SCI 331 Science & Ethics **Module 2: Application Questions (Total pts 100)**

Name: monica marshall_____ **Date:** _____

Direction: Answer the following questions in MS Words. You may use the ppt slides and web sites for help. Save the document in PDF Format and submit it in the proper dropbox

1. Compare and contrast between (30pts)

A. convention and ethics.

Convention and ethics both have to do with things of value such as habits, culture, customs, and laws of a group of people. On the contrary conventions *what* people value and ethics is what people *should* value. “Ethics is a normative matter of critically reflecting on conventions and articulating reasons about how people should behave and what they ought to believe”. For example, sexual orientation could be appropriate for some people and not to others.

B. Intellectual virtue and moral virtue.

Intellectual virtue and moral virtue both have something to do with moral goodness, and habituation. To contrast intellectual virtue has more to do with excellence in thinking and moral virtue has more to do with excellence in activities.

C. Scientific theory and ethical theory.

2. Identify which of these statements are ethical and explain why? (30 pts)

A. Wear a face mask when you go outside.

Not ethical

B. Follow the dress code in class.

Not ethical

C. Japanese people bow to each other when they meet.

Ethical because that’s normal for them but not how everyone else may greet each other.

D. Drink a glass of water early in the morning.

Not ethical

E. Be happy and make other people happy.

ethical

F. Refrain from texting answers.

Not ethical

3. What are the four cardinal values of virtue? What is their function?(10pts)

The four cardinal values of virtue are prudence, justice, courage, and self control.

4. Fill in the Table with the 2 Strengths and2 weaknesses of three major ethical theories. (30 pts)

Theory	Strengths	Weaknesses
Virtue Ethics	- Intellectual virtue Moral virtue - Bridges science and culture	- Leads to different beliefs - No clear system of choosing what's right and what's wrong
Deontology	- Create a foundation for human conduct - Create higher levels of personal	- Creates a paradox - Becomes useful as supernatural excuses

	responsibility	
Consequentialism	- Right or wrong based on the consequence - No moral value apart from outcomes	- Gives priority to the action itself and the effects of an action - Hard for the concept to explore the moral responsibility of a moral action