**1. Rawls conceives of the original contract as one to**

a. enter a particular society.

b. set up a particular form of government.

c. establish the principles of justice for the basic structure of society.

d.establish the content of morality.

**2. According to Rawls, the correct principles of justice are determined by**

a. God.

b. nature.

c. the conventions of society.

d. the choice that rational individuals would make in a hypothetical situation.

**3. The purpose of the veil of ignorance is to**

a. prevent contractors from adopting principles of justice that unfairly advantage themselves.

b. make the decision of which principles of justice to adopt simpler and easier.

c. ensure that the principles of justice are not too complicated for ordinary people to follow.

d. all of the above

**4. Rawls’s theory consists of two parts:**

a. an interpretation of the original position and a set of principles that would be accepted.

b. an analysis of “justice” and a theory of how we acquired the concept.

c. a theory of moral language and a theory of moral properties.

d. a description of our existing social institutions and a critique of them.

**5. Rawls refers to his theory as**

a. justice as equality.

b. justice as fairness.

c. justice as liberty.

d. none of the above

**6. Rawls claims that the conditions he places on the original position are intended to**

a. recreate the setting of our ancestors, before the existence of our current social institutions.

b. allow us to decide on principles of justice without making reference to human psychology.

c. place reasonable restrictions on the arguments one can make for principles of justice.

d. make his theory simpler.

**7. According to Rawls, we can enter the original position**

a. only by leaving society and remaking social institutions from scratch.

b. at any time, by simply following a certain procedure.

c. only if we somehow forget who we are, which is very rare.

d. none of the above

**8. Rawls claims that the original position corresponds to the**

a. first principles in the traditional theory of the social contract.

b. basic assumptions in the traditional theory of the social contract.

c. state of nature in the traditional theory of the social contract.

d. none of the above