

## LAMS Quiz

### Week 2

1	<p>Consider these three paragraphs. Which ones are arguments?</p> <p><b>Paragraph 1:</b> If bullying is wrong, then it's wrong of big brother to bully little brother. Bullying is wrong. So, it's wrong of big brother to bully little brother.</p> <p><b>Paragraph 2:</b> It wasn't until after I left my office for lunch that I realized I'd forgotten my umbrella. I thought it would be fine, but then the downpour started. It was one of those days.</p> <p><b>Paragraph 3:</b> All planets are round. The object I see through my telescope is round. Thus, the object I see is a planet.</p> <p> <b>Paragraph 1 &amp; 2</b>  <b>Paragraph 2 &amp; 3</b>  <b>Paragraph 1 &amp; 3</b>  <b>None of the above</b> </p>
2	<p>Is this argument deductively valid or invalid?</p> <p>1. All humans are mortal. 2. Amia Srinivasan is human. <b>(Conclusion)</b> Therefore, Amia Srinivasan is mortal.</p> <p> <b>Valid</b>  Invalid </p>
3	<p>Amia Srinivasan is an Oxford philosopher. With this information, can you tell whether the argument in the previous question is sound?</p> <p> <b>The argument is not sound.</b>  <b>It is not possible to tell whether the argument is sound.</b>  <b>The argument is sound.</b> </p>
4	<p>Is the following argument sound or not?</p> <p>1. All felines are mammals. 2. All tigers are mammals. <b>(Conclusion)</b> Therefore, all tigers are felines.</p> <p> <b>The argument is sound.</b>  <b>The argument is not sound because it is invalid.</b>  <b>The argument is not sound because at least one of the premises is false.</b> </p>
5	<p>Is the following argument sound or not?</p> <p>1. If new-born babies act in ways that are altruistic, we should be altruistic. 2. Experiments show that new-born babies act in ways that are altruistic. <b>3. (Conclusion)</b> Therefore, we should be altruistic.</p> <p> <b>The argument is problematic because it involves contradictory claims.</b>  <b>The argument is problematic because it is missing the point in as much as it confuses what is the case with what ought to/should be the case.</b>  <b>The argument is problematic because it is invalid.</b>  <b>The argument is not problematic.</b> </p>

6	<p>According to moral relativism, the correct moral position for a person is determined by the society in which they are in. But a person can be simultaneously a member of two different societies that determine two opposing moral positions.</p>
	<p><b>The possibility of such a person poses an external criticism of moral relativism.</b>  <b>The possibility of such a person poses an invalid criticism of moral relativism.</b>  <b>The possibility of such a person poses an immanent criticism of moral relativism.</b>  <b>The possibility of such a person poses is an internal criticism of moral relativism.</b></p>
7	<p>Is the following argument sound or not?</p> <p>1. Being ethical requires that we think about what we do.  2. But I do not want to think about what I am doing.  3. <b>(Conclusion)</b> Therefore, I do not have to be ethical.</p> <p><b>This is not a sound argument.</b>  <b>This is an external criticism of ethics, whether or not it is successful.</b>  <b>This argument misses the point because it confuses ethics with civics.</b>  <b>This is a valid argument, even though its premises are false.</b></p>
8	<p>In a speech at the Institute of Policy Studies on 23 Nov 2021, Minister Lawrence Wong stressed that “we cannot [...] deny the rights of a variety of groups to organise themselves, so as to gain recognition for their concerns, or seek to improve their conditions and well-being.” And he lists the “concerns and anxieties” of “women,” “[p]eople with disabilities,” and “LGBTQ persons”.</p> <p>Criticism 1: There are some citizens who believe that women receive more recognition at work compared to men.  Criticism 2: There are some citizens who do not believe that LGBTQ persons have real concerns and anxieties.</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.mof.gov.sg/news-publications/speeches/speech-by-minister-for-finance-lawrence-wong-at-ips-rsis-conference-on-new-tribalism-and-identity-politics-on-23-november-2021">https://www.mof.gov.sg/news-publications/speeches/speech-by-minister-for-finance-lawrence-wong-at-ips-rsis-conference-on-new-tribalism-and-identity-politics-on-23-november-2021</a></p> <p><b>Criticism 2 is an external criticism of the minister’s statement.</b>  <b>Criticism 1 is an internal criticism of the minister’s statement.</b>  <b>Criticism 2 misses the point of the minister’s statement about the rights of LGBTQ persons.</b>  <b>Criticism 1 is a circular argument.</b></p>
9	<p>Why does <i>S</i> not know the course information on NTULearn?</p> <p>Consider the following reasons: <i>S</i> thought that the course information on NTULearn would be what they already knew and thus decided not to prioritise reading it.</p> <p>Is the reason an individual or structural one?</p> <p><b>The reason is structural.</b>  <b>The reason is individual.</b></p>
10	<p><i>S</i> has a significant visual impairment but the course information was posted as a non-scannable image.</p> <p>Is the reason an individual or structural one?</p> <p><b>The reason is structural.</b></p>

	<b>The reason is individual.</b>
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### Week 3

1	<p>What are human rights?</p> <p><b>Those agreed and adhered to by all human beings.</b></p> <p><b>Those benefits granted to any adult person.</b></p> <p><b>Those entitlements for those lawfully residing in a given country.</b></p> <p><b>Those rights inherent to all human beings.</b></p>
2	<p>Which of the following statements best captures Kant's Humanity Principle?</p> <p><b>Always treat people with humanity.</b></p> <p><b>Act only to promote the needs and interests of humanity in general.</b></p> <p><b>Always treat rational beings as things that have value in themselves, as opposed to things to be used for your own purposes.</b></p> <p><b>Act only in ways that are compatible with all humans acting similarly.</b></p>
3	<p>What makes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights so unique?</p> <p><b>It has inspired more than 80 international conventions and treaties, as well as numerous regional conventions and domestic laws.</b></p> <p><b>It has been the catalyst for improving human rights protections for groups such as disabled people, indigenous peoples and women.</b></p> <p><b>It was drafted by people from all over the world and sets common standards on human rights protection.</b></p> <p><b>All of the above.</b></p>
4	<p>The Universal declaration of human rights is applicable to _____.</p> <p><b>every individual, regardless of religion, race, gender, or cultural background.</b></p> <p><b>the citizens of UN member countries.</b></p> <p><b>some countries.</b></p> <p><b>None of the above.</b></p>
5	<p>Which of the following is <u>not</u> considered a human rights violation in relation to human trafficking?</p> <p><b>The right to life.</b></p> <p><b>The right to take part in the government of their country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.</b></p> <p><b>The right to liberty and security.</b></p> <p><b>The right not to be submitted to slavery, servitude forced labour or bonded labour.</b></p>
6	<p>Which is of the following is most true about Aristotle's concept of eudaimonia and living a 'good life'?</p> <p><b>Living a <i>virtuous life guided by reason</i> leads to eudaimonia.</b></p> <p><b>The pursuit of pleasure is the end goal of one's endeavours in life.</b></p> <p><b>Wealth, friendships and virtues were important in happiness and leading a good life.</b></p> <p><b>Reason and logic are key to happiness and leading a good life.</b></p>

### Week 4

1	<p>The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) is important because _____.</p> <p><b>It highlights and explains what existing civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights mean in situations faced by persons with disabilities.</b></p> <p><b>Persons with disabilities, disability organizations and their allies played an active role in deciding what would be included in the UN CRPD.</b></p>
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	<p><b>All of the above.</b></p> <p><b>None of the above.</b></p>
2	<p>What is a disability?</p> <p><b>It is when someone has a functional impairment.</b></p> <p><b>It is when someone faces stigma and discrimination.</b></p> <p><b>It is an impairment combined with barriers in society.</b></p> <p><b>It is when someone faces challenges in performing activities.</b></p>
3	<p>Which of the following constitute barriers that persons with disability might face?</p> <p><b>Stigma and discrimination.</b></p> <p><b>A physical environment that is inaccessible or difficult to access and utilise.</b></p> <p><b>Lack of awareness and enforcement of existing laws and regulations that hinder the involvement of people with a health condition in all areas of life.</b></p> <p><b>All of the above.</b></p>
4	<p>Which of the following is not considered a form of social exclusion?</p> <p><b>When certain groups are denied the same access to education as the rest of society.</b></p> <p><b>When a qualified candidate is not successful in their job search.</b></p> <p><b>When an individual or group encounter discrimination due to their social or cultural background.</b></p> <p><b>When individuals are unable to access public buildings or transport due to their physical or health condition.</b></p>
5	<p>Which of the following is the most true about human rights and the rights and responsibilities towards persons with disability?</p> <p><b>To respect the inherent dignity of all humans and equality.</b></p> <p><b>To remove all barriers to inclusion for disabled persons in society.</b></p> <p><b>To champion equality and equal opportunity.</b></p> <p><b>To advocate for policies and practices that would give the disabled community a head start in all aspects of their lives.</b></p>

#### Week 5 Quiz 1

1	<p>Most of those who have abortions are _____.</p> <p><b>Married</b></p> <p>Teenagers</p>
2	<p>Abortion is medically safer than childbirth.</p> <p><b>True</b></p> <p>False</p>

#### Week 5 Quiz 2

1	<p>According to Thomson, what is the missing premise in the standard argument against abortion?</p> <p><b>That the mother's right to life is less important than the foetus' right to life.</b></p> <p><b>The foetus' right to life is stronger than the mother's right to her own body.</b></p>
2	<p>Thomson argues that having a right to life does not guarantee having either a right to be given the use of or the right to the continued use of another's body – even if one needs it for life itself.</p> <p><b>True</b></p> <p>False</p>
3	<p>What does Marquis mean by a "Future like ours"?</p> <p><b>A valuable future</b></p> <p><b>A morally good future</b></p>

## Week 6 Quiz 1

1	According to Rachels there is no difference between killing and letting die. <b>True</b> False
2	Which of the following best describes the traditional view of euthanasia? <b>Passive euthanasia is morally obligatory and should be legally permitted.</b> <b>Active Euthanasia is not morally permissible and should be illegal.</b>

## Week 6 Quiz 2

1	Which of the following is incorrect? <b>Net well-being is the consideration of the benefits produced by an action.</b> <b>Overall well-being is the net well-being of all individuals affected by an action.</b> <b>Everyone's well-being counts equally.</b>
2	What does <i>dharma</i> mean? Pleasure Happiness <b>Duty</b> Non-violence

## Week 7

	What are the three broad conceptions of Equality? <b>Formal Equality, Equality of Outcomes, Equality of Opportunities</b> <b>Equality of Opportunities, Equality of Outcomes, Moral Equality</b> <b>Formal Equality, Moral Equality, Normative Equality</b> <b>Proportional Equality, Moral Equality, Formal Equality</b>
	Which of the below describes the Equality of Opportunity? <b>Every individual finishes at the same end point</b> <b>Every individual gets equal access to resources to attain social mobility</b> <b>Every individual gets equal chances to access resources to attain social mobility</b> <b>All individuals get approximate chances to access resources to attain social mobility</b>
	What is a critique of the Equality of Opportunity concept? <b>It is practically impossible to realise the concept in real life</b> <b>It can be an imperfect concept, but we can still apply it in real life provided we adapt the application of the concept to its societal context</b> <b>It is difficult to realise the concept in real life</b> <b>It can be difficult to realise the concept in real life</b>
	What is a critique of the Equality of Outcomes concept? <b>It does not account for differences in individuals' goals</b> <b>It is practically <i>almost</i> an unfeasible concept</b> <b>It is an egalitarian but idealistic proposition</b> <b>It does not account for the idea that human nature may be selfish</b>
	What is a misconception of Meritocracy in the real world? <b>It exclusively focuses on Merit to distribute rewards to society</b> <b>It considers non-merit factors that can enable an individual to attain social mobility</b> <b>It rewards individuals mainly based on merit</b>

	<b>None of the above</b>
	How do Platonic Meritocracy and Procedural Meritocracy Equality of Outcomes differ in terms of their views on human talent/abilities?
	<b>Platonic Meritocracy purports that human talent/abilities are somewhat instinctual whereas Procedural Meritocracy purports that human talent/abilities are learned and earned</b>
	<b>Platonic Meritocracy purports that human talent/abilities are natural whereas Procedural Meritocracy purports that human talent/abilities are learned and earned</b>
	<b>None of the above</b>
	<b>All of the above</b>

## Week 8

	Which of the below is <u>not</u> an accurate reflection of Multiculturalism?
	<b>Multiculturalism promotes cultural integration</b>
	<b>Multiculturalism does not advocate cultural assimilation (i.e. minority groups assume the host society's majority cultural norms/ practices etc.)</b>
	<b>Multiculturalism is mainly a political ideal</b>
	<b>A and B</b>
	Which of the below statements defines Globalisation?
	<b>Globalisation refers to increasing interactions among human activities around the world</b>
	<b>Globalisation refers to a widespread network of info-communication technologies around the world</b>
	<b>Globalisation refers to increasing interactions among, and integration of human economic activities, of human societies around the world</b>
	<b>Globalisation refers to increasing interactions among, and integration of human economic activities in particular, of human societies around the world</b>
	Which of the below is not a critique of the concept of Multiculturalism?
	<b>Rationalism Critique</b>
	<b>Cosmopolitan Critique</b>
	<b>Postcolonial Critique</b>
	<b>Universalist Equality Critique</b>
	Which of the below is a counter-response of Multiculturalism to the Cosmopolitan critique?
	<b>Cultures are overlapping and interactive, but this is a recent phenomenon</b>
	<b>Cultures have always retained their distinctive features and characteristics</b>
	<b>Cultures are overlapping and interactive, but individuals belong to separate societal cultures</b>
	<b>Cultures are overlapping and interactive, but this is an age-old phenomenon</b>
	Which of the below reflects how Multiculturalism is arguably aligned with Utilitarianism?
	<b>Multiculturalism arguably aligns with Utilitarianism because of the partiality principle</b>
	<b>Multiculturalism arguably aligns with Utilitarianism because Multiculturalism can maximise the greatest good for the greatest number of individuals</b>
	<b>Multiculturalism arguably aligns with Utilitarianism because, if utility is defined as respect for/ advancement of cultural diversity in societies, then Multiculturalism can maximise the greatest good for the greatest number of individuals</b>
	<b>All of the above</b>

## Week 9

	Democracies can be of the following types:
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	<p>liberal and limited.</p> <p>liberal, limited and illiberal.</p> <p>liberal, limited, illiberal and theocratic.</p> <p>liberal and illiberal.</p>
	<p>The fundamental difference between authoritarian and totalitarian regimes is:</p> <p>the level of control asserted by the government.</p> <p>the use of terror and oppression.</p> <p>there is no fundamental difference between the two.</p> <p>authoritarian regimes are always monarchical, and totalitarian regimes are always fascist.</p>
	<p>The difference between liberal and illiberal democracy is that:</p> <p>unlike liberal democracies, illiberal democracies do not offer political and civil rights to all.</p> <p>liberal democracies are what all present-day democracies are, while illiberal democracies are democracies of the past.</p> <p>there is no significant difference between the two.</p> <p>while liberal democracies allow free and fair elections, there are no free and fair elections in illiberal democracies.</p>
	<p>The difference between the far-right and far-left political spectrum is:</p> <p>far-right is fascist or Nazi, whereas far-left is communist.</p> <p>far-right is fascist or Nazi, where as far-left is conservative.</p> <p>far-right is only fascist, whereas far-right is only conservative.</p> <p>far-right and far-left are ideologically the same.</p>
	<p>All political systems tend to use some variation of the following moral justifications:</p> <p>freedom, order, morality, duty.</p> <p>freedom, order, morality, duty, and the necessity to torture citizens if need be.</p> <p>freedom, order, morality, duty, and the necessity to deprive citizens of political and civil rights to keep in power.</p> <p>political systems have no moral justifications as they come into being with force.</p>
	<p>George Orwell's 'double-speak' means:</p> <p>using contradictory logic to deceive people.</p> <p>using contradictory logic to deceive people, which is also a tactic that contemporary politicians use.</p> <p>Both a and b are correct.</p> <p>Only a is correct.</p>

## Week 10

1	<p>Following are the different types of 'speech':</p> <p>Verbal, Symbolic, and Autonomy.</p> <p>Verbal and Symbolic only.</p> <p>Verbal, Symbolic, Associations, and Autonomy.</p> <p>Verbal only.</p>
2	<p>Verbal speech includes the following:</p> <p>What's said and written.</p> <p>What's said, written, and what is presented symbolically.</p> <p>The associations we join.</p> <p>What's said and written and the autonomous actions we undertake.</p>
3	<p>Why is free speech important?</p>

	<p><b>Because it offers us a sense of equality, political freedoms, autonomy, and it promotes truth.</b></p> <p><b>Because it offers us a sense of equality, political freedoms, and autonomy.</b></p> <p><b>Because we get to say what we want and challenge the universal regulations on free speech without accountability.</b></p> <p><b>Because we should be allowed to express our hate for someone even if this leads to violence.</b></p>
4	<p>The reason why the Neo-Nazis were allowed to march through the predominately Jewish neighborhood was because:</p> <p><b>The march was considered symbolic free speech that did not use any violence and thus did not violate regulations on hate speech in the United States.</b></p> <p><b>The judge was un-sympathetic to the Jewish community.</b></p> <p><b>The Neo-Nazis had a message of peace.</b></p> <p><b>The actions of Neo-Nazis, in all forms of speech, were not regulated in the United States.</b></p>
5	<p>The Offense Principle is invoked in the following circumstances:</p> <p><b>Whenever someone feels offended by what someone else has said.</b></p> <p><b>Whenever someone feels offended by hate speech directed at them, and when such hate speech does not qualify the criteria for litigation under the Harm Principle.</b></p> <p><b>Whenever a victim doesn't want to bother taking the case of hate speech to the courts under the stipulation of harm principle.</b></p> <p><b>When the courts have too many cases under the harm principle and do not have time to hear any more cases.</b></p>
6	<p>Which of the following outlines the logic of the Paradox of Tolerance:</p> <p><b>That no regulations on free speech leads to the proliferation of hate speech, which ultimately leads to the proliferation of hate groups, which in turn leads to an intolerant society.</b></p> <p><b>That no regulations on free speech leads to the proliferation of hate speech, which ultimately balances the society and maintains a good balance between tolerance and intolerance.</b></p> <p><b>That tolerance leads to tolerance.</b></p> <p><b>That tolerance is easy to maintain in a society and no regulations are needed for hate speech.</b></p>