Mill “Utilitarianism”
1. What does the Greatest Happiness principle hold? (p. 211-212)
2. What are the only things desirable as ends (in and of themselves)? (p. 212)
3. What is compatible with the principle of utility? (p. 212)
4. How do we know which of two pleasures is superior in quality? (p. 213)
5. What explains the fact that a being of higher faculties can never wish to sink into what he feels to be a lower grade of existence? (p. 213)
6. How does Mill answer the objection that many who are capable of the higher pleasures, occasionally, under the influence of temptation, postpone them to the lower? (p. 214)
7. How is the capacity for the nobler feelings in most natures like a very tender plant? (p. 214)
8. According to the Greatest Happiness Principle, what is the ultimate end? (p. 215)
9. The happiness, which forms the utilitarian standard of what is right in conduct is the happiness of whom? (p. 215)
10. What does utilitarianism require of one? (p. 215)
11. What is the spirit of the ethics of utility? (p. 215)

Williams “A Critique of Utilitarianism”
1. As to the dilemmas of George and Jim (i.e. what is the correct action to take), what is the reply of utilitarianism? (p. 217)
2. What kind of consideration does utilitarianism cut out of the equation? (p. 217)
3. What do the two situations (of George and Jim) have in common? (p. 219)
4. What is the strong doctrine of negative responsibility? (p. 219)
5. What makes people happy (other than making other people happy)? (p. 220)
6. What does happiness require? (p. 220)
7. Even if we grant to utilitarianism that all worthwhile projects must conduce to happiness what does not follow? What then should utilitarianism be willing to agree to? (p. 220)
8. What does Smart mean by the claim that “happy” is a partly evaluative term? (p. 220-221)
9. How is it that utilitarianism or using the utilitarian calculus to determine what is the right action can amount to an attack on a person’s integrity? (p. 221)