

Assignment 2

1. 1. If you adopt a realist position with regard to divine command theory, then according to you?
 - (a) God just enforces moral commands and makes them moral
 - (b) The goodness of divine commands depend exclusively on God's will
 - (c) God is below the moral law
 - (d) God enforces the moral commands after discovering them
2. According to the Divine theorist, what makes moral principles moral?
 - (a) They are our duties
 - (b) They are approved by the society
 - (c) They are conventional
 - (d) They are God's will
3. Aristotelian moral theory is all the following three except?
 - (a) Teleological
 - (b) Deontological
 - (c) Eudaimonistic
 - (d) Naturalist
4. Which of the following is an important aspect about ethics in the modern era?
 - (a) Ethics is distances from epistemology
 - (b) Ethics is associated with the question of truth
 - (c) Ethics is linked with the question of knowledge
 - (d) Ethics becomes irrelevant
5. In Christian ethics, what makes the moral law authoritative?
 - (a) God's sovereignty
 - (b) God's love
 - (c) It is true in all contexts
 - (d) Man's faith in God
6. Modern reflection adopts the view that?
 - (a) Revelation helps to understand what reason suggests more clearly
 - (b) Revelation is wrong and is of no use.
 - (c) Reason is in opposition to revelation
 - (d) Reason and revelation supplement each other
7. Christian ethics is a kind of moral perspective?
 - (a) Ego-centric
 - (b) Action-centric
 - (c) Self-centric
 - (d) None of the above
8. There are no moral facts before God made them moral suggests problem.
 - (a) Independence Problem
 - (b) Arbitrariness problem
 - (c) Emptiness problem
 - (d) Problem of abhorrent commands
9. What is suggested by the emptiness problem?
 - (a) There are no moral reasons to guide God
 - (b) God could possibly command morally wrong actions such as rape
 - (c) God's standard is arbitrary
 - (d) God's will is the standard of moral goodness

10. What according to Christianity is the motive for pursuing the good?
 - (a) Fear of God's punishment
 - (b) Because God is omniscient
 - (c) Each person's self-interest
 - (d) Because God is holy
11. According to Hobbes, man is fundamentally nasty and brutish. What would be the immediate implication of this view on morality?
 - (a) Morality is the most important concern
 - (b) Morality is natural to man
 - (c) Morality is not natural to man
 - (d) Morality is imposed by man
12. The desire for self-preservation for Hobbes demand human beings to?
 - (a) Avoid self-interest
 - (b) Avoid animosity
 - (c) Avoid basic natural state
 - (d) Avoid individual freedom
13. Which is not the view advocated by Thomas Hobbes?
 - a) Morality is purely conventional
 - b) Nothing is objectively and absolutely good or evil
 - c) Good and evil depend on our appetites and desires
 - d) Good and evil are determined in terms of certain universal principles which we cannot understand
- 14 Which is true of Tomas Hobbes' idea of the natural state in his social contract theory?
 - (a) Every human being is free
 - (b) Every human being pursues his self-interest
 - (c) Every human being is endowed with a concern for others
 - (d) Every human being will try to develop a civil society.
15. Which is not an aim of social contract theory proposed by Hobbes?
 - (a) Humans enter into contracts which they cannot break
 - (b) Humans agree to establish a civil society
 - (c) Humans agree not to harm others
 - (d) Humans agree to cooperate with others
16. What does contractarianism as a moral theory most appropriately do?
 - (a) Legitimizes political authority
 - (b) Ensures citizen safety and security
 - (c) Describes the origin or legitimate content of moral norms.
 - (d) Deter people from indulging in immoral acts
17. Which is not true of contractarianism as a moral theory?
 - (a) Holds that humans are primarily self interested
 - (b) Holds that Social contracts facilitate collective interests of the society
 - (c) Argues that in order to maximize self-interest, we need to obey moral norms.
 - (d) Affirms that respecting persons is central to it
18. Which is not true of a moral agreement?
 - (a) It is a conditional agreement.
 - (b) It is an unconditional agreement
 - (c) People enter moral agreements in order to satisfy their interests.
 - (d) Moral agreements may be advantageous to everyone if complied universally.

19. What does David Gauthier's theory say?

- (a) If each individual tries to maximize his utility, the outcome is sub-optimal.
- (b) There is the possibility that no alternative may benefit everyone.
- (c) Morality has nothing to do with rationality
- (d) None of the above

20. Which of the following is not true of Hobbes' Leviathan?

- (a) Leviathan is the mortal God
- (b) Social contract with the Leviathan is the source of right and wrong
- (c) We transfer our collective strength to it for attaining peace
- (d) Leviathan's authority is a matter of divine command