

<b>Name (in Romaji):</b>	→
<b>Student Number:</b>	→
<b>Class Day + Period (examples: Monday 2, Friday 3):</b>	→

## Philosophy Quiz 19 – The Utilitarians

**ONLY** write or type the letter or letters of your answer (for example: A, B, C, etc.) for each question to the right of the arrows. **DO NOT** include anything else for your answer.

- (19.1)  $\rightarrow$   
 (19.2)  $\rightarrow$   
 (19.3)  $\rightarrow$   
 (19.4)  $\rightarrow$   
 (19.5)  $\rightarrow$



Score: / 5

- (19.1) How do Mill and Bentham's viewpoints on pleasure compare?
- [A] Mill believes that there are different degrees of pleasure, while Bentham believes that "pleasure is pleasure."
  - [B] Both Mill and Bentham see pleasure very narrowly, proposing the quantity of pleasure is always equal regardless of what is providing the pleasure.
  - [C] Both Mill and Bentham agree that the amount of pleasure is the same for each pleasurable activity, but that "some pleasures are worth more than others."
  - [D] Bentham believes that "some pleasures are worth more than others," while Mill believes that the quantity of pleasure remains equal.



- (19.2) For Utilitarians, what is the best way to make a decision? It is to choose...
- [A] the action that produces the best ratio of pleasure to pain for the individual.
  - [B] the option which is best for the group, even if more pain results.
  - [C] the option which produces the best overall pleasure/pain ratio.
  - [D] that which provides lasting good for the group.
- (19.3) Mill defends Utilitarianism against accusations of godlessness by:
- [A] asserting that it is really the most deeply religious to believe that God wants his creatures to be happy.
  - [B] showing that objections to Utilitarian "wordly" happiness is a sign of different religious groups fighting (i.e., Catholics vs. Protestants).
  - [C] saying it is necessary to separate church and state.
  - [D] arguing the secular happiness and religious happiness are the same.
- (19.4) According to Mill and other Utilitarians, women:
- [A] should be held in restraint for their own good and the good of men.
  - [B] are strong because they have always been raised that way.
  - [C] are naturally weaker and less capable than men.
  - [D] need to be fostered and developed as they learn to live freely, as men do.
- (19.5) Who do critics of Utilitarianism say lose by making happiness the end?
- [A] The individual who is unable to attain happiness in this life
  - [B] The individual who is not willing to sacrifice personal happiness
  - [C] The individual who is willing to sacrifice personal happiness
  - [D] The individual who is truly happy independently of others

