: 30p, Godkänd: 20p

**Skrivningsresultat bör offentliggöras inom 18 arbetsdagar**

*Lycka till!*

GRUNDLÄGGANDE ETIK - VT24 - FI118G

**OMTENTAMEN 4 hp**

12/4 – 2024

**Information:**

- ☐ Läs igenom frågorna och riktlinjerna för dessa noggrant.
- ☐ Ordbok från modersmål till engelska är tillåten.
- ☐ Du kan svara antingen på svenska eller på engelska.
- ☐ Svara så tydligt och klart som möjligt.
- ☐ OBS! Skriv namn och personnummer på tentamens försättsblad samt på varje separat papper du använder. Sidnumrera även de separata papperen.
- ☐ Se också de riktlinjer som framkommer på försättsbladet.
- ☐ Maxpoäng = 40p, Väl Godkänd = 30p, Godkänd = 20p

**1 - Sant eller falskt (1p/fråga; Max. 20 p).**

Markera för varje påstående om det är sant eller falskt. Markera genom att **tydligt göra en cirkel runt det alternativ (True-Sant / False-Falskt) du väljer.** OBS! Varje rätt markering ger 1 poäng. Felmarkering ger minus 1 poäng (-1p). Utebliven markering ger 0 poäng. Om slutsumman hamnar på minus så blir slutresultatet på detta moment 0 poäng. Totalt möjliga poäng på denna del är 20 poäng.

1-According to Julia Annas, bravery is not just rushing to confront a danger but requires understanding of what is dangerous and not, and what is the appropriate response to a danger.

TRUE / FALSE

2-Buddhism is a non-theistic view that, nevertheless, is implicitly based on the idea that the world is, somehow, rationally structured and values and purpose are essential elements of it.

TRUE / FALSE

3-According to Peter Singer' view, if a non-human animal suffers, it is justified to deny taking this suffering into consideration.

TRUE / FALSE

4- Epicurus and Nietzsche believed that there is a rational plan in nature and morality could be derived from it.

TRUE / FALSE

5-According to utilitarianism, to condemn an action or policy it is, in principle, sufficient to show that it has morally bad consequences.

TRUE / FALSE

6-A very influential question that Fyodor Dostoyevsky introduced in his novel *The Brothers Karamazov* was whether the non-existence of God and a life after physical death would imply that everything is permitted. This has traditionally been interpreted as the idea that without God there is no ultimate justification for behaving morally.

TRUE / FALSE

7-Aristotle claimed that the essential function of a human being is to use the rational part of the soul. That is, he believed that what makes us human is the capacity to guide ourselves by using reason.

TRUE / FALSE

8-Categorical stoicism claims that, for all of us, the most rational thing to do is to maximize our own self-interest in the present and in the near future.

TRUE / FALSE

9-Contemporary subjectivist approaches to ethics say that moral truths are truths of reason, i.e. moral judgments are true when they are supported by better objective reasons than alternative judgments.

TRUE / FALSE

10-According to Rachels' (1999) minimum conception, morality is, at the very least, the effort to guide one's conduct by intuition - that is, to do what there are the strongest intuitions for doing - while giving equal weight to the interests of each individual who will be affected by one's conduct.

TRUE / FALSE

11-Hume's Law says that no normative conclusion can be validly inferred from purely factual premises, i.e. no "ought"-conclusions can be logically inferred from "is"-premises.

TRUE / FALSE

12-Julia Annas argues that virtues are similar to practical skills since they require time to be developed and experience of using them in real life.

TRUE / FALSE

13-According to virtue theory, the crucial difference between "natural virtues" and "intellectual virtues" is that intellectual virtues are based on novels and poetry while natural virtues are based on biological dispositions.

TRUE / FALSE

14-There are three main utilitarian approaches about what is human welfare and they are based on (1) hedonism, (2) preference satisfaction, and (3) rational/informed preference satisfaction.

TRUE / FALSE

15-Psychological egoism is a moral normative theory, a theory about how we morally ought to behave, and it says that each person ought to pursue his/her own self-interest. This implies that we have a moral duty to do what is best for ourselves.

TRUE / FALSE

16-Kant claimed that the more one looks for the enjoyment of life (happiness), the further away one gets from true satisfaction.

TRUE / FALSE

17-Hume claimed that happiness/eudaimonia requires goods as friends, money, power, beauty... I.e. one's happiness is threatened if one is extremely ugly, has no money or good friends, etc.

TRUE / FALSE

18-According to requirement of integrity, morality is not just about “me” but about “everybody”, and hence morality forbids that we treat one individual differently from another without having good reasons for doing it.

TRUE / FALSE

19-Julia Annas claimed that “right” — in the moral sense of the term— is a weak notion since there are many different ways of doing the morally right thing. This is why virtue ethics is, in this respect, radically different from the other main ethical views (consequentialism and deontology).

TRUE / FALSE

20-According to a virtue ethical approach to the rightness of actions, an action is right if and only if it is what a perfectly virtuous person would characteristically do.

TRUE / FALSE

**2-Förklara följande begrepp/teorier (4p/begrepp; Max.20p).**

- a. Hedonistic utilitarianism
- b. Cultural relativism
- c. The Categorical Imperative
- d. Non-human person
- e. Stoicism