Assignment 2

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) Legitimates 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