

No use of books or notes is permitted during this exam.

Time allowed: fifty minutes. Answer TWO of the following three questions. Please write your answers on the attached sheets. Each of your answers counts equally for purposes of grading.

1. Suppose someone claims that the good life for humans consists of sex, drugs, and rock and roll and someone else replies that the good life for humans consists of philosophical contemplation of the true nature of the universe. Consider the status of these claims according to (a) Mill's arguments in paragraphs 3-10 of chapter 2 of *Utilitarianism*, (b) the desire-satisfaction view, and (c) the views embraced respectively by Richard Kraut and Robert Adams. How would these theories of human good assess these claims? Do any of these proposals concerning the nature of intrinsic good yield good reason to accept or embrace these claims? Why or why not?
2. In his essay "Extreme and Restricted Utilitarianism," J. J. C. Smart observes, "For an extreme utilitarian moral rules are rules of thumb." He defends extreme against restricted utilitarianism. Explain what is at stake in this debate. Using arguments drawn from some of J.S. Mill, John Rawls, and R.M. Hare, defend or attack Smart's position.
3. "Sacrificing your own interests for the sake of other people is sometimes morally heroic, and always morally permissible, but never morally required unless you can secure a great gain for others at trivial cost to yourself." To what extent would the positions adopted by (a) Peter Singer in "Famine, Affluence, and Morality" and (b) Susan Wolf in "Moral Saints" agree or disagree with the quoted statement? What do Singer and Wolf recommend regarding self-sacrifice for the sake of others? Either attack Singer's position, or Wolf's, or both.