1. Consequentialism means
   a. judging the morality of an act according to the intentions of the person performing it.
   b. judging the morality of an act by the standards of society.
   c. judging the morality of an act by its results.
2. Deontology means
   
   a. A moral theory which judges acts by their results
   b. A moral theory which judges acts by their social acceptability
   c. A moral theory which judges acts according to their intrinsic rightness or wrongness.
3. Relativism means
   a. a theory which judges right and wrong according to social norms
   b. a theory which judges right and wrong according to universal standards
   c. a theory which judges right and wrong according to the commands of God.
4. Universalisation in ethics is
   a. a way of testing the rightness of an action
   b. a principle of religious ethics
   c. a principle of utility.
5. Virtue ethics is
   a. an alternative to utilitarianism and deontology
   b. concerned with the kinds of acts a virtuous person would do
   c. a theory about the rules of morality
6. Reflective equilibrium means
   a. having a balanced view of life
   b. placing other people’s interests before your own
   c. bringing particular judgements into harmony and consistency with principles.
7. The ethical principle of utility means
   a. to maximise benefits and minimise costs
   b. to try one’s best in life
   c. to ignore the consequences of one’s acts.
8. Ethical reasoning
   a. is based on self-interest
   b. is based upon reasons
   c. is a personal preference like a taste in food.
9. Frankena’s hierarchy of duties is
   a. a theory of business responsibilities
   b. do no evil, prevent evil, remove evil and do good
   c. place others first and yourself last.
10. To say that “people are ends in themselves” means
   a. taking account of the preferences of others
   b. respecting people without qualification
   c. avoiding conflicts of interest