

Institutionen för biovetenskap

TENTAMEN

Kurs Grundläggande etik G1N

Delkurs

Kurskod FI118G

Högskolepoäng för tentamen 4hp

Datum 2024-02-16

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

SALSTENTAMEN 4 hp

16/2 – 2024

Kl. 08.15 – 12.30

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 10 poäng.

- 1- According to Immanuel Kant's view, if a human being or a non-human animal suffers, there is no moral justification for denying taking this suffering into consideration.

TRUE / FALSE

- 2- Categorical hedonism 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

- 3- Ethical 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

- 4- According to the Cynics, living virtuously is necessary and sufficient for living a happy life (in an eudaimonic sense of happiness).

TRUE / FALSE

- 5- According to philosopher James Rachels, in order to behave in a moral way we should, at least, attempt to guide our conduct by reason while giving equal consideration to the interests of everyone affected by our actions.

TRUE / FALSE

- 6- Kant claimed that to be moral agents we should always attempt to satisfy our deepest desires while also satisfying the deepest desires of the rest of humanity.

TRUE / FALSE

- 7- 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

- 8- Utilitarianism says that the world is rational, and values are essential elements of it. Even Epicurus and Nietzsche believed that there is a rational plan in the world and morality could be derived from it.

TRUE / FALSE

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

TRUE / FALSE

- 10- Defenders of virtue ethics criticize utilitarians and deontologists for lacking norms and principles for explaining what is a right action.

TRUE / FALSE

- 11- 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

- 12- Psychological Egoism is a moral normative theory, i.e. a theory about how we ought to behave. According to it, each person ought to pursue his/her own self-interest.

TRUE / FALSE

- 13- 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

- 14- A categorical imperative is a conditional command, i.e. categorical imperatives apply to people in function of what their goals and desires are.

TRUE / FALSE

- 15- 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

- 16- Consequentialists claim that the ultimate goal in life is a psychological state marked by detachment, satisfaction of one's natural instincts and desires, and tranquility.

TRUE / FALSE

- 17- 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

- 18- For metaethical reasons, to claim that actions are morally right when they are in accordance with God's orders is plausible because morality becomes then independent from metaphysics.

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- 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

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

- a. The Principle of Equal Consideration of Interests.
- b. Nozick's Experience Machine.
- c. Stoicism.
- d. Moral Relativism.
- e. The Theory of Natural Law (or Natural Law Theory).