

QUIZ1

Another question political philosophy asks is about: “says, who?” This question is about “political power.” What is NOT a question related to political power?

选择一项：

a.

Should people be allowed to own private property?

b.

What form of government should we have?

c.

Why do we need governments?

d.

What justifies a government’s power or authority?

反馈

正确答案是： Should people be allowed to own private property?

试题 2

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

One question political philosophy asks is about: “who gets what?” This question is about the “distribution of various goods.” What is NOT a question related to the distribution of various goods?

选择一项：

a.

When is social-economic inequality justified and when is it now?

b.

What is the best way to distribute wealth, opportunities, and resources?

c.

What rights and liberties should people enjoy?

d.

Should we have governments?

反馈

正确答案是： Should we have governments?

试题 3

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

What would be a question that a political philosopher might ask?

选择一项：

a.

What political system is adopted in this country?

b.

What kind of rights and liberties do people in a given society have?

c.

How is property distributed in a given society?

d.

What rule or principle should govern the distribution of goods?

反馈

正确答案是： What rule or principle should govern the distribution of goods?

试题 4

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

What would be a question that a political scientist might ask?

选择一项：

a.

What political system is the most just and fairest political system?

b.

What explains the low turnout of this particular country during election?

c.

How should property be distributed?

d.

What kind of rights and liberties should people have?

反馈

正确答案是： What explains the low turnout of this particular country during election?

试题 5

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

选择一项：

a.

Political power is a power to make society's rules and enforce them with force.

b.

According to Locke, political power is the right of making laws with penalties of death, and consequently all less penalties.

c.

Political power includes the right to command others and subject them to punishment.

d.

Political power is proportional with a government's military strength.

反馈

正确答案是： Political power is proportional with a government's military strength.

试题 6

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

选择一项：

a.

According to North, institutions are humanly devised constraints that shape human interaction.

b.

Institutions are rules of the games of a society.

c.

Political philosophy attempts to answer what social rules or institutions we should adopt in a rigorous way.

d.

Political philosophy is the descriptive analysis of social institutions.

反馈

正确答案是： Political philosophy is the descriptive analysis of social institutions.

试题 7

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Which of the following IS TRUE?

选择一项：

a.

Political philosophy aims to describe how society actually works.

b.

Political science attempts to establish rules or ideal standards.

c.

The primary aim of normative disciplines is to explain how things actually are.

d.

Normative studies attempt to prescribe how things should be.

反馈

正确答案是： Normative studies attempt to prescribe how things should be.

QUIZ2

What is the State of Nature? Choose all answer that are TRUE.

选择一项或多项:

a.

The state of nature is a thought experiment used to normatively justify the state.

b.

The state of nature is a historical fact that explains how governments have been formed

c.

The state of nature refers to a situation where there is no government authority or political power.

d.

The state of nature is a natural state in which everybody lives peacefully without the oppression of the state.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是: The state of nature refers to a situation where there is no government authority or political power., The state of nature is a thought experiment used to normatively justify the state.

试题 2

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Pick an INCORRECT statement of Hobbes's state of nature.

选择一项或多项:

a.

According to Hobbes, the state of nature will necessarily dissolve into a state of war.

b.

According to Hobbes, the state of nature is a life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.

c.

According to Hobbes, nothing could be worse than life without the protection of the state.

d.

According to Hobbes, human intelligence will lead people to naturally advance science and technology.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to Hobbes, human intelligence will lead people to naturally advance science and technology.

试题 3

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

What is an INCORRECT statement of Hobbes's view of human nature?

选择一项或多项：

a.

Hobbes was a materialist who believed that everything in this world is made of matter.

b.

According to Hobbes, the human mind is immaterial that is independent of the laws of physics.

c.

Hobbes's view of human nature was influenced by Galileo's Principle of the Conservation of Motion.

d.

Hobbes thought that a change in every psychological state has to be caused by a change in motion that occurs in a person's body.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：According to Hobbes, the human mind is immaterial that is independent of the laws of physics.

试题 4

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

For Hobbes, the residual image of the original object is called "imagination" or "memory."

b.

For Hobbes, understanding is using words or signs to refer to or evoke various imaginations.

c.

According to Hobbes, the origins of all thought are "senses" that are generated internally independent of external objects.

d.

For Hobbes, the collection of many memories or imaginations is called "experience."

反馈

あなたの答えは正解です。

正确答案是：According to Hobbes, the origins of all thought are "senses" that are generated internally independent of external objects.

试题 5

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Pick all statements that are FALSE.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Hobbes, only physical forms of power can be counted as true "power."

b.

For Hobbes, sense and memory requires experience.

c.

For Hobbes, the culmination of reasoning is "science" or "scientific knowledge."

d.

For Hobbes, reasoning is the ability to add and subtract the different effects of consequences.

e.

For Hobbes, the ability to foresee consequences of actions, which he calls "prudence," can be developed through experience.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： For Hobbes, sense and memory requires experience. , According to Hobbes, only physical forms of power can be counted as true "power."

试题 6

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose every INCORRECT statement.

选择一项或多项：

a.

For Hobbes, there are two types of endeavours: (a) an appetite/desire, which inclines the person to move toward the object; and (b) aversion, which inclines the person to move away from the object.

b.

For Hobbes, any object of a person's appetite/desire is called "good" and any object of a person's hate/aversion is called "evil."

c.

For Hobbes, anything that is good is objective and absolute.

d.

For Hobbes, voluntary motion does not need to rely on thought or imagination.

e.

For Hobbes, an endeavour is a small beginning of voluntary motion inside the human body.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： For Hobbes, voluntary motion does not need to rely on thought or imagination. , For Hobbes, anything that is good is objective and absolute.

试题 7

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose every statement that is FALSE.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Hobbes, any act that is performed out of fear or intimidation would be an involuntary act.

b.

For Hobbes, an act is voluntary if it proceeds from one's will, i.e. the last desire that survives one's deliberation process.

c.

For Hobbes, "the will" is simply the last appetite or aversion that eventually wins out from the process of deliberation.

d.

According to Hobbes, deliberation is simply the internal fight between various desires and aversions.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to Hobbes, any act that is performed out of fear or intimidation would be an involuntary act.

试题 8

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Pick all the statements that are INCORRECT.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Hobbes, human beings have a universal desire for power.

b.

For Hobbes, power is a person's present means to satisfy his/her future desires.

c.

According to Hobbes, human beings universally desire their self-preservation.

d.

According to Hobbes, it is possible for one to have power even when one lacks the appropriate means to satisfy one's desires.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to Hobbes, it is possible for one to have power even when one lacks the appropriate means to satisfy one's desires.

试题 9

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Pick all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Hobbes, the conditions of the state of nature jointly make it rational for everybody to launch a preemptive attack.

b.

According to Hobbes, since people universally desire self-preservation, there will naturally arise competition to secure the means to secure self-preservation.

c.

Having a universal desire for power implies that, in Hobbes's state of nature, everybody desires to conquer other people.

d.

In Hobbes's state of nature, people in the state of nature are "equal" in the sense that everybody has the same set of moral rights and obligations.

e.

According to Hobbes, the state of nature will, without exception, always result in a state of universal war.

f.

According to Hobbes, people with a lot of power can completely avoid getting killed by people with less power.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： In Hobbes's state of nature, people in the state of nature are "equal" in the sense that everybody has the same set of moral rights and obligations. , Having a universal desire for power implies that, in Hobbes's state of nature, everybody desires to conquer other people.,

According to Hobbes, people with a lot of power can completely avoid getting killed by people with less power.

试题 10

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Which of the following is NOT what Hobbes considers to be a cause of war?

选择一项或多项：

a.

Difidence or Fear which make people invade for safety.

b.

Glory which makes people invade for reputation.

c.

Competition which makes people invade for gain.

d.

Envy which makes people invade from relative deprivation.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：Envy which makes people invade from relative deprivation.

试题 11

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Pick all INCORRECT statements about the moral condition of Hobbes's state of nature.

选择一项或多项：

a.

In Hobbes's state of nature, everybody has a natural right to do whatever s/he thinks is helpful to achieve self-preservation.

b.

According to Hobbes, the laws of nature can be discovered by reason.

c.

According to Hobbes, nothing can be unjust or morally wrong in the state of nature.

d.

In the state of nature, everybody is bound by the moral duties prescribed by the laws of nature.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： In the state of nature, everybody is bound by the moral duties prescribed by the laws of nature.

试题 12

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all statements that are INCORRECT.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Hobbes, injustice is simply a violation of one's obligations that one had imposed on oneself by laying aside one's rights.

b.

According to Hobbes, there is no limit to what sort of natural right one can lay aside.

c.

For Hobbes, the laws of nature are general normative guidelines that help people secure peace and long-term self-preservation.

d.

The second law of nature requires each person to cooperate with each other by laying aside their natural rights unconditionally.

e.

For Hobbes, obligations are created by either renouncing or transferring one's natural rights.

f.

The first law of nature requires one to seek peace and follow it.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： The second law of nature requires each person to cooperate with each other by laying aside their natural rights unconditionally., According to Hobbes, there is no limit to what sort of natural right one can lay aside.

试题 13

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Pick every INCORRECT statement.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Hobbes, a contract is binding even when there is nobody to enforce contractual obligations.

b.

According to Hobbes, in order to achieve peace, it is crucial that people in the state of nature contract with one another.

c.

According to Hobbes, a contract that is made out of fear is still obligatory.

d.

For Hobbes, a "covenant" is simply a type of contract in which one party performs their part of the contract first.

e.

According to Hobbes, a "contract" is the mutual transferal of each person's natural rights.

f.

According to Hobbes, in order to secure justice, we need some coercive power that can enforce everybody to perform his/her part of the covenant, and the only way to establish such coercive power is to establish a government with absolute powers.

g.

For Hobbes, injustice is simply the breaking of a covenant that one has voluntarily made.

h.

According to Hobbes, the only way two people can enter into a contract relationship is by explicit consent (i.e. promise.)

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to Hobbes, the only way two people can enter into a contract relationship is by explicit consent (i.e. promise.), According to Hobbes, a contract is binding even when there is nobody to enforce contractual obligations.

试题 14

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Pick every INCORRECT statement about "the fool."

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to the Fool, breaking a covenant is always irrational.

b.

According to Hobbes, not only would it be unjust, but it would also be irrational to follow the fool's advice and break one's covenant whenever it is to one's advantage.

c.

According to the Fool, breaking a covenant is not unjust when doing so is to one's benefit.

d.

The fool is an imaginary character who challenges Hobbes' suggestions to follow the laws of nature.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to the Fool, breaking a covenant is always irrational. , According to the Fool, breaking a covenant is not unjust when doing so is to one's benefit.

试题 15

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose every INCORRECT statement of Hobbes's notion of the commonwealth (i.e. political power/government.)

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Hobbes, a government that is established by force (i.e. a commonwealth by acquisition) is illegitimate.

b.

According to Hobbes, once a commonwealth is established, the power of the sovereign should be absolute.

c.

According to Hobbes, the only way to make contracts made in the state of nature valid is to establish a commonwealth that can enforce such contracts.

d.

According to Hobbes, the main problem of a monarchy is the identification of private and public interest.

e.

According to Hobbes, all other forms of government than a monarch is prone to dissolve into a civil war because of diversified interests.

f.

Among the three types of commonwealth - viz. a monarchy, an aristocracy, and a democracy - Hobbes thought that a democracy is the best form of government.

g.

For Hobbes, a "commonwealth by institution" refers to a government that is established by mutual contract.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： According to Hobbes, a government that is established by force (i.e. a commonwealth by acquisition) is illegitimate. , Among the three types of commonwealth - viz. a monarchy, an aristocracy, and a democracy - Hobbes thought that a democracy is the best form of government. , According to Hobbes, the main problem of a monarchy is the identification of private and public interest.

试题 16

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements about Hobbes's notion of liberty & freedom of subjects.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Since the sovereign has absolute powers, the subjects have a moral duty to obey the sovereign's orders even when the sovereign orders a subject to kill him/herself.

b.

According to Hobbes, nothing that a sovereign does can be unjust.

c.

According to Hobbes, liberty/freedom and fear are mutually incompatible.

d.

According to Hobbes, obeying the sovereign's commands out of fear cannot be regarded as a free action.

e.

The subjects' obligation to obey the sovereign ends when the sovereign is no longer able to protect its subjects.

f.

By liberty or freedom, Hobbes simply means the absence of external impediments of motion.

g.

According to Hobbes, it is the sovereign's duty to keep the contract that it made with its subjects.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： According to Hobbes, liberty/freedom and fear are mutually incompatible. , According to Hobbes, obeying the sovereign's commands out of fear cannot be regarded as a free action. , According to Hobbes, it is the sovereign's duty to keep the contract that it made with its subjects., Since the sovereign has absolute powers, the subjects have a moral duty to obey the sovereign's orders even when the sovereign orders a subject to kill him/herself.

QUIZ3

Pick all INCORRECT statements about Locke's definition of political power.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Locke, political power is an extension of power of a father over his children, a master over his servant, a husband over his wife, and a lord over his slave.

b.

According to Locke, political power consists of legislative, executive, and judicial power.

c.

According to Locke, political power should be directed toward the public good.

d.

Political power is the right of making laws with penalties of death and all less penalties.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to Locke, political power consists of legislative, executive, and judicial power., According to Locke, political power is an extension of power of a father over his children, a master over his servant, a husband over his wife, and a lord over his slave.

试题 2

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Locke agreed with Filmer who claimed that sovereigns and kings have a natural right to rule, which can be traced back to God's divine appointment.

b.

According to Locke, nobody in the state of nature has a natural right to subordinate other people.

c.

According to Locke, the state of nature is a state in which people are perfectly free and equal.

d.

For Locke, equality in the state of nature implies that people's physical and mental capabilities are roughly equal.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：For Locke, equality in the state of nature implies that people's physical and mental capabilities are roughly equal. , Locke agreed with Filmer who claimed that sovereigns and kings have a natural right to rule, which can be traced back to God's divine appointment.

试题 3

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

In Locke's state of nature, only the victim has the right to punish offenders of the law of nature.

b.

For Locke, there are no moral duties/obligations in the state of nature.

c.

For Locke, the laws of nature prescribes that no one ought to harm another in hi life, health, liberty, or possessions.

d.

For Locke, it is morally permissible to kill somebody in the state of nature if doing so is conducive to one's survival.

e.

In Locke's state of nature, everybody has a natural executive right to enforce the law of nature.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： For Locke, there are no moral duties/obligations in the state of nature. , For Locke, it is morally permissible to kill somebody in the state of nature if doing so is conducive to one's survival. , In Locke's state of nature, only the victim has the right to punish offenders of the law of nature.

试题 4

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Locke, moral disagreements over the proper interpretation and application of the law of nature is a cause of war in the state of nature.

b.

According to Locke, one of the primary inconveniences of the state of nature is the lack of a common judge who can impartially settle disputes according to the established law.

c.

According to Locke, people in the state of nature are frequently affected by self-love that makes them bias toward themselves.

d.

According to Locke, the best way to overcome the inconveniences of the state of nature is to establish an absolute monarch.

e.

Just like Hobbes, Locke thinks that the state of nature will necessarily dissolve into a state of universal war.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： Just like Hobbes, Locke thinks that the state of nature will necessarily dissolve into a state of universal war. , According to Locke, the best way to overcome the inconveniences of the state of nature is to establish an absolute monarch.

试题 5

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the conditional statement "If P, then Q." Choose all INCORRECT Statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

P is a sufficient condition for Q.

b.

Q is a sufficient condition for P.

c.

P is the antecedent.

d.

P is the consequent.

e.

The statement is equivalent to "Q only if P."

f.

Q is a necessary condition for P.

g.

The statement is equivalent to "P only if Q."

h.

Q is the antecedent.

i.

Q is the consequent.

j.

P is a necessary condition for Q.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： P is a necessary condition for Q. , Q is a sufficient condition for P., P is the consequent., Q is the antecedent. , The statement is equivalent to "Q only if P."

试题 6

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Visiting aliens, minors under the age of consent, and those with defective reason are automatically out of the state of nature when they are living under a legitimate government.

b.

For Locke, people are either completely in the state of nature or completely out.

c.

According to Hobbes, living under a highly organized government is sufficient for a person to be out of the state of nature.

d.

For Locke, a person can be in the state of nature with respect to some people and out of the state of nature with respect to other people.

e.

For Hobbes, people are out of the state of nature whenever there is an effective government with centralized power to enforce rules and suppress war.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：For Locke, people are either completely in the state of nature or completely out., Visiting aliens, minors under the age of consent, and those with defective reason are automatically out of the state of nature when they are living under a legitimate government.

试题 7

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all CORRECT statements about Locke's definition of the state of nature.

选择一项或多项：

a.

For Locke, a person is out of the state of nature if and only if the person has voluntarily agreed to join some legitimate political community.

b.

For Locke, the lack of a common power that can serve as an authorized umpire is a necessary condition for people to be in the state of nature.

c.

For Locke, living under a highly organized government is sufficient for somebody to be out of the state of nature.

d.

Two persons can still be in the state of nature even when they agree to set up a common judge who can impartially arbitrate their disputes.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： Two persons can still be in the state of nature even when they agree to set up a common judge who can impartially arbitrate their disputes.

试题 8

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Locke, individual retain their natural executive right to punish offenders even after they voluntarily agree to join a legitimate government.

b.

According to Locke, the specific way a government acquires its political power is by each member voluntarily consenting to transfer their natural rights to the government.

c.

Locke thought that visiting aliens should be exempted from being punished even if they violate a political society's laws.

d.

According to Locke, the law of nature would be useless if there is nobody had the power to enforce it. Hence, people in the state of nature have a natural executive right to punish offenders of the law of nature.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：Locke thought that visiting aliens should be exempted from being punished even if they violate a political society's laws. , According to Locke, individual retain their natural executive right to punish offenders even after they voluntarily agree to join a legitimate government.

试题 9

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Besides voluntary consent, Locke thought that a political government can legitimately arise by physical force.

b.

Both Hobbes and Locke thought that an absolute monarchy is a legitimate form of political government.

c.

According to Locke, people remain in the state of nature until they voluntarily consent to become members of some political society.

d.

According to Locke, a political society starts when people give up their own natural executive rights to punish others by their own voluntary consent and establish a common authority to adjudicate disputes.

e.

According to Locke, the separation of legislative and executive powers is a necessary condition for there to be a political society.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： Besides voluntary consent, Locke thought that a political government can legitimately arise by physical force. , Both Hobbes and Locke thought that an absolute monarchy is a legitimate form of political government.

试题 10

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Locke, if a person is born into a specific political society, the person's consent is not required for the person to become a member of a political society after the person grows up.

b.

According to Locke, once a person becomes a member of a political society, the person is obliged to follow what has been decided by majority rule.

c.

According to Locke, if a person owns property or enjoys any benefit that a political society provides, then this counts as that person having given his/her tacit consent to be a member of that political society.

d.

According to Locke, expressed consent is required, and a person can never become a member of a given political society simply by tacit consent.

e.

According to Locke, the only way that a person can become a member of a political society is by his/her consent.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：According to Locke, if a person is born into a specific political society, the person's consent is not required for the person to become a member of a political society after the person grows up. According to Locke, expressed consent is required, and a person can never become a member of a given political society simply by tacit consent.

试题 11

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Locke, the primary aim of political society is to protect each person's property, where this includes the person's life, liberty, and material resources.

b.

According to Locke, just like persons, a political societies have natural rights.

c.

According to Locke, the inconveniences of the state of nature stems from a lack of a common law, a lack of a common judge, and a lack of sufficient executive power.

d.

According to Locke, the primary inconveniences of the state of nature is that it is difficult for individuals to protect their property.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：According to Locke, just like persons, a political societies have natural rights.

试题 12

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Locke, once an individual consents to surrender his/her natural rights to his/her political society, the individual is obliged to follow the laws of his/her political society.

b.

According to Locke, the two main political powers is the right to make laws (i.e. legislative power) and the right to enforce such laws (i.e. executive power.)

c.

According to Locke, the government obtains its political powers from each of its members who have consented to surrender their natural rights and transfer them to the government.

d.

Locke allows individuals to resist their governments if their governments fail to adequately protect the properties of their people.

e.

The legislative and executive power of government is obtained by each individual fully giving up his/her natural executive rights and his/her natural rights for self-government.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：The legislative and executive power of government is obtained by each individual fully giving up his/her natural executive rights and his/her natural rights for self-government.

试题 13

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Locke, only monarchies are liable to become tyrannies.

b.

According to Locke, using force to resist one's government can be justified only when the government uses unjust/unlawful force.

c.

According to Locke, unlike usurpation, tyranny is the exercise of power beyond right.

d.

According to Locke, people can still rightfully resist their governments even when there is a common law to which an injured party can appeal.

e.

According to Locke, it is impossible to earn the right to govern by usurpation.

f.

According to Locke, people can rightfully resist against tyrannies.

g.

According to Locke, a person can rightfully kill another person as long as that person has inflicted a sufficiently great financial harm.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to Locke, it is impossible to earn the right to govern by usurpation., According to Locke, only monarchies are liable to become tyrannies. , According to Locke, people can still rightfully resist their governments even when there is a common law to which an injured party can appeal., According to Locke, a person can rightfully kill another

person as long as that person has inflicted a sufficiently great financial harm.

试题 14

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Locke, people have a right to revolution when their government dissolves.

b.

According to Locke, whether exercising the right to revolution is justified should be judged by the people themselves.

c.

According to Locke, the dissolution of government is sufficient for the dissolution of political society.

d.

According to Locke, the dissolution of political society is a necessary condition for the dissolution of government.

e.

According to Locke, a government can be dissolved by the alteration of the legislative, the alteration of elections, being subject to foreign powers, dysfunction of executive power, the invasion of property, etc.

f.

According to Locke, granting people a right to revolution has the danger of encouraging frequent rebellions.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to Locke, the dissolution of political society is a necessary condition for the dissolution of government. , According to Locke, the dissolution of government is sufficient for the dissolution of political society. , According to Locke, granting people a right to revolution has the danger of encouraging frequent rebellions.

QUIZ4

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Amour propre (love of self) is the desire to earn self-respect that is independent of one's relative standing and opinions of others.

b.

According to Rousseau, the three basic passions that human being have are: (a) amour de soi (self love), (b) pitie (compassion), and (c) amour propre (love of self)

c.

Amour de soi (self love) is an instinctual drive to meet one's most basic biological needs for survival.

d.

According to Rousseau, historical progress and the advent of modern social institution helped develop people's moral capabilities and the liberalization of human beings.

e.

The single idea that plays a central role in Rousseau's political philosophy is that human beings are good by nature but are rendered corrupt by society.

f.

Rousseau believed that human beings can develop their moral capacities from their reason and conscience.

g.

Pitie (compassion) is the basic passion to attend to and relieve the suffering of others, which acts as a powerful restraint to attack other people.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：Amour propre (love of self) is the desire to earn self-respect that is independent of one's relative standing and opinions of others. , According to Rousseau, historical progress and the advent of modern social institution helped develop people's moral capabilities and the liberalization of human beings.

试题 2

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

The general will is directed toward the common/public good of society as a whole.

b.

For Rousseau, the general will is the aggregation of each person's private will.

c.

A person's private will is directed toward his/her self-interest.

d.

The private will is the will that each person forms by seeing him/herself as a citizen concerned with public affairs.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：For Rousseau, the general will is the aggregation of each person's private will. , The private will is the will that each person forms by seeing him/herself as a citizen concerned with public affairs.

试题 3

正确

得分 3/3 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT Statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Rousseau, the institution of private property generated inequality first in material resources and later inequality in social class.

b.

According to Rousseau, a person can never be free if s/he is forced to do something.

c.

According to Rousseau, since society and social institutions inhibit people's natural freedom, there is no way to make political society legitimate.

d.

According to Rousseau, one way to legitimize political society is to reformulate it in terms of the general will and the best way to discover the general will is through representative politics.

e.

According to Rousseau, people are naturally free, but their natural freedom are constrained by society and social institutions.

f.

According to Rousseau, the state was initially established to protect the class interest of the rich and propertied.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to Rousseau, a person can never be free if s/he is forced to do something., According to Rousseau, since society and social institutions inhibit people's natural freedom, there is no way to make political society legitimate. , According to Rousseau, one way to legitimize political society is to reformulate it in terms of the general will and the best way to discover the general will is through representative politics.

试题 4

正确

得分 2/2 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Just like Locke, Rousseau thought that it is morally wrong to harm others.

b.

Unlike Hobbes, Rousseau thought that people in the state of nature would be motivated by pity/compassion that will prevent them from attacking each other for personal gain.

c.

According to Rousseau, people in the state of nature are motivated by glory and the desire for power.

d.

According to Rousseau, the institution of property was the cause of inequality, which was the source of all social evils.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： Just like Locke, Rousseau thought that it is morally wrong to harm others. , According to Rousseau, people in the state of nature are motivated by glory and the desire for power.

试题 5

错误

得分 0/2 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Rousseau, the law of political society and the social rules of justice are merely vehicles that serve the class interests of the rich and the propertied while oppressing and solidifying the slavery of the poor to the rich.

b.

According to Rousseau, the lack of social institutions is what causes the state of nature to dissolve into a state of war.

c.

According to Rousseau, the institution of private property was required to protect everybody's freedom.

d.

According to Rousseau, the increase in productivity gave rise to leisure time, which in turn generated corrupted needs that made us dependent on luxury goods that are non-essential.

e.

According to Rousseau, the development of tools increased people's productivity, which enabled them to form extended families.

f.

According to Rousseau, the institution of private property gave rise to inequality in property, which in turn gave rise to inequality in social class.

g.

According to Rousseau, the invention of language made it possible for people to compare the talents and merits of other people, which gave rise to a desire for reputation and comparative merit.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： According to Rousseau, the institution of private property was required to protect everybody's freedom. , According to Rousseau, the lack of social institutions is what causes the state of nature to dissolve into a state of war.

试题 6

正确

得分 3/3 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to William Godwin, when perfected, human beings could become not only non-aggressive but highly cooperative, which makes it possible for them to live without a government.

b.

According to anarchist thinkers, the state is actually the main source of all forms of strife and conflict among human beings.

c.

One problem of anarchism is that it cannot properly explain how the first state ever came about despite people's cooperative nature.

d.

Criticizing Darwin's theory of evolution, Peter Kropotkin claimed that the theory of evolution is irrelevant to examining whether or not it is necessary for human beings to live under a state.

e.

According to anarchist thinkers, in order for people to live without government, they would need to find a way to suppress a few nasty anti-social non-cooperators that inevitably exist naturally.

f.

According to anarchists, all forms of social control are bad and unnecessary.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： Criticizing Darwin's theory of evolution, Peter Kropotkin claimed that the theory of evolution is irrelevant to examining whether or not it is necessary for human beings to live under a state. , According to anarchist thinkers, in order for people to live without government, they

would need to find a way to suppress a few nasty anti-social non-cooperators that inevitably exist naturally. , According to anarchists, all forms of social control are bad and unnecessary.

QUIZ5

What does it mean for a situation to be strategic?

选择一项或多项：

a.

The people involved in the situation are dishonest and cunning.

b.

It is uncertain what specific outcome will be generated by performing each course of action.

c.

What is the optimal action for each person depends on the actions performed by other people.

d.

Everybody in the situation cares only about his/her own self-interest.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： What is the optimal action for each person depends on the actions performed by other people.

试题 2

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL situations that are STRATEGIC..

选择一项或多项：

a.

A chess game played with a friend.

b.

Deciding whether to walk on the left side or the right side of a narrow road to prevent bumping into a stranger who is walking toward you from the other side.

c.

Deciding what to eat for dinner.

d.

Buying a lottery ticket.

e.

A country trying to decide whether to start a war with a neighboring country that may either fight back or simply surrender.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： A chess game played with a friend., A country trying to decide whether to start a war with a neighboring country that may either fight back or simply surrender., Deciding whether to walk on the left side or the right side of a narrow road to prevent bumping into a stranger who is walking toward you from the other side.

试题 3

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

A model that contains more information is always better than a model that contains less information.

b.

A model involves simplification.

c.

A map is a model of a geographical territory.

d.

A model is a representation of some real thing.

e.

When constructing a model, what information is essential and should be included depends on the specific purpose for which the model is designed to be used.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：A model that contains more information is always better than a model that contains less information.

试题 4

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

In game theory, the players are assumed to be primarily self-interested.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 5

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

In game theory, the players' preferences are represented by a utility (payoff) function in the sense that a player prefers outcome A over outcome B if and only if the utility (payoff) of outcome A is greater than the utility (payoff) of outcome B.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 6

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

In game theory, the players are assumed to be rational in the sense that they will always choose an action that maximizes their utility given the actions of other players.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 7

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

In game theory, it is assumed that *the reason* that a player chooses a specific action is that such an action generates the greatest payoff among all available actions.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 8

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

It is possible for game theory to model a strategic situation in which some agents are perfect saints and have altruistic preferences.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 9

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Suppose that John's utilities for the three sports - soccer, tennis, golf - are as follows:

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Among the three types of sports, John likes soccer most.

b.

John likes Soccer three times as much as he likes Golf, and he likes Tennis twice as much as he likes golf.

c.

Among the three types of sports, John likes golf least.

d.

The utility assignment is an equally good representation of John's identical preferences over the three types of sports.

e.

If John were offered a choice between playing tennis or playing golf, John would play tennis.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： John likes Soccer three times as much as he likes Golf, and he likes Tennis twice as much as he likes golf.

试题 10

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

What is NOT a basic component of a normal form of a simultaneous move finite game?

选择一项或多项：

a.

A game matrix -- where each row corresponds to player 1's available actions, each column corresponds to player 2's available actions, and each entry in the matrix represents the payoffs generated for each player for each combination of actions played by players 1 and 2.

b.

A set of players:

c.

A set of utility/payoff functions for each player : where .

d.

A set of actions (or pure strategies) for each player :

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： A game matrix -- where each row corresponds to player 1's available actions, each column corresponds to player 2's available actions, and each entry in the matrix represents the payoffs generated for each player for each combination of actions played by players 1 and 2.

试题 11

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the following normal form game:

What is the correct matrix representation of this game?

选择一项或多项：

a.

	U	R
L	(1, 1)	(1, 1)
D	(1, 1)	(2, 2)

b.

	L	R
U	(2, 2)	(1, 1)
D	(1, 1)	(1, 1)

c.

	L	R
U	(1, 1)	(1, 1)
D	(1, 1)	(2, 2)

d.

	L	R
U	(1, 1)	(2, 2)
D	(1, 1)	(1, 1)

e.

	L	R
U	(1, 1)	(1, 1)
D	(2, 2)	(1, 1)

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

	L	R
U	(1, 1)	(1, 1)
D	(1, 1)	(2, 2)

试题 12

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

A rational player (who aims to maximize his/her utility/payoff) will always choose a strictly dominant strategy if there exists one.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 13

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

It would be irrational for a player to choose a strictly dominated strategy.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 **14**

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

It is possible for some player to be playing a strictly dominated strategy in Nash equilibrium.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 **15**

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

In a Nash equilibrium, nobody has an incentive to unilaterally deviate to a different strategy given the strategies performed by other players.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 **16**

错误

得分 0/1 分

移除标记

试题正文

If each player has a strictly dominant strategy, then there can be no other Nash equilibrium except one in which everybody is playing his/her strictly dominant strategy.

选择一项:

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 17

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

If a situation is a Nash Equilibrium, then this implies that everybody is playing a strictly dominant strategy.

选择一项:

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 18

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

If a situation is a Nash Equilibrium, then it is Pareto Optimal.

选择一项:

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 19

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

If a situation is Pareto improvable, then it is not Pareto optimal.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 20

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

If everybody is playing a strictly dominant strategy, then the resulting situation is Pareto optimal.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 21

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

If some situation **X** Pareto dominates another situation **Y**, then situation **X** is Pareto optimal.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 22

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

A situation that is Pareto optimal implies that the situation is fair and just.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 23

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

If a situation is Pareto optimal, then this implies that it is impossible to make somebody better off without making somebody else worse off.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 24

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Suppose we have a total of **5 units** of resources that we can distribute to individual **X** and individual **Y**. Let x denote a distribution of the available resources where x is the amount of resources distributed to individual X and y is the amount resources distributed to individual Y.

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

The distribution (2, 3) Pareto dominates the distribution (2, 2).

b.

The distribution (2, 2) Pareto dominates the distribution (1, 1), and, is therefore, Pareto optimal.

c.

The distribution (4, 1) Pareto dominates the distribution (1, 3).

d.

The distribution (2, 2) is fair, and, thereby, Pareto optimal.

e.

The distribution (5, 0) is unfair, and, thereby, Pareto improvable.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：The distribution (5, 0) is unfair, and, thereby, Pareto improvable. , The distribution (2, 2) is fair, and, thereby, Pareto optimal. , The distribution (4, 1) Pareto dominates the distribution (1, 3). , The distribution (2, 2) Pareto dominates the distribution (1, 1), and, is therefore, Pareto optimal.

试题 25

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(U, L) is a Nash Equilibrium.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 26

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(U, C) is a Nash Equilibrium.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 27

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(U, R) is a Nash Equilibrium.

选择一项:

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 28

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(M, L) is a Nash Equilibrium.

选择一项:

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 29

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(M, C) is a Nash Equilibrium.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 30

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(M, R) is a Nash Equilibrium.

选择一项:

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 31

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(D, L) is a Nash Equilibrium.

选择一项:

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 32

正确

得分 1/1 分

移除标记

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(D, C) is a Nash Equilibrium.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 33

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(D, R) is a Nash Equilibrium.

选择一项:

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 34

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

For player 1, U is a strictly dominated strategy.

选择一项:

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 35

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

For player 1, M is a strictly dominated strategy.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 36

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

For player 1, D is a strictly dominated strategy.

选择一项:

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 37

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

For player 2, L is a strictly dominated strategy.

选择一项:

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 38

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

For player 2, C is a strictly dominated strategy.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 39

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

For player 2, R is a strictly dominated strategy.

选择一项:

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 40

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(U, L) is Pareto optimal.

选择一项:

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 41

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(U, C) is Pareto optimal.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 42

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(U, R) is Pareto optimal.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 43

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(M, L) is Pareto optimal.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 44

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(M, C) is Pareto optimal.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 45

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(M, R) is Pareto optimal.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 46

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(D, L) is Pareto optimal.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 47

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(D, C) is Pareto optimal.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 48

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

P1 \ P2	L	C	R
U	5, 5	1, 0	4, 3
M	3, 3	3, 4	2, 2
D	4, 2	2, 5	0, 1

(D, R) is Pareto optimal.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 49

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the following game that represents a situation of two individuals in Hobbes's state of nature after they have established a government that can impose a cost of x to any individual who attacks.

Player 1 \ Player 2	Cooperate	Attack
Cooperate	10, 10	-20, 20 - x
Attack	20 - x , -20	-10 - x , -10 - x

In the state of nature (before the establishment of government) (i.e. when), Attack is a strictly dominant strategy for both individuals.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 50

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the following game that represents a situation of two individuals in Hobbes's state of nature after they have established a government that can impose a cost of x to any individual who attacks.

Player 1 \ Player 2	Cooperate	Attack
Cooperate	10, 10	-20, 20 - x
Attack	20 - x , -20	-10 - x , -10 - x

In the state of nature (before the establishment of government) (i.e. when), (Attack, Attack) (which results in mutual war) is the unique Nash Equilibrium.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 51

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the following game that represents a situation of two individuals in Hobbes's state of nature after they have established a government that can impose a cost of x to any individual who attacks.

Player 1 \ Player 2	Cooperate	Attack
Cooperate	10, 10	-20, 20 - x
Attack	20 - x, -20	-10 - x, -10 - x

For all values of x , (Attack, Attack) is sub-optimal in the sense of being Pareto improvable.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 52

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the following game that represents a situation of two individuals in Hobbes's state of nature after they have established a government that can impose a cost of x to any individual who attacks.

Player 1 \ Player 2	Cooperate	Attack
Cooperate	10, 10	-20, 20 - x
Attack	20 - x, -20	-10 - x, -10 - x

Establishing a government with weak or moderate power (i.e. when $x < 10$) will be sufficient to make mutual cooperation, that is, (Cooperate, Cooperate), a Nash Equilibrium.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 53

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the following game that represents a situation of two individuals in Hobbes's state of nature after they have established a government that can impose a cost of x to any individual who attacks.

Player 1 \ Player 2	Cooperate	Attack
Cooperate	10, 10	-20, 20 - x
Attack	20 - x , -20	-10 - x , -10 - x

There will be multiple Nash Equilibria whenever the individuals establish a government with moderate power (i.e. when $x < 10$).

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 54

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the following game that represents a situation of two individuals in Hobbes's state of nature after they have established a government that can impose a cost of x to any individual who attacks.

Player 1 \ Player 2	Cooperate	Attack
Cooperate	10, 10	-20, 20 - x
Attack	20 - x , -20	-10 - x , -10 - x

For all values of x , (Cooperate, Cooperate) is the only Pareto optimal outcome.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 55

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the following game that represents a situation of two individuals in Hobbes's state of nature after they have established a government that can impose a cost of x to any individual who attacks.

Player 1 \ Player 2	Cooperate	Attack
Cooperate	10, 10	-20, 20 - x
Attack	20 - x , -20	-10 - x , -10 - x

If the power of government is exactly on the borderline between moderate and powerful (i.e. when $x = 10$), then both (Cooperate, Attack) and (Attack, Cooperate) can also be Nash equilibria.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 56

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the following game that represents a situation of two individuals in Hobbes's state of nature after they have established a government that can impose a cost of x to any individual who attacks.

Player 1 \ Player 2	Cooperate	Attack
Cooperate	10, 10	-20, 20 - x
Attack	20 - x, -20	-10 - x, -10 - x

If the government is sufficiently strong (i.e. when $x > 10$), then Cooperate becomes the strictly dominant strategy for both individuals.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 57

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the following game that represents a situation of two individuals in Hobbes's state of nature after they have established a government that can impose a cost of x to any individual who attacks.

Player 1 \ Player 2	Cooperate	Attack
Cooperate	10, 10	-20, 20 - x
Attack	20 - x, -20	-10 - x, -10 - x

Even if the government is sufficiently strong (i.e. when $x > 10$), (Attack, Attack) is still a Nash Equilibrium.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 58

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the following game that represents a situation of two individuals in Hobbes's state of nature after they have established a government that can impose a cost of x to any individual who attacks.

Player 1 \ Player 2	Cooperate	Attack
Cooperate	10, 10	-20, 20 - x
Attack	20 - x , -20	-10 - x , -10 - x

If the power of government is exactly between moderate and powerful (i.e. when $x = 10$), then (Cooperate, Cooperate) and (Attack, Attack) can both be Nash equilibria.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 59

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the following game that represents a situation of two individuals in Hobbes's state of nature after they have established a government that can impose a cost of x to any individual who attacks.

Player 1 \ Player 2	Cooperate	Attack
Cooperate	10, 10	-20, 20 - x
Attack	20 - x , -20	-10 - x , -10 - x

The results of the game shows that, unlike what Hobbes had claimed, having a government of weak to moderate power (viz. $x = 10$) would suffice to prevent war and secure mutual peace.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

QUIZ6

Consider the following argument for the state:

1. In order to live peacefully together, there must be somebody who can effectively restrain individual behavior.
- 2.
3. Only the state can provide such an effective and enforceable restraint of individual behavior.
- 4.
5. Therefore, we need a state.

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

This is a 'negative' argument for the state because rather than showing that there is something positive about the state it merely argues that we need a state because there is nothing better.

b.

The argument merely establishes why having a state is necessary and does not really show that we have political obligations, i.e. a moral duty to obey the state.

c.

A hidden premise is that "we need/desire to live peacefully together."

d.

The argument implies that states that are not based on individual voluntary consent are illegitimate.

e.

An anarchist would probably reject 2 and argue that there are other means that can provide effective and enforceable restraints on human behaviors other than the state.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：The argument implies that states that are not based on individual voluntary consent are illegitimate.

试题 2

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT Statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to utilitarianism, society should aim to maximize the sum total of happiness in society as a whole.

b.

Social contract theory is the only way that a state can be justified.

c.

According to Locke, the only way of coming under another person's authority is to give that person consent.

d.

Individual consent plays a central role in utilitarian justifications for the state.

e.

According to social contract theory, the state is justified if and only every individual over which it claims authority has consented to the state.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：Social contract theory is the only way that a state can be justified. , Individual consent plays a central role in utilitarian justifications for the state.

试题 3

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Political obligation is universal in the sense that it binds everybody both within and outside the borders of the state.

b.

Political obligation is the obligation to obey the law because we believe that the law is morally justified.

c.

According to Max Weber, states possess a monopoly of legitimate violence.

d.

A defining feature of a state is that it has political power.

e.

The reason that we need to justify the state is to explain why we have universal political obligation.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： Political obligation is the obligation to obey the law because we believe that the law is morally justified. , Political obligation is universal in the sense that it binds everybody both within and outside the borders of the state.

试题 4

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to the self-assumption principle, no one has any duties whatsoever unless s/he has voluntarily undertaken those duties.

b.

According to voluntarism, individual X can have political power individual Y only if Y has granted X that power voluntarily.

c.

According to voluntarism and the self-assumption principle, in order to justify the state, it is sufficient to show how much our lives are better off under the authority of the state than in the state of nature.

d.

The self-assumption principle plausibly explains all of our legal, political, and moral duties.

e.

Given that we accept voluntarism and the self-assumption principle, social contract theory appears to be a good candidate to ground our universal political obligations in voluntaristic terms.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： The self-assumption principle plausibly explains all of our legal, political, and moral duties. , According to voluntarism and the self-assumption principle, in order to justify the state, it is sufficient to show how much our lives are better off under the authority of the state than in the state of nature.

试题 5

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to social contract theory, the legitimacy and authority of the state derives from the social contact that was made by its individuals by their voluntary consent.

b.

Interpreting social contract as an original (historical) contract is a good way to explain how our current generation have universal political obligation based on voluntary consent.

c.

Interpreting social contract theory as an original historical event from which our ancestors have successfully escaped the state of nature and established political society for the very first time is grounded in many documented pieces of historical evidence.

d.

In order for social contract theory to meet the aims of voluntarism (viz. to explain how our political obligations can be based on each individual's voluntary consent), we would need to require some sort of ongoing consent given by successive generations.

e.

Social contract theory purports to satisfy both universalism and voluntarism in explaining political obligation.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： Interpreting social contract theory as an original historical event from which our ancestors have successfully escaped the state of nature and established political society for the very first time is grounded in many documented pieces of historical evidence. , Interpreting social contract as an original (historical) contract is a good way to explain how our current generation have universal political obligation based on voluntary consent.

试题 6

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

One problem with identifying 'giving consent to one's government' with 'the act of voting' is that some people who vote against the incumbent government might actually be expressing their dissent to the system as a whole.

b.

Suppose we identify 'giving consent to one's government' with 'the act of voting.' Then, making abstention illegal and forcing everybody to vote will allow us to ground 'universal' political obligation based on each individual's 'voluntary consent.'

c.

One problem with identifying 'giving consent to one's government' with 'the act of voting' is that it is difficult to interpret those who abstain (i.e. refuse to vote) as giving their consent to the government.

d.

If we consistently insist political obligation to be grounded on explicit and expressed consent, very few people will turn out to have political obligation to their government.

e.

If social contract theory is interpreted as requiring each and every individual to knowingly and voluntarily give their express/explicit consent to obey the state, then this would adequately explain our universal political obligation in voluntaristic terms.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： If social contract theory is interpreted as requiring each and every individual to knowingly and voluntarily give their express/explicit consent to obey the state, then this would adequately explain our universal political obligation in voluntaristic terms. , Suppose we identify 'giving consent to one's government' with 'the act of voting.' Then, making abstention illegal and forcing everybody to vote will allow us to

ground 'universal' political obligation based on each individual's 'voluntary consent.'

试题 7

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

If it is practically infeasible for most people to leave their country, then this means that the practical conditions that are required to make tacit consent generate political obligation in voluntarist terms are not met in the modern world.

b.

According to proponents of tacit consent, it is primarily the receipt of benefit that binds an individual to his/her government and creates political obligation.

c.

According to Hume, residency alone can count as giving tacit consent to one's government.

d.

According to proponents of tacit consent, quietly enjoying the protection of the state (as well as enjoying other benefits that the state provides) one is giving one's tacit consent that binds one to one's government.

e.

All major social contract theorists - such as Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau - all more or less rely on the idea of tacit consent.

f.

In order for tacit consent to count as a voluntary way of grounding political obligation, it must allow that those who do not like the package of benefits and burdens offered by the state can refuse it and leave the country.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： According to proponents of tacit consent, it is primarily the receipt of benefit that binds an individual to his/her government and creates political obligation., According to Hume, residency alone can count as giving tacit consent to one's government.

试题 8

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

If we interpret hypothetical social contract theory as a way of showing that certain forms of government are 'worthy' of our consent, then hypothetical social contract theory cannot be seen as a voluntaristic defense of the state because, on this interpretation, it is the features of the state, and not our consent, which provide the main basis of its justification.

b.

If we interpret 'consent' in hypothetical social contract theory as a 'disposition to consent' to the state, then this implies that by realizing that we 'would have' consented to the state if we 'were' in the state of nature, we come to consent to our government for the first time.

c.

According to those who affirm hypothetical consent theory, we can even interpret anarchists to have consented to their governments as even anarchists would have a disposition to consent to the formation of government if there are in the state of nature that will like result in war.

d.

Hypothetical social contract theory is one way of fully justifying universal political obligation in voluntaristic terms.

e.

Interpreting 'consent' to mean 'disposition to consent' makes it possible for somebody to consent to something even without realizing that s/he is doing so.

f.

According to proponents of hypothetical consent theory, the fact that we would have contracted to bring about the state if we were in the state of nature is itself sufficient to show that the state is justified.

g.

Unless we assume that hypothetical acts are equivalent to actual acts that can morally bind people, it is unclear how hypothetical social contract theory can be seen as a justification of the state in terms of the voluntary consent of its members.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： If we interpret 'consent' in hypothetical social contract theory as a 'disposition to consent' to the state, then this implies that by realizing that we 'would have' consented to the state if we 'were' in the state of nature, we come to consent to our government for the first time., According to those who affirm hypothetical consent theory, we can even interpret anarchists to have consented to their governments as even anarchists would have a disposition to consent to the formation of government if there are in the state of nature that will like result in war. , Hypothetical social contract theory is one way of fully justifying universal political obligation in voluntaristic terms.

试题 9

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to the philosophical anarchism, one should support the state and follow the law only when one independently agrees with them by one's private judgment.

b.

According to philosophical anarchists, it is impossible for people to be brought to share the same set of basic moral principles that would enable them to live cooperatively and harmoniously without the coercive set of laws enforced by the state.

c.

If we think that the state cannot bind philosophical anarchists because they have not given their voluntary consent to the state, we are relaxing the voluntaristic condition for justifying political obligation.

d.

If we think that the state cannot bind philosophical anarchists because they have not given their voluntary consent to the state, we are giving up universalism for justifying political obligation.

e.

Social contract theory cannot be seen as being entirely successful in justifying political obligation that is both universal (i.e. applies to everyone) and voluntaristic (i.e. it is based on voluntary consent.)

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： If we think that the state cannot bind philosophical anarchists because they have not given their voluntary consent to the state, we are relaxing the voluntaristic condition for justifying political obligation. , According to philosophical anarchists, it is impossible for people to be brought to share the same set of basic moral principles that would enable them to live cooperatively and harmoniously without the coercive set of laws enforced by the state.

QUIZ7

Choose all CORRECT Statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to consequentialism, the good is defined prior to the right.

b.

According to deontology, the right is defined prior to the good.

c.

According to consequentialism, the right is defined prior to the good.

d.

According to consequentialism, the pursuit of the good must be restricted within the boundaries of what is right.

e.

According to consequentialism, what is right is what maximizes the good.

f.

According to deontology, the good is defined prior to the right.

g.

According to consequentialism, whether individual acts, social policies, institutional arrangements are right or wrong should be judged on whether they conform to pre-established rules that are justified by themselves.

h.

According to deontology, what is right is what maximizes the good.

i.

According to deontology, the pursuit of the good must be restricted within the boundaries of what is right.

j.

According to consequentialism, whether individual acts, social policies, institutional arrangements are right or wrong should be judged on the basis of their overall consequences.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to consequentialism, whether individual acts, social policies, institutional arrangements are right or wrong should be judged on the basis of their overall consequences. , According to consequentialism, the good is defined prior to the right. , According to deontology, the right is defined prior to the good. , According to consequentialism, what is right is what maximizes the good. , According to deontology, the pursuit of the good must be restricted within the boundaries of what is right.

试题 2

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all CORRECT statement

选择一项或多项：

a.

Desert theorists are past-looking.

b.

When evaluating the morality of capital punishment, consequentialists do not care whether the person morally deserves such treatment.

c.

According to consequentialists, whether the administration of capital punishment is morally right depends on whether it will produce good consequences -- such as decreasing crime rates, increasing public safety/security, and so on.

d.

Consequentialists are future-looking.

e.

Desert theorists are future-looking.

f.

According to desert theorists, there is no point in having capital punishment if it has been proven that capital punishment has no effect in deterring crimes.

g.

According to desert theorists, whether the administration of capital punishment is morally right depends on whether the criminal deserves to die.

h.

Consequentialists are past-looking.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to desert theorists, whether the administration of capital punishment is morally right depends on whether the criminal deserves to die. , According to consequentialists, whether the administration of capital punishment is morally right depends on whether it will produce good consequences -- such as decreasing crime rates, increasing public safety/security, and so on. , Desert theorists are past-looking. , Consequentialists are future-looking. , When evaluating the morality of capital punishment, consequentialists do not care whether the person morally deserves such treatment.

试题 3

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all CORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Utilitarianism assumes that different people's welfare can be meaningfully compared according to the same scale.

b.

Being a consequentialist is a sufficient condition for being a utilitarian.

c.

Utilitarianism is committed to the principle of utility according to which an action, policy, institution is right if and only if it maximizes the total or the average utility of the entire society.

d.

Being a consequentialist is a necessary condition for being a utilitarian.

e.

Being a utilitarian is a sufficient condition for being a consequentialist.

f.

According to utilitarianism, when calculating the net sum total of social welfare, different weights should be given to different individuals depending on their contributions to society.

g.

When adopted as an individual morality, utilitarianism requires each individual to be selfish and aim to maximize his/her own self-interest.

h.

Being a utilitarian is a necessary condition for being a consequentialist.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： Being a utilitarian is a sufficient condition for being a consequentialist., Being a consequentialist is a necessary condition for being a utilitarian., Utilitarianism is committed to the principle of utility according to which an action, policy, institution is right if and only if it maximizes the total or the average utility of the entire society., Utilitarianism assumes that different people's welfare can be meaningfully compared according to the same scale.

试题 4

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Generally speaking, a utilitarianism that aims to maximize happiness is not the same as one that aims to maximize satisfaction of preferences unless we assume that happiness is simply the satisfaction of preference.

b.

Contemporary utilitarians interpret 'utility' as the satisfaction of rational self-interested preference.

c.

According to utilitarians, if a social policy that was expected to maximize social welfare resulted in not maximizing social welfare, then the social policy was wrong and hence those who decided to implement the social policy should be morally blamed.

d.

According to the early classical utilitarians, 'utility' was interpreted as a mental state, i.e. a subjective feeling of happiness or pleasure.

e.

If we take uncertainty into account, it may be possible for a utilitarian to 'morally praise' an action that is 'morally wrong.'

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to utilitarians, if a social policy that was expected to maximize social welfare resulted in not maximizing social welfare, then the social policy was wrong and hence those who decided to implement the social policy should be morally blamed.

试题 5

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT Statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Given that everybody attains a low but positive welfare level, total utilitarianism may recommend to endlessly increase the population size of a given society.

b.

If every member of some society is extremely well-off, average utilitarianism may prohibit a couple from having a child that will later live an excellent (albeit whose welfare is lower than average) life.

c.

If we take 'having the capacity to suffer and feel pain' to be the relevant criterion to judge whether something's interests should be counted toward the utilitarian calculation, this has the implication that we should take the issue of animal rights more seriously.

d.

According to Jeremy Bentham, only the welfare of those who have reason should be counted in the utilitarian calculation.

e.

Given a society with a 'fixed' population, the practical recommendation of average utilitarianism and that of total utilitarianism will be exactly the same.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to Jeremy Bentham, only the welfare of those who have reason should be counted in the utilitarian calculation.

试题 6

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to act utilitarianism, one should not break the law even when doing so would generate the best overall consequences.

b.

What is right according to act utilitarianism may be wrong according to rule utilitarianism and vice versa.

c.

According to rule utilitarianism, moral rules are justified when they are universalizable and conform to categorical imperatives discovered by the operation of practical reason.

d.

According to act utilitarianism, an action is (morally) right if and only if it maximizes total or average utility.

e.

According to rule utilitarianism, an action is (morally) right if and only if it conforms to a rule the general compliance of which would maximize total or average utility.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： According to rule utilitarianism, moral rules are justified when they are universalizable and conform to categorical imperatives discovered by the operation of practical reason. , According to act utilitarianism, one should not break the law even when doing so would generate the best overall consequences.

试题 7

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Before performing an action, Bentham recommends us to apply the "felicific calculus" that enables us to calculate the quantity of pleasure that each specific action will generate and then choose the action that generates the most amount of net sum total of pleasure.

b.

According to Bentham, it is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied.

c.

According to Bentham's felicific calculus, some actions that generate a smaller amount of pleasure can nonetheless be morally better than other actions that generate a greater amount of pleasure if the 'quality' of the pleasure generated by the former type of actions is higher than that of the latter type of actions.

d.

According to Bentham, social laws should be passed if and only if they contribute more to human happiness than any competing law (or the absence of law) would do.

e.

According to Bentham's felicific calculus, an action that generates an intense, long-lasting, certain, and immediate pleasure that affects many people is better than an action that generates a moderate, short-term, uncertain, distant pleasure that affects only a few people.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to Bentham's felicific calculus, some actions that generate a smaller amount of pleasure can nonetheless be morally better than other actions that generate a greater amount of pleasure if the 'quality' of the pleasure generated by the former type of actions is higher than that of the latter type of actions. , According to Bentham, it is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied.

试题 8

未作答

满分1

标记试题

试题正文

We say that an argument is **valid** if and only if the truth of the premises logically imply the truth of the conclusion (meaning that it is impossible for the conclusion to be false given that all of the premises are true.)

An argument is **invalid** if and only if it is not valid.

We say that an argument is **sound** if and only if it meets the following two conditions:

- a. it is valid.
- b. all the premises are true.

An argument is **unsound** if and only if it is not sound.

Now, consider the following argument:

1. Professor Chung is a cat.
2. Every cat teaches "Public Philosophy" at Waseda University.
3. Therefore, Professor Chung teaches "Public Philosophy" at Waseda University.

Choose all statements that are TRUE.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Validity is necessary for soundness.

b.

The argument is sound.

c.

The argument is invalid.

d.

If an argument is unsound, then its conclusion has to be false.

e.

Soundness is sufficient for validity.

f.

Validity is sufficient for soundness.

g.

The argument is valid.

h.

The conclusion of an unsound argument can still be true.

i.

A valid argument may contain false premises.

j.

If an argument is sound, then the argument is valid.

k.

The argument is unsound because it is invalid.

l.

The argument is unsound because it contains false premises.

m.

Any argument that contains one or more false premises is invalid.

n.

If an argument is valid, then the argument is sound.

o.

Soundness is necessary for validity.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：The argument is valid., The argument is unsound because it contains false premises. , A valid argument may contain false premises. , If an argument is sound, then the argument is valid. , The conclusion of an unsound argument can still be true. , Soundness is sufficient for validity. , Validity is necessary for soundness.

试题 9

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the following argument for the justification of the state:

0. We have a moral duty to create and support what is morally best.

1. The morally best society is the one in which net happiness is maximized.

2. The state promotes happiness better than the state of nature.

3. The state and the state of nature are the only viable alternatives we have.

Therefore,

4. We have a moral duty to create and support the state.

Choose all CORRECT statements about this argument.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Anarchists would argue that premises 0 & 1 are false.

b.

Premise 1 is a restatement of the principle of utility to which utilitarianism is fundamentally committed.

c.

Anybody who accepts premise 1 would think that individual rights should be protected regardless of whether or not doing so contributes to maximizing the net happiness of society.

d.

An anarchist will think that the argument is invalid.

e.

The argument is **valid** -- i.e. given that all of the premises are true, it is impossible for the conclusion to be false.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：The argument is **valid** -- i.e. given that all of the premises are true, it is impossible for the conclusion to be false. , Premise 1 is a restatement of the principle of utility to which utilitarianism is fundamentally committed.

试题 10

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider what the legal philosopher H. L. A. Hart says:

"When any number of persons conduct any joint enterprise according to rules, and thus restrict their liberty, those who have submitted to these restrictions when required have a right to similar submission from those who have benefited by their submission. [Hart, "Are There Any Natural Rights?": p. 85]

Choose all statements that are TRUE.

选择一项或多项：

a.

The problem with reinterpreting the principle of fairness as generating political obligation only when one 'accepts' (rather than 'merely receive') the governmental benefits is that it is practically infeasible for somebody to actively reject governmental benefits because most government benefits take the form of 'public goods,' which by nature are non-excludable and non-rival.

b.

Hart's way of grounding political obligation is known as "the principle of fairness" (or "the principle of fair-play.")

c.

According to Hart, if there is some benefit that has been produced by the joint effort by mutual cooperation, the mere receipt of such a benefit is sufficient to generate a moral duty to contribute because it would be unfair to others (who have contributed) to not do so.

d.

According to Nozick, the principle of fairness (or the principle of fair-play) cannot generate political obligation unless one has actively accepted governmental benefits.

e.

Robert Nozick agreed with Hart that political obligation can be generated by the mere receipt of governmental benefits.

f.

According to Hart, voluntary individual consent is necessary for the government to create political obligation.

g.

According to Hart, the mere receipt of governmental benefits generates political obligation because the mere receipt of governmental benefits signifies that one is tacitly consenting to the government.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：

According to Hart, if there is some benefit that has been produced by the joint effort by mutual cooperation, the mere receipt of such a benefit is sufficient to generate a moral duty to contribute because it would be unfair to others (who have contributed) to not do so.

, Hart's way of grounding political obligation is known as "the principle of fairness" (or "the principle of fair-play."), According to Nozick, the principle of fairness (or the principle of fair-play) cannot generate political obligation unless one has actively accepted governmental benefits. , The problem with reinterpreting the principle of fairness as generating political obligation only when one 'accepts' (rather than 'merely receive') the governmental benefits is that it is practically infeasible for somebody to actively reject governmental benefits because most government benefits take the form of 'public goods,' which by nature are non-excludable and non-rival.

QUIZ8

The general definition of a democracy is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 2

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

'Government OF the people' specifies the purpose or aim of government – namely that a democratic government should rule in the interests of its citizens, and not for the benefit of the rulers.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 3

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

'Government For the People' means that the government belongs (not merely to a few rulers, but) to all the people within its jurisdiction; that is, the owners of the government are the people themselves.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 4

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

'Government By the People' means that a democratic government should be ruled by the people themselves (and not by a dictator, whether benevolent or not, or by a few aristocratic families.)

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 5

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

A government that always rules and promotes the interests of the people is a democratic government.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 6

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Democracy understood as 'government by the people' (e.g., rule by majority rule) can conflict with democracy understood as 'government for the people' (e.g., protection of individual rights.)

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 7

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

In a direct democracy, the citizens (electorate) participate in the political process indirectly by choosing their representatives, and it is these representatives who enact various laws and implement various policies.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 8

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

According to proponents of aggregative democracy, in order for a collective decision to be democratically justified, it must be shown to be the outcome of a fair aggregative voting procedure.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 9

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

According to proponents of deliberative democracy, political outcomes are democratically legitimate if and only if they could be the object of a free and reasoned agreement among equals.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 **10**

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

According to Plato, anybody who receives special training can acquire a skill.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 **11**

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

According to Plato, politics (or ruling) is a skill that should be left to exerts.

选择一项：

对
错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 **12**

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

According to Plato, the only political system that can be justified is a democracy.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 13

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

According to Plato, the just society is impossible unless the kings become philosophers, or the philosophers become kings.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 14

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Plato advocated a form of benevolent dictatorship.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 15

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

According to Plato, the guardians/philosopher-kings must receive a significant income in order to prevent them from feeling any temptations for corruption.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 16

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

According to Plato, highly competent and talented people will not agree to become guardians/philosopher-kings unless they receive sufficient material compensations for their services.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 17

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

According to Plato, even without material or external compensation, highly competent and talented people will be willing to become guardians/philosopher-kings because they find ruling intrinsically rewarding.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 18

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

According to Plato, the guardians/philosopher-kings should be elected by the people through voting.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 19

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

The results of democratic voting will always accurately reveal the common good.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 20

错误

得分 0/2 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider a society consisting of three social groups A, B, and C consisting of 100 people each.

Suppose that society is trying to decide via (pairwise) majority vote which social policy among x, y, and z would be best for their society as a whole.

Suppose that each group has the following preferences over the three social policies:

Group A	Group B	Group C
x	y	z
y	z	x
z	x	y

a.
We cannot find the best social option through majority rule.

b.
According to majority rule, y is socially preferred to x.

c.
According to majority rule, x is the best option.

d.
According to majority rule, x is socially preferred to z.

e.
According to majority rule, z is socially preferred to x.

f.
According to majority rule, x is socially preferred to y.

Group				
BGroup	y	z		
Cx				
y	z	x		
z	x	y		

a.
The members of group A have a strategic incentive to misrepresent their preferences.

b.
If all groups voted sincerely for their top candidate, z will be the winner.

c.
The members of group C have a strategic incentive to misrepresent their preferences.

d.
If all groups voted sincerely for their top candidate, x will be the winner.

试题 20

错误

得分 0/2 分

标记试题

Consider a society consisting of three social groups A, B, and C consisting of 100 people each.

Suppose that society is trying to decide via (pairwise) majority vote which social policy among x, y, and z would be best for their society as a whole.

Suppose that each group has the following preferences over the three social policies:

Group A	Group B	Group C
x	y	z
y	z	x
z	x	y

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

- a. We cannot find the best social option through majority rule.
- b. According to majority rule, y is socially preferred to x.
- c. According to majority rule, x is the best option. ✓
- d. According to majority rule, x is socially preferred to z.
- e. According to majority rule, z is socially preferred to x.
- f. According to majority rule, x is socially preferred to y.
- g. According to majority rule, z is socially preferred to y.
- h. According to majority rule, y is the best option. ✓
- i. According to majority rule, y is socially preferred to z. ✓
- j. According to majority rule, z is the best option. ✓

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：

According to majority rule, y is socially preferred to x.,

According to majority rule, z is socially preferred to y.,

According to majority rule, x is socially preferred to z.,

According to majority rule, x is the best option.,

According to majority rule, y is the best option.,

According to majority rule, z is the best option.

试题 21

正确

得分 2/2 分

标记试题

Suppose again that there are three groups in society:

Group A (consisting of 48% of the population);

Group B (consisting of 49% of the population); and

Group C (consisting of 3% of the population.)

Suppose that x, y, and z are three political candidates who are running for office where the winner of election is determined by 'plurality rule.'

Suppose that each group's preferences over the three candidates are as follows:

Group A	Group B	Group C
x	y	z
y	z	x
z	x	y

Choose ALL CORRECT statements.

- a. The members of group A have a strategic incentive to misrepresent their preferences.
- b. If all groups voted sincerely for their top candidate, z will be the winner.
- c. The members of group C have a strategic incentive to misrepresent their preferences. ✓
- d. If all groups voted sincerely for their top candidate, x will be the winner.
- e. The members of group B have a strategic incentive to misrepresent their preferences.
- f. If all groups voted sincerely for their top candidate, y will be the winner. ✓

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

If all groups voted sincerely for their top candidate, y will be the winner.,

The members of group C have a strategic incentive to misrepresent their preferences.

试题 22

Suppose that there is an objective right or wrong answer to a problem. Let p be the



试题 22

正确

得分 2/2 分

标记试题

Suppose that there is an objective right or wrong answer to a problem. Let p be the probability that any given individual votes for the correct answer.

Choose ALL CORRECT statements.

- a. If $p > 1/2$, then having a large enough group will almost certainly allow to arrive at the correct answer through majority vote. ✓
- b. If $p > 1/2$, then adding more votes will increase the probability that the majority decision will get the correct answer. ✓
- c. If $p > 1/2$, then adding more votes will increase the probability that the majority decision will get the incorrect answer.
- d. If $p < 1/2$, then adding more votes will increase the probability that the majority decision will get the correct answer.
- e. If $p < 1/2$, then having a large enough group will almost certainly allow to arrive at the correct answer through majority vote.
- f. If $p < 1/2$, then adding more votes will increase the probability that the majority decision will get the incorrect answer. ✓

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

If $p > 1/2$, then adding more votes will increase the probability that the majority decision will get the correct answer.,

If $p < 1/2$, then adding more votes will increase the probability that the majority decision will get the incorrect answer.,

If $p > 1/2$, then having a large enough group will almost certainly allow to arrive at the correct answer through majority vote.

试题 23

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

Epistemic democrats try to defend democracy on its ability to "track the truth."

选择一项：

对 ✓

错

正确答案是“对”。

试题 24

正确

According to Hong and Page (2004)'s "Diversity Trumps Ability Thesis," high-ability experts tend to better solve problems than a random group of diverse people.

**试题 24**

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

According to Hong and Page (2004)'s "Diversity Trumps Ability Thesis," high-ability experts tend to better solve problems than a random group of diverse people.

选择一项:

- 对
- 错 ✓

正确答案是“错”。

试题 25

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

An epistemic defense of democracy assumes that there exist objectively true or false answers to political questions.

选择一项:

- 对 ✓
- 错

正确答案是“对”。

试题 26

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

Something is intrinsically valuable if it is good for some other aim or purpose.

选择一项:

- 对
- 错 ✓

正确答案是“错”。

试题 27

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

Something is instrumentally valuable if it is good in itself.

选择一项:

- 对
- 错 ✓

正确答案是“错”。





试题 28

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

According to Plato, democracy lack instrumental value even though it is intrinsically valuable.

选择一项:

- 对 ✗
 错

正确答案是“错”。

试题 29

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

When political freedom is understood as autonomy or self-government, it means the ability to subject oneself to the rules/norms that one creates without being forced by external control or arbitrary impositions.

选择一项:

- 对 ✓
 错

正确答案是“对”。

试题 30

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

Political equality means that everybody enjoys the same political freedom regardless of his/her social/economic class, gender, family background, education, and so on.

选择一项:

- 对 ✓
 错

正确答案是“对”。

试题 31

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

A person who thinks that democracy is valuable because it is the only political process that fully respects each individual as a free and equal moral person, would be thinking democracy to be valuable intrinsically.

选择一项:

- 对 ✓
 错

正确答案是“对”。

20:01 Sat Jul 17

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Quiz for Lect... 勇敢的小摩尔... 新学期优惠活... 期末... JIN, Jiayi 金 嘉怡

Waseda Moodle 简体中文 (zh_cn)

试题 30 正确 得分 1/1 分 标记试题

正确答案是“对”。

Political equality means that everybody enjoys the same political freedom regardless of his/her social/economic class, gender, family background, education, and so on.

选择一项：

对 ✓ 错

正确答案是“对”。

试题 31 正确 得分 1/1 分 标记试题

A person who thinks that democracy is valuable because it is the only political process that fully respects each individual as a free and equal moral person, would be thinking democracy to be valuable intrinsically.

选择一项：

对 ✓ 错

正确答案是“对”。

试题 32 正确 得分 1/1 分 标记试题

A person who thinks that democracy is valuable because it is the only political process that fully respects each individual as a free and equal moral person, would be thinking democracy to be valuable instrumentally.

选择一项：

对 错 ✓

正确答案是“错”。

QUIZ9

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to Rousseau, all human beings are naturally free, but their natural freedom is inhibited by social relations and society.

b.

According to Rousseau, the earliest form of society is the family.

c.

According to Rousseau, just as the natural bond between parent and child is permanent, our bond to our particular political society is also permanent.

d.

One important aim of Rousseau is to explain how political society can be rendered legitimate.

e.

According to Rousseau, “Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains.”

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

According to Rousseau, just as the natural bond between parent and child is permanent, our bond to our particular political society is also permanent.

试题 2

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to Rousseau, nobody has a natural right to kill another person, and, hence, the victor of war does not obtain a right to kill the vanquished simply from his/her victory.

b.

According to Rousseau, a right to slavery can be legitimate as the slaves are simply paying for what they want.

c.

According to Rousseau, the very conception of the right to slavery is contradictory.

d.

According to Rousseau, there is a great difference between subduing a multitude and ruling a society.

e.

According to Rousseau, force is one way that can give rise to legitimacy, right, and duty.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

According to Rousseau, force is one way that can give rise to legitimacy, right, and duty. ,

According to Rousseau, a right to slavery can be legitimate as the slaves are simply paying for what they want.

试题 3

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to Rousseau, when forming a political society through a social contract, each individual completely surrenders his/her rights and identifies himself with the general will.

b.

According to Rousseau, the establishment of a legitimate society requires the consent of a mere majority.

c.

According to Rousseau, the legitimacy of political society derives from a social contract among individuals in the state of nature.

d.

According to Rousseau, the legitimacy of majority rule cannot be established by majority rule.

e.

According to Rousseau, a person's private will can never conflict with the general will.

f.

According to Rousseau, a society in which a single individual enslaves everybody else is a mere aggregation and not an association.

g.

According to Rousseau, when one is forced to conform to the general will one becomes free.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：

According to Rousseau, the establishment of a legitimate society requires the consent of a mere majority. ,

According to Rousseau, a person's private will can never conflict with the general will.

试题 4

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to Rousseau, after the social contract, the political society and its people become an organic whole.

b.

According to Rousseau, people become unfree when they are forced to conform to the general will.

c.

According to Rousseau, each individual's private will can never conflict with the general will.

d.

According to Rousseau, the creation of civil society indicates the creation of moral concepts, such as justice, right, duty, etc.

e.

According to Rousseau, when people form a political society through a social contract, each individual completely surrenders his/her rights and identifies himself with the general will.

f.

According to Rousseau, the social contract is a way to form an association which protects the person and goods of each associate, while allowing each person to obey only him/herself and remain as free as before.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

According to Rousseau, each individual's private will can never conflict with the general will. ,

According to Rousseau, people become unfree when they are forced to conform to the general will.

试题 5

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to Rousseau, after political society, everything becomes a public good/property.

b.

According to Rousseau, when people enter a political society through a social contract, they surrender everything including the goods that they have acquired by exercising their right of first occupant in the state of nature.

c.

According to Rousseau, when appropriating a piece of land as private property in the state of nature, it is permissible for one to take another person's land if that person is not making the most use of it.

d.

According to Rousseau, after political society, each person merely acquires a right to 'manage' what s/he had previously owned in the state of nature.

e.

According to Rousseau, in the state of nature, people can acquire goods by exercising their right of first occupant.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：

According to Rousseau, when appropriating a piece of land as private property in the state of nature, it is permissible for one to take another person's land if that person is not making the most use of it.

试题 6

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to Rousseau, the sovereign is the collective person that represents civil or political society, and the general will is the sovereign's desire to achieve the common good of the civil/political society.

b.

According to Rousseau, the general will can be represented by other people given that the representatives are elected directly by the citizens themselves.

c.

According to Rousseau, in some cases [such as in a monarchy], the general will can be identified with the will of a single individual [say, the monarch's will] while remaining intact.

d.

According to Rousseau, sovereignty, which is the exercise of the general will, can never be alienated or transferred.

e.

According to Rousseau, it is possible for some citizens to be mistaken about what the general will requires.

f.

According to Rousseau, the general will is the total sum of each citizen's private will and hence can be divided and analyzed into its individual component parts.

g.

According to Rousseau, the general will can never be mistaken and it always tends toward the common good.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

According to Rousseau, the general will can be represented by other people given that the representatives are elected directly by the citizens themselves. ,

According to Rousseau, in some cases [such as in a monarchy], the general will can be identified with the will of a single individual [say, the monarch's will] while remaining intact. ,

According to Rousseau, the general will is the total sum of each citizen's private will and hence can be divided and analyzed into its individual component parts.

试题 7

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to Rousseau, people can never be forced to be free.

b.

According to Rousseau, a citizen should render to the state all the services s/he can as soon as the sovereign demands them even if those services have no use to the community.

c.

According to Rousseau, whenever the general will of a civil/political society attends to particular objects or the private wills of particular individuals, it, at that very point, ceases to be the general will.

d.

According to Rousseau, the sovereign has absolute control over all of its individual members. However, this absolute power is only limited to controlling consequences that have an effect on the entire community.

e.

According to Rousseau, a person is free (i.e. autonomous) to the very extent that s/he obeys rules that s/he wills.

f.

According to Rousseau, each person has private wills as private individuals but has a general will as citizens.

g.

According to Rousseau, the rulers are less bound to the requirements of the general will than ordinary citizens.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：

According to Rousseau, a citizen should render to the state all the services s/he can as soon as the sovereign demands them even if those services have no use to the community.,

According to Rousseau, the rulers are less bound to the requirements of the general will than ordinary citizens. ,

According to Rousseau, people can never be forced to be free.

试题 8

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to Rousseau, since the general will cannot be represented, there is no need to have a legislator.

b.

For Rousseau, a law is simply a specific realization of the general will.

c.

According to Rousseau, every state ruled by laws is a republic regardless of the form its administration may take.

d.

According to Rousseau, everybody is bound by the requirements of a law equally.

e.

According to Rousseau, since everybody is bound to the general will equally, there should be no differences in social class or privileges.

f.

According to Rousseau, a law primarily focuses on matters of particular objects and private wills.

g.

Just like Locke, Rousseau believes that, even before civil society, people are bound by the requirements of natural justice that could be discovered by reason.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

According to Rousseau, a law primarily focuses on matters of particular objects and private wills. ,

According to Rousseau, since everybody is bound to the general will equally, there should be no differences in social class or privileges.,

According to Rousseau, since the general will cannot be represented, there is no need to have a legislator.

试题 9

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to Rousseau, a society's legislative powers should extend to the role of executive powers.

b.

According to Rousseau, the force/strength of the state has a proportional relationship with its own size – i.e. a larger state implies a more powerful state, and a smaller state implies a less powerful state.

c.

According to Rousseau, given the same number of people, it is better to have as large a size of the territory as possible.

d.

According to Rousseau, what type of law and political institutions are appropriate for a given civil/political society heavily depends on the specific characteristics of the population

e.

According to Rousseau, the size of the body politic can be measured in two ways:

(a) by the size of its territory and (b) by the number of its people.

f.

According to Rousseau, the state (i.e. the executive/administrative branch of civil/political society) has a maximum force/strength which restricts the overall size of the body politic that it could effectively govern.

g.

According to Rousseau, there should be a strict separation between legislative and executive powers.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

According to Rousseau, a society's legislative powers should extend to the role of executive powers. ,

According to Rousseau, the force/strength of the state has a proportional relationship with its own size – i.e. a larger state implies a more powerful state, and a smaller state implies a less powerful state.

,

According to Rousseau, given the same number of people, it is better to have as large a size of the territory as possible.

试题 10

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

According to Rousseau, there are two conditions that must be satisfied in order for any action to be free:

(1) The Moral Condition: There must be a desire or will to perform the act.

(2) The Physical Condition: The agent must be physically capable of performing the act.

Choose ALL CORRECT statements.

a.

A paralyzed man who wants to walk lacks the moral condition to freely walk.

b.

An agile man who does not want to walk lacks the physical condition to freely walk.

c.

A society's legislative power corresponds to the physical condition for the society to perform a free action.

d.

A society's executive power corresponds to the physical condition for the society to perform a free action.

e.

A society's legislative power corresponds to the moral condition for the society to perform a free action.

f.

An agile man who does not want to walk lacks the moral condition to freely walk.

g.

A paralyzed man who wants to walk lacks the physical condition to freely walk.

h.

A society's executive power corresponds to the moral condition for the society to perform a free action.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

A paralyzed man who wants to walk lacks the physical condition to freely walk.,

An agile man who does not want to walk lacks the moral condition to freely walk.,

A society's legislative power corresponds to the moral condition for the society to perform a free action.,

A society's executive power corresponds to the physical condition for the society to perform a free action.

试题 11

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to Rousseau, there is only one good government possible for a given state.

b.

According to Rousseau, for the state to be in good equilibrium there should be an equality between the citizen's legislative power and the government's executive power.

c.

According to Rousseau, the members of the government are appointed by a mutual social contract.

d.

According to Rousseau, the government is simply an intermediate body established between the subjects and the sovereign for their mutual communication, and charged with the execution of the laws and the preservation of liberty, both civil and political.

e.

According to Rousseau, just like legislative power belongs to the people, executive power should also belong to the people as well.

f.

According to Rousseau, what counts as the best government varies depending on the size of the territory as well as its population.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：

According to Rousseau, just like legislative power belongs to the people, executive power should also belong to the people as well. ,

According to Rousseau, the members of the government are appointed by a mutual social contract.

试题 12

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to Rousseau, the ratio of the sovereign to the subject increases in proportion to the number of citizens.

b.

According to Rousseau, the government gets weaker as there are more government officials (i.e. magistrates.)

c.

According to Rousseau, the number of government officials should expand as the state increase in size and population.

d.

According to Rousseau, the ratio of the magistrate to the government should be the inverse of the ratio of the subjects to the sovereign.

e.

According to Rousseau, each individual enjoys more liberty as the state becomes larger and more populous.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

According to Rousseau, each individual enjoys more liberty as the state becomes larger and more populous. ,

According to Rousseau, the number of government officials should expand as the state increase in size and population.

试题 13

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL CORRECT statements.

a.

According to Rousseau, the best form of government suited to small states is a monarchy.

b.

According to Rousseau, the best form of government suited to large states is a monarchy.

c.

According to Rousseau, the number of supreme magistrates in the different states ought to be in proportional to that of the citizens.

d.

According to Rousseau, the best form of government suited to large states is a democracy.

e.

According to Rousseau, the best form of government suited to medium-sized states is a monarchy.

f.

According to Rousseau, the best form of government suited to medium-sized states is an aristocracy.

g.

According to Rousseau, the number of supreme magistrates in the different states ought to be in inverse ratio to that of the citizens.

h.

According to Rousseau, the best form of government suited to small states is an aristocracy.

i.

According to Rousseau, the best form of government suited to medium-sized states is a democracy.

j.

According to Rousseau, the best form of government suited to large states is an aristocracy.

k.

According to Rousseau, the best form of government suited to small states is a democracy.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：

According to Rousseau, the number of supreme magistrates in the different states ought to be in inverse ratio to that of the citizens.,
According to Rousseau, the best form of government suited to small states is a democracy.,

According to Rousseau, the best form of government suited to medium-sized states is an aristocracy.,

According to Rousseau, the best form of government suited to large states is a monarchy.

试题 14

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to Rousseau, the best form of aristocracy is a hereditary aristocracy.

b.

According to Rousseau, a democracy is a government in which every citizen is a government official.

c.

According to Rousseau, a major problem with monarchies is that it is the type of government that is most susceptible to be swayed by private wills.

d.

Contemporary representative liberal democracies but rather an aristocracy under Rousseau's classification.

e.

According to Rousseau, the most important defect of monarchy, is that, by its very hereditary nature, it is very hard for a civil/political society to continuously have a politically competent monarch.

f.

According to Rousseau, when large states are governed by monarchies they have a problem of lacking cohesiveness between the citizens and the monarch.

g.

According to Rousseau, a democracy is best-suited for states where there exists a high degree of inequality and a large population.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：

According to Rousseau, a democracy is best-suited for states where there exists a high degree of inequality and a large population., According to Rousseau, the best form of aristocracy is a hereditary aristocracy.

试题 15

未作答

满分1

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to Rousseau, tyrant and usurper are two perfectly synonymous wordsn

b.

According to Rousseau, being a despot is sufficient for being a tyrant.

c.

According to Rousseau, being a tyrant is necessary for being a despot.

d.

According to Rousseau, it is a bad sign if the government shrinks, i.e., it passes from democracy to aristocracy, and from aristocracy to monarchy.

e.

According to Rousseau, being a despot is necessary for being a tyrant.

f.

According to Rousseau, one way for the state to dissolve is when the prince no longer administers the state in accordance with the laws and usurps the sovereign power.

g.

According to Rousseau, being a tyrant is sufficient for being a despot.

h.

According to Rousseau, the goal of a political association is the preservation and prosperity of its members.

i.

According to Rousseau, all other things being equal, a good sign of government is that its population decreases.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：

According to Rousseau, all other things being equal, a good sign of government is that its population decreases. ,

According to Rousseau, being a despot is necessary for being a tyrant.,

According to Rousseau, being a tyrant is sufficient for being a despot.

试题 16

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to Rousseau, a political society dies only when its executive power disfunctions.

b.

According to Rousseau, a representative democracy in which each citizen elects his/her representative through period election is a political system that best protects each citizen's freedom.

c.

According to Rousseau, just like legislative powers, executive powers cannot and should not be represented.

d.

According to Rousseau, the government officials do not attain their positions by a mutual contract, but are appointed or entrusted by the citizens to exercise their executive powers.

e.

According to Rousseau, sovereignty (i.e. legislative powers) cannot and should not be represented.

f.

According to Rousseau, a "contract" can be made only among people with equal status.

g.

According to Rousseau, legislative power is the heart of the state while the executive power is the brain.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：

According to Rousseau, a political society dies only when its executive power disfunctions.,

According to Rousseau, a representative democracy in which each citizen elects his/her representative through period election is a political system that best protects each citizen's freedom. ,

According to Rousseau, just like legislative powers, executive powers cannot and should not be represented.

试题 17

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to Rousseau, the initial social contract from which civil/political society gets established should be made through unanimous consent.

b.

According to Rousseau, as soon as the citizens attend to and are swayed by their own private wills and private interests, the general will is destroyed.

c.

According to Rousseau, majority rule is a good method for discovering what the general will requires.

d.

According to Rousseau, when majority opinion is different from mine, this simply indicates that my opinion regarding what the general will requires was wrong.

e.

According to Rousseau, being forced to follow the majority opinion that is different from one's own makes one unfree.

f.

According to Rousseau, unanimous consent is required for deciding all social matters even after political society has been established.

g.

According to Rousseau, the general will is always constant, unalterable, and pure.

h.

According to Rousseau, by being forced to follow majority opinion, I am actually being forced to follow the general will, and, hence, I am forced to be free.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：

According to Rousseau, as soon as the citizens attend to and are swayed by their own private wills and private interests, the general will is destroyed. ,

According to Rousseau, unanimous consent is required for deciding all social matters even after political society has been established. , According to Rousseau, being forced to follow the majority opinion that is different from one's own makes one unfree.

QUIZ10

Which of the following criticisms of 'the general will' is misplaced?

a.

The notion of a general will, which aims at promoting everybody's interests equally, is inapt for modern pluralistic societies, in which different people affirm and uphold different religions, different moral and philosophical ideal, and come from differing cultural, ethnic, and racial backgrounds.

b.

The general will, which requires everybody to conform to the majority opinion, can be repressive against minority views.

c.

The notion of the general will only emphasizes negative freedom and ignores the significance of positive freedom.

d.

The notion of a general will conveys a distorted meaning of freedom by equating 'freedom' with 'obedience to majority opinion.'

e.

The general will may hinder social-political progress by disallowing and silencing progressive political views that are in the minority.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

The notion of the general will only emphasizes negative freedom and ignores the significance of positive freedom.

试题 2

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

Positive liberty is understood as positive self-realization and self-control over one's life.

b.

Having negative liberty is a necessary condition for having positive liberty.

c.

An important part of realizing a person's negative liberty is the cultivation of civic virtues and his/her capacity for self-determination, which requires constant education and participation in community and political affairs.

d.

A person has positive liberty to the extent that the s/he has the material, physical, mental capacity to fulfill his/her (rational) desires, and, thereby, has self-control/self-mastery over his/her life.

e.

Having negative liberty is a sufficient condition for having positive liberty.

f.

Negative liberty is understood as being free from interference.

g.

A person who has negative liberty might lack positive liberty; and a person who has positive liberty might lack negative liberty.

h.

A person has negative liberty to the extent that there are no external impediments or constraints that restrict him/her from doing what s/he desires.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

An important part of realizing a person's negative liberty is the cultivation of civic virtues and his/her capacity for self-determination, which requires constant education and participation in community and political affairs.. Having negative liberty is a necessary condition for having positive liberty.,

Having negative liberty is a sufficient condition for having positive liberty.

试题 3

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to modern voluntarism, each individual is regarded as an autonomous being, who is the author of and is bound only to those type of rules s/he has assented.

b.

According to Riley, the notion of the general will is circular in the sense that it presupposes the existence of civil/political virtues, which can only be attained after the general will has been fully realized.

c.

According to Riley, subordinating one's private will and self-interest to the common/public good requires civil/political virtue requires individual consent.

d.

According to Riley, the excellence of a political community must derive from individual consent.

e.

According to Riley, political legitimacy (i.e., the right to rule) can only be derived from individual consent.

f.

Ancient cohesiveness is a type of 'political excellence' sought by ancient political societies, in which people were inculcated with political virtues

that made it possible for them to perfectly align and identify their interests with the interests of the entire community and common good.

g.

According to Riley, the rather paradoxical notion of the general will is the result of Rousseau's attempt to amalgamate the aspects of ancient "cohesiveness" and modern "voluntarism."

h.

According to Riley's interpretation of Rousseau, civil/political virtue can be cultivated only by political socialization – that is, one can attain civil/political virtue only after living under a political community guided by the general will.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：

According to Riley, the excellence of a political community must derive from individual consent.

According to Riley, subordinating one's private will and self-interest to the common/public good requires civil/political virtue requires individual consent.

试题 4

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

The Condorcet's Paradox shows that pairwise majority rule may fail to identify the general will by failing to identify what social alternative would be the best social alternative to implement.

b.

According to Kenneth Arrow, the only social decision procedure that satisfies Universal Domain, Collective Rationality, The Pareto Principle, and Independence of Irrelevant Alternatives must be a dictatorship.

c.

Arrow's impossibility theorem implies that it is impossible to design a democratic voting procedure that respects freedom of thought; respects unanimity; avoids appointing somebody as a dictator; being free from the effects of irrelevant information concerning any third alternative; and always produces a social ranking over the social alternatives.

d.

Democratic voting outcomes are arbitrary in the sense that they depend not only on people's preferences/wills, but also on the particular voting rule being used.

e.

Given that we have the same set of voter preferences over the same set of social alternatives, we will always arrive at the same voting outcome regardless of the specific voting rule used.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： Given that we have the same set of voter preferences over the same set of social alternatives, we will always arrive at the same voting outcome regardless of the specific voting rule used.

试题 5

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Connect each description with the appropriate axiom.

	答案 1 选择...Universal DomainThe Gibbard-Satterthwaite TheoremStrategy-ProofnessNon-dictatorshipCondorcet's ParadoxArrow's Impossibility TheoremCollective RationalityIndependence of Irrelevant AlternativesThe Pareto Principle
The voting procedure should not provide any strategic incentives for any individual to misrepresent his/her preferences.	

<p>The result of voting should generate a social ranking over the alternatives – in particular, we shouldn't have any voting cycles like in Condorcet's Paradox.</p>	<p>答案 2</p> <p>选择...Universal DomainThe Gibbard-Satterthwaite TheoremStrategy-ProofnessNon-dictatorshipCondorcet's ParadoxArrow's Impossibility TheoremCollective RationalityIndependence of Irrelevant AlternativesThe Pareto Principle</p>
<p>There should be no dictator whose preferences alone determines society's preferences.</p>	<p>答案 3</p> <p>选择...Universal DomainThe Gibbard-Satterthwaite TheoremStrategy-ProofnessNon-dictatorshipCondorcet's ParadoxArrow's Impossibility TheoremCollective RationalityIndependence of Irrelevant AlternativesThe Pareto Principle</p>
<p>Society's preferences should respect unanimity – viz., if everybody prefers option x over option y, then society (i.e., the general will) should also prefer x over y.</p>	<p>答案 4</p> <p>选择...Universal DomainThe Gibbard-Satterthwaite TheoremStrategy-ProofnessNon-dictatorshipCondorcet's ParadoxArrow's Impossibility TheoremCollective RationalityIndependence of Irrelevant AlternativesThe Pareto Principle</p>
<p>Society should, in accordance with freedom of thought, allow people to have any possible preference orderings over the social alternatives under consideration.</p>	<p>答案 5</p> <p>选择...Universal DomainThe Gibbard-Satterthwaite TheoremStrategy-ProofnessNon-dictatorshipCondorcet's ParadoxArrow's Impossibility TheoremCollective RationalityIndependence of Irrelevant AlternativesThe Pareto Principle</p>

Society's preference between any two options x and y should not be affected by what each individual thinks about an irrelevant third alternative z .	答案 6 选择...Universal DomainThe Gibbard-Satterthwaite TheoremStrategy-ProofnessNon-dictatorshipCondorcet's ParadoxArrow's Impossibility TheoremCollective RationalityIndependence of Irrelevant AlternativesThe Pareto Principle
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反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

The voting procedure should not provide any strategic incentives for any individual to misrepresent his/her preferences.

→ Strategy-Proofness,

The result of voting should generate a social ranking over the alternatives – in particular, we shouldn't have any voting cycles like in Condorcet's Paradox.

→ Collective Rationality,

There should be no dictator whose preferences alone determines society's preferences. → Non-dictatorship,

Society's preferences should respect unanimity – viz., if everybody prefers option x over option y , then society (i.e., the general will) should also prefer x over y . → The Pareto Principle,

Society should, in accordance with freedom of thought, allow people to have any possible preference orderings over the social alternatives under consideration.

→ Universal Domain,

Society's preference between any two options x and y should not be affected by what each individual thinks about an irrelevant third alternative z .

→ Independence of Irrelevant Alternatives

试题 6

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to the populist view of democracy, democracy is about restraining rulers through periodic elections and protecting each person's liberty from the arbitrary rule of oppression/tyranny.

b.

According to the liberalist view of democracy, democracy is about restraining rulers through periodic elections and protecting each person's liberty from the arbitrary rule of oppression/tyranny.

c.

According to Riker, we should aim to achieve a populist conception of democracy.

d.

According to Riker, the only meaningful role elections may perform is to periodically replace incompetent and disliked political officials to prevent society from falling to tyranny.

e.

The populist view of democracy promotes liberty in the negative sense.

f.

According to the populist view of democracy, democracy consists in achieving self-determination by discovering and implementing the general/popular will.

g.

According to Riker, democracy should aim at discovering the general will.

h.

According to Riker, electoral outcomes are simply meaningless and “a fair and accurate amalgamation of voters’ values” does not exist.

i.

According to Riker, the only form of democracy that can be justified is a liberal conception of democracy.

j.

The populist view of democracy promotes liberty in the positive sense.

k.

The liberalist view of democracy promotes liberty in the positive sense.

l.

According to the populist view of democracy, democracy consists in achieving self-determination by discovering and implementing the general/popular will.

m.

The liberalist view of democracy promotes liberty in the negative sense.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

According to the populist view of democracy, democracy is about restraining rulers through periodic elections and protecting each person's liberty from the arbitrary rule of oppression/tyranny..

The populist view of democracy promotes liberty in the negative sense.,

The liberalist view of democracy promotes liberty in the positive sense.,

According to Riker, democracy should aim at discovering the general will. ,

According to Riker, we should aim to achieve a populist conception of democracy.

试题 7

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

a.

According to Chung and Duggan, disagreement and strategic considerations should be completely eliminated from democratic deliberation as they are likely to prevent people from reaching unanimous agreement by generating conflict and extreme polarization.

b.

If ideal deliberation really does lead to rationally informed unanimous consensus, then the result no longer seems arbitrary, and it now seems that we have discovered and reached at the general will.

c.

According to Chung and Duggan, adding democratic deliberation will magically solve the problem of democratic justification.

d.

According to Cohen, there will never be any need to rely on aggregative voting under ideal conditions for democratic deliberation.

e.

According to Chung and Duggan, many forms of democratic deliberation suffers from exactly the same problems (e.g., cycling, arbitrariness, etc.) that plagued aggregative voting.

f.

According to Dryzek and List, democratic deliberation should complement rather than replace aggregative voting procedures.

g.

According to Dryzek and List, deliberation may change people's preferences in a way that prevents (pairwise) majority rule from generating voting cycles.

h.

If ideal deliberation reaches rationally informed unanimous consensus, then it might be possible for democratic deliberation to completely replace aggregative voting.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：

According to Cohen, there will never be any need to rely on aggregative voting under ideal conditions for democratic deliberation. , According to Chung and Duggan, adding democratic deliberation will magically solve the problem of democratic justification. , According to Chung and Duggan, disagreement and strategic considerations should be completely eliminated from democratic deliberation as they are likely to prevent people from reaching unanimous agreement by generating conflict and extreme polarization.

试题 8

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Democratic deliberation is a process during which different people offer and discuss various proposals by providing reasons/arguments for/against these proposals.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 9

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Aggregation is the stage where a collective decision is made through the aggregation of people's votes.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 10

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Between deliberation and aggregation, the proponents of deliberative democracy thinks that aggregation should be primary.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 11

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Deliberative democracy is founded on the basic principle that “outcomes are democratically legitimate if and only if they could be the object of a free and reasoned agreement among equals.”

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 12

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

The basic idea of deliberative democracy is that a social decision is justified if and only if it is the outcome of a fair voting procedure.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 13

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

According to Jurgen Habermas, ideal deliberation occurs in an “ideal speech situation” in which nobody is excluded, anyone can introduce and propose a new issue, and no one is prevented by internal or external coercion from exercising their rights to speak.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 14

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

According to Habermas, under an ideal speech situation, “the force of better argument” would lead to unanimous consensus.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“对”。

试题 15

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Match each description with the appropriate condition that comprise Cohen's "Ideal Deliberative Procedure."

The participants regard themselves as bound only by the results of their deliberation and are not constrained by the authority of prior norms or requirements.	答案 1 选择...Consensus as Ultimate Aim of DeliberationFreedomIdeal Speech SituationEqualityDeliberative TurnReason Based Deliberation
The parties are required to state their reasons for advancing proposals with the expectation that those reason and not their power will settle the fate of their proposal.	答案 2 选择...Consensus as Ultimate Aim of DeliberationFreedomIdeal Speech SituationEqualityDeliberative TurnReason Based Deliberation
In ideal deliberation, parties are both formally and substantively equal.	答案 3 选择...Consensus as Ultimate Aim of DeliberationFreedomIdeal Speech SituationEqualityDeliberative TurnReason Based Deliberation
Ideal deliberation aims to arrive at a rationally motivated consensus.	答案 4 选择...Consensus as Ultimate Aim of DeliberationFreedomIdeal Speech SituationEqualityDeliberative TurnReason Based Deliberation

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

The participants regard themselves as bound only by the results of their deliberation and are not constrained by the authority of prior norms or requirements. → Freedom,

The parties are required to state their reasons for advancing proposals with the expectation that those reason and not their power will settle the fate of their proposal.

→ Reason Based Deliberation,

In ideal deliberation, parties are both formally and substantively equal. → Equality,

Ideal deliberation aims to arrive at a rationally motivated consensus. → Consensus as Ultimate Aim of Deliberation

试题 16

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

According to Cohen, the ideal deliberative procedure is meant to accurately describe how most deliberation actually occurs in real life.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

试题 17

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

When democratic deliberation occurs under these ideal circumstances, Cohen claims that it will promote both person's private interests and negative freedom.

选择一项：

对

错

反馈

正确答案是“错”。

QUIZ11

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Mill, as long as a person does not cause harm to other people, the person should be allowed to freely pursue his/her activities.)

b.

Mill argued that everybody should enjoy complete freedom of thought and that there should be absolutely no restrictions on freedom of thought no matter how controversial the thought is.

c.

Mill thought that freedom and liberty are essential to individual, social, and moral progress.

d.

According to Mill, the state may perform censorship of an opinion only if it is obvious that the opinion is false and it is disapproved by the majority.

e.

Mill argued that we should abolish the state and live in anarchy in order to prevent the arbitrary infringement of individual freedom and liberty by the state.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： Mill argued that we should abolish the state and live in anarchy in order to prevent the arbitrary infringement of individual freedom and liberty by the state., According to Mill, the state may perform censorship of an opinion only if it is obvious that the opinion is false and it is disapproved by the majority.

试题 2

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT Statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Mill accepts that there are occasions on which it is right to limit freedom of expression on utilitarian grounds.

b.

According to Mill, there is no value in allowing people to express opinions that are completely false.

c.

According to Mill, we ought enable to arrive at a clear and better understanding of the truths about the world.

d.

As a utilitarian, Mill thought that state censorship of controversial doctrines can be justified whenever such doctrines are likely to cause social disorder.

e.

According to Mill, there is no value in silencing a true opinion because doing so will deprive us the opportunity to discover the truth and exchange truth for error.

f.

According to Mill, if a thought/expression/speech is partly true and partly false, then silencing it will deprive us the opportunity to understand the partial truth as well as the opportunity to achieve a critical understanding of the truth by engaging with the partial lie.

g.

According to Mill, true beliefs must be constantly challenged and contested in order to prevent them from becoming "dead dogmas."

h.

According to Mill, true beliefs should never be challenged.

i.

Mill thought that understanding the truth is valuable.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：According to Mill, true beliefs should never be challenged. , According to Mill, there is no value in allowing people to express opinions that are completely false. , As a utilitarian, Mill thought that state censorship of controversial doctrines can be justified whenever such doctrines are likely to cause social disorder.

试题 3

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

'Other-Regarding Actions' are the type of actions that affect or involve at least one other person.

b.

For Mill, a 'harm' consists of damage done to a person's interests which ought to be considered as the person's 'rights.'

c.

Different people may disagree about whether a given action is purely self-regarding or other-regarding.

d.

For Mill, 'rights-based interests' are the type of interests that should be protected independent of their consequences.

e.

'Purely Self-Regarding Actions' are the type of actions that concern only the agent.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：For Mill, 'rights-based interests' are the type of interests that should be protected independent of their consequences.

试题 4

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT Statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

A utilitarian justification of rights would need to explain how having a system of rights will tend to achieve the best net sum total of happiness.

b.

People who deny the existence of natural rights would also have to deny the existence of universal human rights.

c.

If it is 'self-evident' that people have natural rights, it is difficult to explain why different people have different ideas about what those natural rights are.

d.

Mill thought that rights can be justified from act (direct) utilitarianism.

e.

It is often taken as a fundamental axiom in the tradition of liberalism that people have universal human rights.

f.

If one thinks that the notion of a 'right' itself is a legal idea, i.e. it is the law of a political society that defines and confers various rights to individuals and their protection, then this implies that one denies the existence of natural rights.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：People who deny the existence of natural rights would also have to deny the existence of universal human rights. , Mill thought that rights can be justified from act (direct) utilitarianism.

试题 5

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT Statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Mill thought that the greatest happiness will be achieved by giving people a 'private sphere,' where each individual enjoys a firmly secured right not to be interfered, and contrasting this to a 'public sphere' where intervention from others and the state is possible (on utilitarian grounds.)

b.

For Mill, the distinction between 'private sphere' and 'public sphere' is based on the notion of 'natural rights' people universally have prior to political society.

c.

According to Mill, firms have a rights-based interest to be protected from economic competition.

d.

According to act (direct) utilitarianism, it is acceptable to sacrifice somebody's rights if doing so will prevent a disaster and lead to the best net sum total of social happiness.

e.

According to rule (indirect) utilitarianism, each individual should always aim to maximize the net sum total of happiness by his/her individual actions.

f.

For Mill, a rights-based interest is simply an interest that is located and protected by one's private sphere.

g.

For Mill, the primary reason that we have a rights-based interest in freedom of thought is because knowledge of the truth increases general happiness, and freedom of thought will most likely help us understand the truth.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：According to rule (indirect) utilitarianism, each individual should always aim to maximize the net sum total of happiness by his/her individual actions. , For Mill, the distinction between 'private sphere' and 'public sphere' is based on the notion of 'natural rights' people universally have prior to political society. , According to Mill, firms have a rights-based interest to be protected from economic competition.

试题 6

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Mill, liberty is vital as a pre-condition that makes 'experiments in living' (which promotes human progress) possible.

b.

Mill thought that the general happiness will be best advanced by assigning people a large private sphere of rights to non-interference.

c.

According to Mill, freedom of choice is vital to the full development of human nature.

d.

According to Mill, freedom is essential to originality and individuality of character, and, hence, advancing liberty contributes much more to human happiness than any other possible arrangement.

e.

According to Mill, since people are more likely to be right about what would make them happy than anyone else, we should leave each person alone and never try to influence other people by reason and persuasion.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to Mill, since people are more likely to be right about what would make them happy than anyone else, we should leave each person alone and never try to influence other people by reason and persuasion.

试题 7

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT Statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Marx, true human emancipation can occur only through revolutionary action.

b.

According to Marx, modern liberalism is no better than the medieval feudalism that preceded it.

c.

According to Marx, ‘political emancipation’ occurs at ‘the state level’ by legally giving everybody equal rights.

d.

According to Marx, human emancipation requires a change in each person's mentality -- specifically, it requires individuals to see themselves, and act, as fully cooperating members of a community of equals.

e.

According to Marx, liberal rights are egoistic rights of separation that encourage each individual to view others as limitations to his/her freedom.

f.

According to Marx, the rights granted to the citizens by a liberal political society can merely achieve political emancipation and not human emancipation.

g.

According to Marx, liberalism is a hindrance toward true human emancipation.

h.

According to Marx, if there are no formal/legal barriers for discrimination, then this implies that there exists no discrimination in civil society.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to Marx, modern liberalism is no better than the medieval feudalism that preceded it.

, According to Marx, if there are no formal/legal barriers for discrimination, then this implies that there exists no discrimination in civil society.

试题 8

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

A person who is free in the positive liberty sense can be unfree in the negative liberty sense.

b.

Having positive liberty is a necessary condition for having negative liberty.

c.

Mill was primarily a proponent of negative liberty.

d.

Communitarians argue that we are thoroughly social beings and that our identities and self-understandings are bound up with communities in which we are placed.

e.

Having positive liberty is a sufficient condition for having negative liberty.

f.

According to communitarians, it is necessary to cultivate and develop people's capacity for self-determination, and this inevitably involves constant education and the involvement/nurturing of the community as well as active participation in political life.

g.

According to communitarians, a major problem of liberalism is that it conceives of people as isolated individuals who has no special attachment to the customs, culture, traditions, and conventions of their own societies.

h.

A person has positive liberty to the extent that he/she has the material, physical, mental capacity to fulfill his/her (rational) desires.

i.

According to communitarians, human beings are responsible only for the ends that they have voluntarily chosen, and the individual self is both independent of and prior to the culture, tradition, history, and community within which she finds herself to be situated.

j.

Proponents of negative liberty may argue that the communitarian conception of positive liberty may lead to repression in the name of freedom.

k.

Communitarians share Marx's opposition to liberalism's 'atomism' and 'individualism' and advocates to bring about a communist state through revolution.

l.

Mill was primarily a proponent of positive liberty.

m.

A person who is free in the negative liberty sense can be unfree in the positive liberty sense.

n.

A person has negative liberty to the extent there are no external impediments or constraints that restrict him/her from doing what he/she desires.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

Communitarians share Marx's opposition to liberalism's 'atomism' and 'individualism' and advocates to bring about a communist state through revolution.

, According to communitarians, human beings are responsible only for the ends that they have voluntarily chosen, and the individual self is both independent of and prior to the culture, tradition, history, and community within which she finds herself to be situated. , Mill was primarily a proponent of positive liberty. , Having positive liberty is a necessary condition for having negative liberty. , Having positive liberty is a sufficient condition for having negative liberty.

QUIZ12

The following are two popular test we apply to determine whether an action is morally right/wrong.

Test 1: Ask "What if everyone did that?"

Test 2: Ask "How would you like it if I did that to you?" (The Golden Rule)

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项:

a.

Test 1 is shorthand for the following test: "If disastrous results would occur if everyone did X, then X is immoral."

b.

Test 2 makes morality depend on a person's desires.

c.

According to Kant, morality requires one to be consistent, and, hence, both test 1 and test 2 are adequate tests to determine whether an action is morally right/wrong.

d.

Test 1 can be used to show why deciding to live a life as a priest practicing celibacy is highly morally praiseworthy.

e.

Test 1 adequately explains why it would be morally wrong to park one's car in emergency fire lanes.

f.

These questions are intended to test whether the person was acting in a consistent, and, thereby, a fair manner.

g.

If we accept test 2 as a correct standard of morality, then we would have to say that it is morally acceptable for somebody to hit another person given that the person does not mind getting hit by other people. \

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：Test 1 can be used to show why deciding to live a life as a priest practicing celibacy is highly morally praiseworthy. , According to Kant, morality requires one to be consistent, and, hence, both test 1 and test 2 are adequate tests to determine whether an action is morally right/wrong.

试题 2

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

A maxim is a principle of action you give to yourself when you are about to do something.

b.

A maxim if comprised of 'what' (i.e. your intentions) you are about to do and 'why' (i.e. your reasons) you are about to do so.

c.

According to Kant, the morality of two actions that generate exactly the same consequences are the same -- i.e. either they are both morally right or both morally wrong.

d.

According to Kant, "an act is morally acceptable if and only if its maxim is universalizable."

e.

Two people who perform the same action will be acting according to the same maxim as long as the ensuing results are the same.

f.

According to Kant, the morality of our actions should depend entirely on what is within our control. Hence, we should take both the maxims and the results of our actions into account when evaluating whether or not our actions morally right.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： Two people who perform the same action will be acting according to the same maxim as long as the ensuing results are the same. , According to Kant, the morality of two actions that generate exactly the same consequences are the same -- i.e. either they are both morally right or both morally wrong. , According to Kant, the morality of our actions should depend entirely on what is within our control. Hence, we should take both the maxims and the results of our actions into account when evaluating whether or not our actions morally right.

试题 3

部分正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Drag and drop the appropriate expressions into the blank boxes.
The following describes the three step test to apply Kant's principle of universalizability.

Step 1: Formulate your maxim clearly –
state what you intend to do, and why you intend to do it.

Step 2:

Imagine a world in which everybody except you acts on your maxim.

Step 3:

Then, ask: Can the goal of my action be achieved in such a world?

If the answer is "yes", then

空白

If the answer is "no", then

the maxim is not universalizable, and, thereby, immoral.

Then, ask: would my actions generate the best overall consequences?
the maxim is not universalizable, and, thereby, the action is morally right.
the maxim is universalizable, and, thereby, the action is morally wrong.

Then, ask: Can the goal of my action be achieved in such a world? the maxim is not universalizable, and, thereby, immoral.

Then, ask to yourself: "how would I like it if others did the same thing to me?"

Imagine a world in which everybody except you acts on your maxim.

Imagine a world in which everyone acts on your maxim.

Formulate your maxim clearly –

state what you intend to do, and why you intend to do it.

Formulate your maxim clearly –

state what you intend to do, and what results you expect your actions will bring about.

the maxim is universalizable, and, thereby, the action is morally acceptable.

反馈

Your answer is partially correct.

您已正确选择 4 个。

正确答案是：

Drag and drop the appropriate expressions into the blank boxes.

The following describes the three step test to apply Kant's principle of universalizability.

Step 1: [Formulate your maxim clearly – state what you intend to do, and why you intend to do it.]

Step 2: [Imagine a world in which everyone acts on your maxim.]

Step 3: [Then, ask: Can the goal of my action be achieved in such a world?]

If the answer is "yes", then [the maxim is universalizable, and, thereby, the action is morally acceptable.]

If the answer is "no", then [the maxim is not universalizable, and, thereby, immoral.]

试题 4

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Kant, it can be perfectly rational for people to violate their moral duty.

b.

Kant acknowledges that there could be people who act immorally even when their reasoning is flawless.

c.

According to Kant, if doing X is morally right, then this provide us with the strongest reasons to do X.

d.

According to Kant, when we act on maxims that cannot be universalized, we are contradicting ourselves.

e.

According to Kant, immoral behavior is simply irrational behavior.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to Kant, it can be perfectly rational for people to violate their moral duty. , Kant acknowledges that there could be people who act immorally even when their reasoning is flawless.

试题 5

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Kant, categorical imperatives are universal.

b.

Imperatives are commands of reason.

c.

What is a hypothetical imperative of somebody might not be a hypothetical imperative of another person.

d.

The existence of categorical imperatives depends on the existence of prior wants.

e.

According to Kant, hypothetical imperatives are purely imaginary and do not actually exist in real life.

f.

Hypothetical imperatives are what reason commands us to do independent of our specific wants or desires.

g.

The existence of hypothetical imperatives depends on the existence of prior wants.

h.

What is a categorical imperative of somebody might not be a categorical imperative of another person.

i.

According to Kant, hypothetical imperatives are universal.

j.

Categorical imperatives are what reason commands us to do to get what we want.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：Hypothetical imperatives are what reason commands us to do independent of our specific wants or desires., Categorical imperatives

are what reason commands us to do to get what we want., According to Kant, hypothetical imperatives are purely imaginary and do not actually exist in real life. , What is a categorical imperative of somebody might not be a categorical imperative of another person. , According to Kant, hypothetical imperatives are universal. , The existence of categorical imperatives depends on the existence of prior wants.

试题 6

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider Kant's following argument:

P1: If you are rational, then you are consistent.

P2: If you are consistent, then you obey the principle of universalizability.

P3: If you obey the principle of universalizability, then you act morally.

C1: Therefore, if you are rational, then you act morally.

C2: Therefore, if you act immorally then you are irrational.

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to P1, rationality implies consistency.

b.

The argument is invalid because not all actions that satisfy the principle of universalizability are morally right. (*Think carefully about what it means for an argument to be valid.)

c.

According to P3, obeying the principle of universalizability is sufficient for your actions to be moral.

d.

The argument is unsound because it is invalid. (*Think carefully about what it means for an argument to be valid. and what it means for an argument to be sound.)

e.

Suppose that if everybody throws a burning cigarette into the forest, the forest will catch fire. Then, the maxim, "throw a burning cigarette into the forest in order to burn it down" would satisfy Kant's principle of universalizability.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：The argument is invalid because not all actions that satisfy the principle of universalizability are morally right. (*Think carefully about what it means for an argument to be valid.) , The argument is unsound because it is invalid. (*Think carefully about what it means for an argument to be valid. and what it means for an argument to be sound.)

试题 7

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all statements that are INCORRECT.

选择一项或多项：

a.

For Kant, in order for some prescription of the form "don't do X" to be an absolute moral rule, there must be no maxim that can be associated with 'doing X' that passes the universalizability test.

b.

Kant thought that moral rules and moral duties are absolute -- i.e. it is never morally permissible to violate them.

c.

According to Kant, whether an action is morally right or wrong depends on the particular context/situation in which the action is performed.

d.

If a maxim associated with some action is universalizable, then a rule that prohibits the action can never qualify as a moral rule according to Kant's standard.

e.

According to Kant, an action is morally right if it follows a pre-established moral rule, and a moral rule is justified if it maximizes the net sum total of happiness in society.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： According to Kant, whether an action is morally right or wrong depends on the particular context/situation in which the action is performed. , According to Kant, an action is morally right if it follows a pre-established moral rule, and a moral rule is justified if it maximizes the net sum total of happiness in society.

试题 8

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT Statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Kant's principle of humanity, we should never treat other people as means.

b.

According to Kant, if I properly pay the fee that was required for the services other people provided and treat these people with respect, then, I am treating these people, not merely as a means, but also as an end in themselves, which is what the principle of humanity requires.

c.

For Kant, treating somebody as an end means treating that person with the respect she deserves.

d.

For Kant, anything that lacks either rationality or autonomy lacks the moral worth to be treated with moral respect.

e.

According to Kant, there would be nothing wrong with a slave society if all the members of a slave society – both the slaves and the masters – were wealthier, better educated, healthier, and better satisfied with their lives than most members of any alternate social arrangement.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： According to Kant's principle of humanity, we should never treat other people as means. , According to Kant, there would be nothing wrong with a slave society if all the members of a slave society – both the slaves and the masters – were wealthier, better educated, healthier, and better satisfied with their lives than most members of any alternate social arrangement.

试题 9

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose All INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Kant, human beings deserve respect (much more than nonhuman animals) because they are rational and autonomous beings.

b.

According to Kant, the good will allows us to see what we are morally required to do, and it further makes us do it because it is morally right.

c.

According to Kant, an action is neither praiseworthy nor has any moral worth unless it comes from the good will.

d.

For Kant, a person who acts morally because s/he thinks that it will best promote general happiness is acting out of the good will.

e.

According to Kant, non-human animals lack rationality and autonomy and hence cannot be held accountable for their actions.

f.

According to Kant, reason alone cannot motivate us and in order for reason to motivate it has to be accompanied by an appropriate desire.

g.

According to Kant, the only thing that has intrinsic value is happiness.

h.

According to Kant, the good will is an exercise of both reason and desire, and it is what allows people to both understand and be motivated to do what is morally right.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： According to Kant, the only thing that has intrinsic value is happiness., According to Kant, reason alone cannot motivate us and in order for reason to motivate it has to be accompanied by an appropriate desire. , According to Kant, the good will is an exercise of both reason and desire, and it is what allows people to both understand and be motivated to do what is morally right. , For Kant, a person who acts morally because s/he thinks that it will best promote general happiness is acting out of the good will.

试题 10

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Kant, it is impossible to do something unless we want to do it.

b.

According to Kant, it is morally worthy of people to perform their moral duties by being motivated by the right kind of emotions and desires.

c.

According to Kant, when acting from the good will, we are acting solely from an understanding of what is morally required of us, not from any desire or emotion.

d.

According to Kant, the role of reason is to reveal our moral duty and the role of desire is to motivate us to obey our moral duties.

e.

According to Kant, the specific way reason reveals our moral duty is by following the three-step test for a maxim's universalizability or by reflecting on the importance of autonomy.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： According to Kant, the role of reason is to reveal our moral duty and the role of desire is to motivate us to obey our moral duties. , According to Kant, it is impossible to do something unless we want to do it. , According to Kant, it is morally worthy of people to perform their moral duties by being motivated by the right kind of emotions and desires.

试题 11

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the following two scenarios:

- (A): Suppose that Jones decides to drive back home late at night while being completely drunk. He misses the red light, but arrived back home safely without getting into any accidents.
- (B): Suppose that Smith decides to drive back home late at night while being completely drunk. He misses the red light, and hits an old lady crossing the street. The old lady dies on the spot.

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

If Kant is right, then there exists no moral luck.

b.

If we focus on the results of both Jones and Smith's actions, we can see that they were completely different: an innocent person's death in one case, while it led to no harm in the other.

c.

Kant believed that we are rightly praised or blamed only for what we can control.

d.

If we focus only on the actions that each agent was able to control, we can see here that what Jones and Smith had done were exactly the same: they decided to drive back home completely drunk.

e.

According to Kant, Smith is more morally reprehensible than Jones because Smith's action resulted in the death of an innocent person while Jones's action did not.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： According to Kant, Smith is more morally reprehensible than Jones because Smith's action resulted in the death of an innocent person while Jones's action did not.

试题 12

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Kant denied that the mere fact that something is neither rational nor autonomous makes it morally acceptable to mistreat it.

b.

According to Kant, infants, the severely mentally ill or retarded, all nonhuman animals, and all plants have no intrinsic moral worth or importance.

c.

According to Kant, it is morally unacceptable to torture infants or non-human animals because they have moral rights.

d.

According to Kant, it is morally acceptable to torture infants or non-human animals as they neither have rationality nor autonomy.

e.

According to Kant, rationality and autonomy are the two things that give us moral worth and make us members of the moral community.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： According to Kant, it is morally acceptable to torture infants or non-human animals as they neither have rationality nor autonomy. , According to Kant, it is morally unacceptable to torture infants or non-human animals because they have moral rights.

试题 13

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the following argument that attempts to show why the principle of humanity is false:

P1: If the principle of humanity is true, then infants have no rights.

P2: If infants have no rights, then it is morally acceptable to torture them.

P3: Therefore, if the principle of humanity is true, then it is morally acceptable to torture infants. (Conclusion from P1 and P2)

P4: It is not morally acceptable to torture infants.

C: Therefore, the principle of humanity is false.

Choose all INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

It would be inconsistent for Kant to say that we should not torture infants, because harming infants will harden our hearts, and so make it likely that we will mistreat our fellow human beings.

b.

According to Kant, torturing infants is morally unacceptable mainly because doing so would be violating (not the rights of the infants themselves but) the rights of the infants' guardians, namely, their parents.

c.

Kant accepts P2.

d.

Kant accepts P4.

e.

The argument is valid.

f.

Kant accepts P1.

g.

Kant accepts P3.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：Kant accepts P2. , Kant accepts P3.

QUIZ13

Choose ALL INCORRECT Statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Nozick, if somebody owns a can of tomato juice and spills it in the sea so that its molecules mingle evenly throughout the sea, the person gets to own the sea.

b.

Among the three basic questions [viz. 1. justice in initial acquisition, 2. justice in transfer, and 3. justice in rectification] in a theory of property rights, Locke was primarily concerned with the question of 2. justice in transfer.

c.

According to Locke, even when one mixes one's labor with a previously unowned object, one must receive other people's express consent to make that object one's private property.

d.

According to Locke, although we are all properties of God, we each have exclusive ownership of ourselves in relation to other people.

e.

Locke was committed to the view that any added value of a product or commodity derives entirely from the labor that has put into its production.

f.

According to Locke, people get to privately own a previously unowned piece of object by mixing their labor with that object.

g.

According to Locke, it is possible for somebody to appropriate as much property as s/he wishes without limit as long as s/he properly mixes her/his labor with and increases the value of a previously unowned object.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： Among the three basic questions [viz. 1. justice in initial acquisition, 2. justice in transfer, and 3. justice in rectification] in a theory of property rights, Locke was primarily concerned with the question of 2. justice in transfer. , According to Locke, it is possible for somebody to appropriate as much property as s/he wishes without limit as long as s/he properly mixes her/his labor with and increases the value of a previously unowned object. , According to Nozick, if somebody owns a can of tomato juice and spills it in the sea so that its molecules mingle evenly throughout the sea, the person gets to own the sea. , According to Locke, even when one mixes one's labor with a previously unowned object, one must receive other people's express consent to make that object one's private property.

试题 2

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

In a planned economy, goods are allocated by voluntary trade.

b.

According to utilitarians, the issue of how people came to hold property (i.e. the issue of justice in initial acquisition) is more important than the issue of whether allowing private property would produce optimal results.

c.

A perfectly competitive market can lead to market failures due to the existence of externalities. .

d.

The pure model of free market capitalism assumes the operation of a perfectly competitive market.

e.

A person who wishes to justify property rights and the free market economy would be less concerned with the process by which people come to acquire property than with the optimal results that are expected with such institutions.

f.

In a free market capitalism, goods are produced to satisfy the needs of the citizens.

g.

An externality is the cost or benefit that affects a third party who did not choose to incur that cost or benefit.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： According to utilitarians, the issue of how people came to hold property (i.e. the issue of justice in initial acquisition) is more important than the issue of whether allowing private property would produce optimal results. , A perfectly competitive market can lead to market failures due to the existence of externalities. . , In a planned economy, goods are allocated by voluntary trade. , In a free market capitalism, goods are produced to satisfy the needs of the citizens.

试题 3

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

A situation is PARETO IMPROVABLE if it is possible to make somebody's situation better without making anybody else's situation worse.

b.

A situation is PARETO OPTIMAL if it is not PARETO IMPROVABLE.

c.

A situation X PARETO DOMINATES another situation Y (or equivalently, a situation Y is PARETO DOMINATED by situation X) if X is a Pareto improvement of Y.

d.

If a situation is PARETO IMPROVABLE, then it is PARETO OPTIMAL.

e.

A situation is PARETO OPTIMAL if there exists no other situation that PARETO DOMINATES it.

f.

If a situation is PARETO OPTIMAL, then it PARETO DOMINATES every other situation.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： If a situation is PARETO IMPROVABLE, then it is PARETO OPTIMAL. , If a situation is PARETO OPTIMAL, then it PARETO DOMINATES every other situation.

试题 4

正确

得分 4/4 分

标记试题

试题正文

Proposition 1 (Utilitarianism implies Pareto-Optimality): Let $N=\{1, \dots, n\}$ be the set of all individuals in society. Let $X=\{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i] \leq Z > 0\}$ be the set of all social alternatives. For all feasible social alternatives $x \in X$, if x is a utilitarian solution, then x is Pareto optimal.

Proof:

For a proof by contradiction, suppose that x is a utilitarian solution (i.e. a solution to the problem $\max_{(x \in X)} \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(x)]$), but x is not Pareto-optimal.

Then, there exists some other social alternative $y \in X$ that

空白

That is, there exists some other social alternative $y \in X$ such that:

- $u_i(y_i) \geq u_i(x_i)$ for all $i \in N$ and
- Pareto dominates x .

Then, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(y)] &= u_1(y_1) + \cdots + u_j(y_j) \\ &\quad + \cdots + u_n(y_n) > u_1(x_1) + \cdots + u_j(x_j) + \cdots + u_n(x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(x)]\end{aligned}$$

which contradicts that x is a solution to $\max_{x \in X} \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(x)]$.

Hence, the utilitarian solution x is Pareto-optimal. ■

Pareto dominates y Pareto dominates x Pareto-optimal
 $u_j(y_i) > u_j(x_i)$ for some $j \in N$ $\sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(y)] = u_1(y_1) + \cdots + u_j(y_j) + \cdots + u_n(y_n) = u_1(x_1) + \cdots + u_j(x_j) + \cdots + u_n(x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(x)]$ Pareto dominated $\sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(y)] = u_1(y_1) + \cdots + u_j(y_j) + \cdots + u_n(y_n) < u_1(x_1) + \cdots + u_j(x_j) + \cdots + u_n(x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(x)]$ $\sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(y)] = u_1(y_1) + \cdots + u_j(y_j) + \cdots + u_n(y_n) > u_1(x_1) + \cdots + u_j(x_j) + \cdots + u_n(x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(x)]$ $u_j(x_i) > u_j(y_i)$ for all $j \in N$ $u_j(y_i) > u_j(x_i)$ for all $j \in N$ $u_j(x_i) > u_j(y_i)$ for some $j \in N$ a Nash equilibrium

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

Proposition 1 (Utilitarianism implies Pareto-Optimality): Let $N = \{1, \dots, n\}$ be the set of all individuals in society. Let $X = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n)\}$ |

$\sum_{(i=1)^n} [x_i] \leq Z > 0$ be the set of all social alternatives. For all feasible social alternatives $x \in X$, if x is a utilitarian solution, then x is Pareto optimal.

Proof:

For a proof by contradiction, suppose that x is a utilitarian solution (i.e. a solution to the problem $\max_{(x \in X)} \sum_{(i=1)^n} [u_i(x)]$, but x is not Pareto-optimal.

Then, there exists some other social alternative $y \in X$ that [Pareto dominates x]

That is, there exists some other social alternative $y \in X$ such that:

- $u_i(y_i) \geq u_i(x_i)$ for all $i \in N$ and
- $[u_j(y_j) > u_j(x_j)]$ for some $j \in N$.

Then, we have:

$$[\sum_{(i=1)^n} [u_i(y)] = u_1(y_1) + \cdots + u_j(y_j) + \cdots + u_n(y_n) > u_1(x_1) + \cdots + u_j(x_j) + \cdots + u_n(x_n) = \sum_{(i=1)^n} [u_i(x)]]$$

which contradicts that x is a solution to $\max_{(x \in X)} \sum_{(i=1)^n} [u_i(x)]$.

Hence, the utilitarian solution x is [Pareto-optimal]. ■

试题 5

正确

得分 6/6 分

标记试题

试题正文

Complete the following proof by dragging the correct expressions to the blanks.

Proposition 2 (Pareto Optimality Implies Utilitarianism): Let $N = \{1, \dots, n\}$ be the set of all individuals in society. Let $X = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i] \leq Z > 0\}$ be the set of all social alternatives and suppose that each individual's utility function is *linear*, i.e. for any $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in X$, $u_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) = u_i(x_i) = x_i$. For any feasible social alternatives $x \in X$, if x is Pareto optimal, then x is a utilitarian solution.

Proof:

For a proof by contradiction, suppose that $x \in X$ is Pareto optimal, but x is not a utilitarian solution (i.e. x does not solve $\max_{(x \in X)} \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(x_i)]$)

Then, there exists some other social alternative $y = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X$ [i.e. $\sum_{i=1}^n [y_i] \leq Z$] such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(y_i)] > \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(x_i)]$$

which implies

$$\sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(y_i)] - \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(x_i)] = \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(y_i) - u_i(x_i)] = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - x_i] > 0.$$

Let $\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - x_i]$.

Define a new social alternative $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$ where $\forall i \in N z_i = x_i + \Delta/n$. Then, note:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n [z_i] &= \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i + \Delta/n] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i] + \Delta \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i] + \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - x_i] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i] + \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i - x_i] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i]. \end{aligned}$$

So, $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$ is another feasible social alternative.
[i.e. $\sum_{i=1}^n [z_i] = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i] \leq Z$, and, hence, $z \in X$.]

Since $z_i = x_i + \Delta/n > x_i$ for every $i \in N$, we have
 $u_i(z_i) > u_i(x_i)$ for every $i \in N$.

This means that the social alternative z Pareto dominates the social alternative x .

This contradicts that x is Pareto optimal.

Hence, if x is Pareto optimal, then x is a utilitarian solution (i.e. x maximizes the total sum of individual welfare.)

■

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^n [x_i] + \Delta/n \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(y_i)] &> \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(x_i)] \\ u_i(z_i) < u_i(x_i) \text{ for every } i \in N &\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i] \\ u_i(z_i) < u_i(x_i) \text{ for some } i \in N &\text{ is Pareto dominated by} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(y_i)] = \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(x_i)] &> 0 \\ u_i(z_i) = u_i(x_i) \text{ for every } i \in N &\text{ Pareto dominates } \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i] + \Delta \\ u_i(z_i) > u_i(x_i) \text{ for some } i \in N &= 0 \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i] \\ \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(y_i)] < \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(x_i)] \\ u_i(z_i) = u_i(x_i) \text{ for some } i \in N &u_i(z_i) > u_i(x_i) \text{ for every } i \in N\end{aligned}$$

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

Complete the following proof by dragging the correct expressions to the blanks.

Proposition 2 (Pareto Optimality Implies Utilitarianism): Let $N=\{1, \dots, n\}$ be the set of all individuals in society. Let $X=\{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i] \leq Z > 0\}$ be the set of all social alternatives and suppose that each individual's utility function is linear, i.e. for any $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in X$, $u_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) = u_i(x_i) = x_i$. For any feasible social alternatives $x \in X$, if x is Pareto optimal, then x is a utilitarian solution.

Proof:

For a proof by contradiction, suppose that $x \in X$ is Pareto optimal, but x is not a utilitarian solution (i.e. x does not solve $\max_{x \in X} \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(x_i)]$)

Then, there exists some other social alternative $y = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X$ [i.e. $\sum_{i=1}^n [y_i] \leq Z$] such that

$$[\sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(y_i)] > \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(x_i)]]$$

which implies

$$\sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(y_i)] - \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(x_i)] = \sum_{i=1}^n [u_i(y_i) - u_i(x_i)] = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - x_i] [> 0].$$

Let $\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - x_i]$.

Define a new social alternative $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$ where $\forall i \in N z_i = x_i + \Delta/n$. Then, note:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n [z_i] &= \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i + \Delta/n] \\ &= [\sum_{i=1}^n [x_i] + \Delta] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i] + \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - x_i] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i] + \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i - x_i] \\ &= [\sum_{i=1}^n [y_i]]. \end{aligned}$$

So, $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$ is another feasible social alternative.
[i.e. $\sum_{i=1}^n [z_i] = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i] \leq Z$, and, hence, $z \in X$.]

Since $z_i = x_i + \Delta/n > x_i$ for every $i \in N$, we have $[u_i(z_i) > u_i(x_i)$ for every $i \in N]$.

This means that the social alternative z [Pareto dominates] the social alternative x .

This contradicts that x is Pareto optimal.

Hence, if x is Pareto optimal, then x is a utilitarian solution (i.e. x maximizes the total sum of individual welfare.)



试题 6

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Given a perfectly competitive market, the market equilibrium that will be eventually reached will maximize the total sum of individual utility.

b.

According to the first fundamental theorem of welfare economics, the market equilibrium resulting from a perfectly competitive market is always Pareto optimal.

c.

In a perfectly competitive market, increasing everybody's overall welfare requires people to act altruistically.

d.

Although the first welfare theorem guarantees that the market equilibrium of a perfectly competitive market is Pareto optimal, since a Pareto optimal distribution can be vastly unequal and unfair, in order to achieve in a perfectly competitive market a Pareto optimal distribution that is also fair and equal, some form of centralized planning is necessary.

e.

In the perfectly competitive market, the fact that the price of a good rises indicates that the good is in short supply; if the price falls then it is oversupplied.

f.

In order to run a planned economy as efficiently as the free market, the planner needs a level of omniscience, omnipotence, and benevolence that cannot be attributed to normal human beings.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： Although the first welfare theorem guarantees that the market equilibrium of a perfectly competitive market is Pareto optimal, since a Pareto optimal distribution can be vastly unequal and unfair, in order to achieve in a perfectly competitive market a Pareto optimal distribution that is also fair and equal, some form of centralized planning is necessary. , In a perfectly competitive market, increasing everybody's overall welfare requires people to act altruistically.

试题 7

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

To the extent that real-world markets display externalities and fall short of the ideal of perfectly competitive markets, there can utilitarian grounds for state intervention.

b.

A ‘negative externality’ is some harm/offense that one receives by the activity of other people who do not pay for such costs.

c.

Since the first fundamental theorem of welfare economics states that the market equilibrium will be Pareto optimal, free markets will tend to supply light houses, street lights, pollution, and public good at a socially optimal level.

d.

A ‘positive externality’ is a benefit that one gets by the activity of other people without paying for it.

e.

Whenever there are externalities, free markets tend to fail to achieve socially optimal results.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： Since the first fundamental theorem of welfare economics states that the market equilibrium will be Pareto optimal, free markets will tend to supply light houses, street lights, pollution, and public good at a socially optimal level.

试题 8

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Marxists, capitalism suffers a periodic cycle of boom and bust, in which individuals are thrown out of work, firms go out of business and tons of goods are wasted or sold at a loss.

b.

Just like Locke, Marx was committed to the labor theory of value.

c.

According to Marxist, the total profit of a factory is generated by the cooperation and the combined effort of the factory owner and the workers.

d.

According to Marxists, the workers are exploited by the capitalists under capitalism.

e.

According to Marxists, in the capitalist free market, the nature of work is degraded and unfitting for human beings, and, thereby, alienating.

f.

A common criticism of free market capitalism made not only by Marxists and socialists, but also many welfare liberals is that free market capitalism inevitably results in extreme inequalities in which some people live in devastating poverty.

g.

According to Marxist, free market capitalism helps people fulfill their dreams and human potential through specialization and professional training.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： According to Marxist, free market capitalism helps people fulfill their dreams and human potential through specialization and professional training. , According to Marxist, the total profit of a factory is generated by the cooperation and the combined effort of the factory owner and the workers.

试题 9

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Whether utilitarianism implies a roughly equal distribution or an unequal distribution is an empirical matter that cannot be adequately resolved by mere theoretical discussion.

b.

When individual utility functions are linear (or even convex meaning that they display increasing marginal returns), will have a strong tendency toward equality.

c.

Given that people's utility functions display diminishing marginal returns, it would always better increase the total sum of utility by giving some amount of resources to somebody who has less than to somebody who has more.

d.

As long as individual utility functions display diminishing marginal returns, utilitarianism will recommend a planned economy resulting in an equal distribution.

e.

Given that people's utility functions are sufficiently concave (they display a strong rate of diminishing marginal returns), utilitarianism will have a strong tendency toward equality.

f.

If individual utility functions are linear, the utilitarianism will always generate inequalities.

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是：

When individual utility functions are linear (or even convex meaning that they display increasing marginal returns), will have a strong tendency toward equality.

, As long as individual utility functions display diminishing marginal returns, utilitarianism will recommend a planned economy resulting in an equal distribution. , If individual utility functions are linear, the utilitarianism will always generate inequalities.

QUIZ14

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

The agents in the original position are assumed to be rational, reasonable, and mutually disinterested.

b.

According to Rawls, the agents in the original position should care about how well-off they are compared to others.

c.

The original position refers to an initial situation that occurred in 'real history' in which free and equal individuals determine the fundamental guiding principles (i.e. the principles of justice) of their political association by their own voluntary agreement.

d.

For Rawls, being mutually disinterested means that one is not motivated either by envy or spite concerning other people's wellbeing.

e.

For Rawls, being rational means that one has a sense of justice and is able to both propose and honor the fair terms of cooperation that others may reasonably be expected to accept.

f.

Rawls relied on the method of "hypothetical social contract theory" to derive his principles of justice.

g.

For Rawls, being reasonable means that one is able to secure one's own self-interest by choosing the most effective means to achieve one's conception of the good.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：

The original position refers to an initial situation that occurred in 'real history' in which free and equal individuals determine the fundamental guiding principles (i.e. the principles of justice) of their political association by their own voluntary agreement.

, For Rawls, being reasonable means that one is able to secure one's own self-interest by choosing the most effective means to achieve one's conception of the good., For Rawls, being rational means that one has a sense of justice and is able to both propose and honor the fair terms of cooperation that others may reasonably be expected to accept., According to Rawls, the agents in the original position should care about how well-off they are compared to others.

试题 2

未作答

满分1

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Natural primary goods include good physical health, intelligence, etc.

b.

The veil of ignorance is intended to guarantee the impartiality/fairness of the resulting choice/agreement.

c.

A primary good is an all-purpose good that a rational person would want (and if possible have more) regardless of his/her particular conception of the good.

d.

According to Rawls, in order to make an informed decision, the agents in the original position should know their social class, natural talents, gender, and whether or not they affirm a particular religion.

e.

According to Rawls, the state is responsible for distributing welfare/happiness fairly throughout society.

f.

The agents in Rawls's original position are imagined to make their choices behind the 'veil of ignorance.'

g.

Social primary goods include rights, liberties, opportunities, income and wealth.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： According to Rawls, in order to make an informed decision, the agents in the original position should know their social class, natural talents, gender, and whether or not they affirm a particular religion. , According to Rawls, the state is responsible for distributing welfare/happiness fairly throughout society.

试题 3

未作答

满分1

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Rawls, a political society may justifiably restrict the basic liberties of the rich if doing so would help maximize the expected benefit of the poorest and the least advantaged group in society.

b.

According to Rawls, the first principle of justice (i.e. the principle of equal basic liberties) requires the state to secure for everybody the most extensive scheme of equal basic liberties compatible with a similar scheme of liberties for others.

c.

According to the principle of fair equal opportunity, social and economic inequalities should be attached to offices and positions open to all under conditions of fair equality of opportunity.

d.

According to Rawls, the second principle of justice is designed to regulate social and economic inequalities and consists of two sub-principles: the principle of fair equal opportunity and the difference principle.

e.

According to Rawls, the first principle of justice (i.e. the principle of equal basic liberties) has absolute (what Rawls calls “lexical”) priority over the second principle of justice, and within the second principle of justice, the principle of fair equal opportunity has absolute priority over the difference principle.

f.

According to the difference principle, social and economic inequalities must be arranged in such a way that maximizes average social welfare.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： According to the difference principle, social and economic inequalities must be arranged in such a way that maximizes average social welfare. , According to Rawls, a political society may justifiably restrict the basic liberties of the rich if doing so would help maximize the expected benefit of the poorest and the least advantaged group in society.

试题 4

未作答

满分1

标记试题

试题正文

- Let $N=\{1,2\}$ be the set of individuals in our 2-person society.
- Let x_1 denote the amount of resources distributed to individual 1, and
- Let x_2 denote the amount of resources distributed to individual 2
- Let X denote the set of all feasible distributions of social resources, and suppose our society has 10 units of resources that it could freely distribute to the two individuals.
- Hence, $X=\{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_1+x_2 \leq 10\}$

Then, the problem **Utilitarianism** tries to solve is:

The problem **Rawls's Difference Principle** tries to solve is:

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

(5, 5) is the unique distribution that utilitarianism prescribes given that individual utility functions are linear, i.e. .

b.

(5, 5) is the unique distribution that utilitarianism prescribes given that individual utility functions are logarithmic, i.e. .

c.

The distribution (10, 0) is compatible with utilitarianism given that individual utility functions are logarithmic, i.e. .

d.

The distribution (10, 0) is compatible with utilitarianism given that individual utility functions are linear, i.e. .

e.

(5, 5) is the unique distribution that Rawls's difference principle prescribes.

f.

When the amount of resources is fixed, Rawls's difference principle will always prescribe an equal distribution between the two individuals.

g.

(4, 4) is a distribution that is compatible with Rawls's difference principle prescribes.

h.

While utilitarianism cares about people's 'resource levels' and aims to maximize the total sum thereof; Rawls's difference principle cares about people's 'welfare level' and aims to maximize the minimum welfare level contained in a distribution.

i.

The distribution (10, 0) is compatible with Rawls's difference principle given that individual utility functions are linear, i.e. .

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： While utilitarianism cares about people's 'resource levels' and aims to maximize the total sum thereof; Rawls's difference principle cares about people's 'welfare level' and aims to maximize the minimum welfare level contained in a distribution. ,
(5, 5) is the unique distribution that utilitarianism prescribes given that individual utility functions are linear, i.e. . ,

The distribution (10, 0) is compatible with Rawls's difference principle given that individual utility functions are linear, i.e. . ,

The distribution (10, 0) is compatible with utilitarianism given that individual utility functions are logarithmic, i.e. . , (4, 4) is a distribution that is compatible with Rawls's difference principle prescribes.

试题 5

未作答

满分1

标记试题

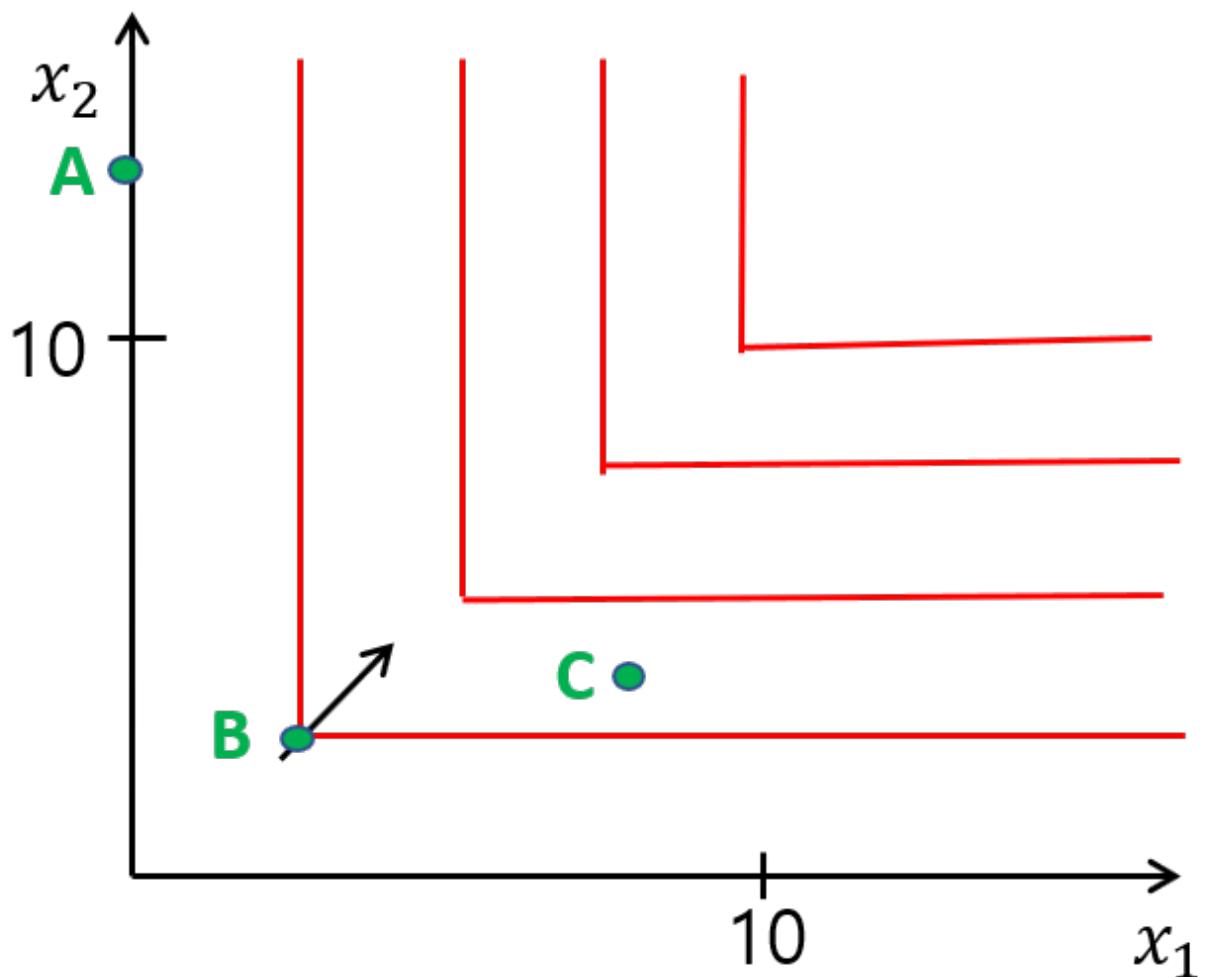
试题正文

- Let $N=\{1,2\}$ be the set of individuals in our 2-person society.

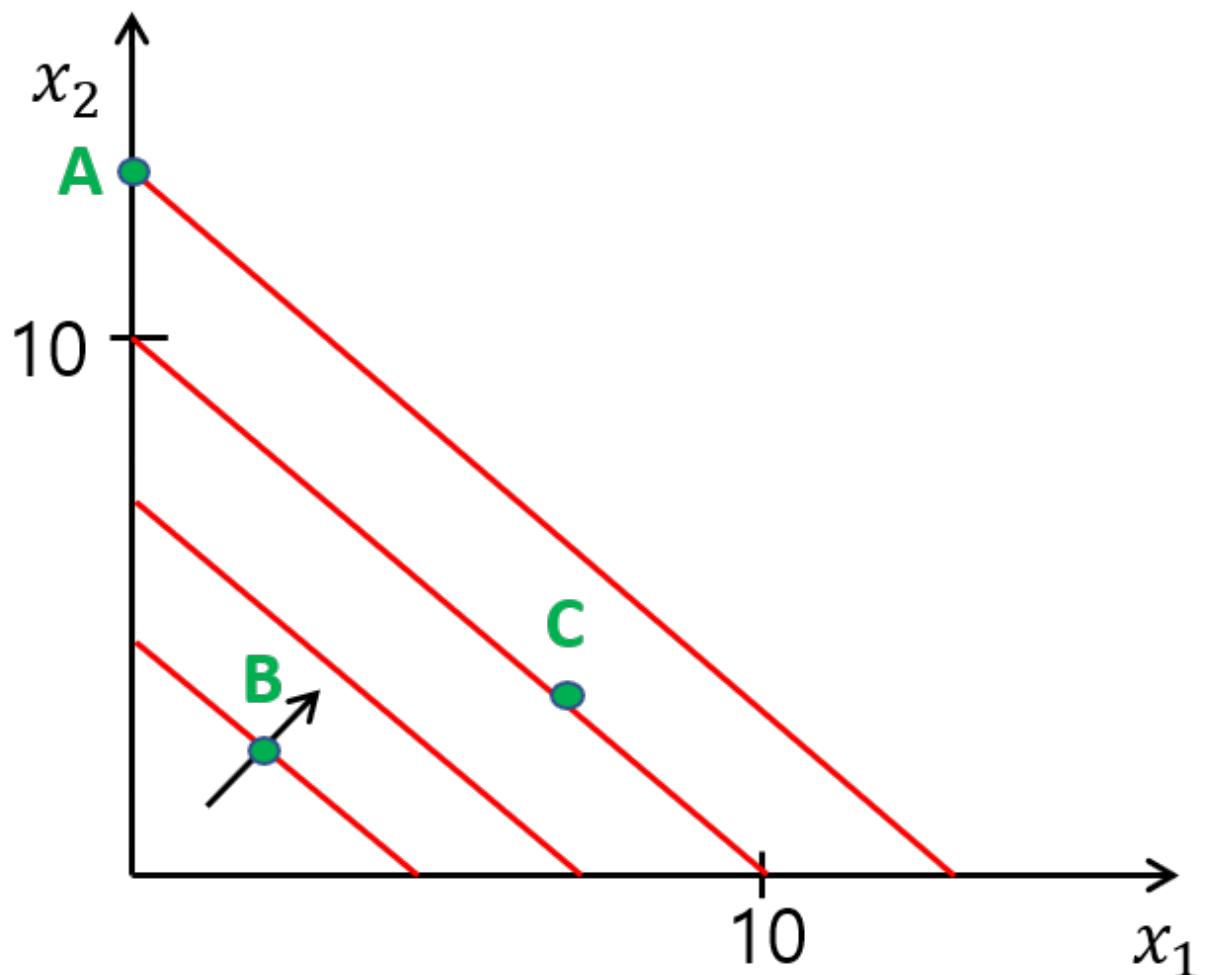
- Let x_1 denote the amount of resources distributed to individual 1, and
 - Let x_2 denote the amount of resources distributed to individual 2
 - Suppose individual utility functions are linear, i.e. for .
- Then, the problem **Utilitarianism** tries to solve is:

The problem **Rawls's Difference Principle** tries to solve is:

Consider the following two indifference curves:



Indifference Curve A



Indifference Curve B

Let **A** = (0, 13), **B** = (2, 2), and **C** = (7, 3).

Choose ALL CORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

Indifference Curve A is the indifference curves of Rawls's Difference Principle.

b.

Indifference Curve A is the indifference curves of Utilitarianism.

c.

Indifference Curve B is the indifference curves of Rawls's Difference Principle.

d.

Indifference Curve B is the indifference curves of Utilitarianism.

e.

Rawls's Difference Principle ranks the three distributions **A = (0, 13)**, **B = (2, 2)**, and **C = (7, 3)** as:

1. **A (most preferred)**
2. **B (second preferred)**
3. **C (least preferred)**

f.

Rawls's Difference Principle ranks the three distributions **A = (0, 13)**, **B = (2, 2)**, and **C = (7, 3)** as:

1. **A (most preferred)**
2. **C (second preferred)**
3. **B (least preferred)**

g.

Rawls's Difference Principle ranks the three distributions **A = (0, 13)**, **B = (2, 2)**, and **C = (7, 3)** as:

1. **B (most preferred)**
2. **A (second preferred)**
3. **C (least preferred)**

h.

Rawls's Difference Principle ranks the three distributions **A = (0, 13)**, **B = (2, 2)**, and **C = (7, 3)** as:

1. **B (most preferred)**
2. **C (second preferred)**
3. **A (least preferred)**

i.

Rawls's Difference Principle ranks the three distributions **A = (0, 13)**, **B = (2, 2)**, and **C = (7, 3)** as:

1. **C (most preferred)**
2. **A (second preferred)**
3. **B (least preferred)**

j.

Rawls's Difference Principle ranks the three distributions **A = (0, 13)**, **B = (2, 2)**, and **C = (7, 3)** as:

1. **C (most preferred)**
2. **B (second preferred)**
3. **A (least preferred)**

k.

Utilitarianism ranks the three distributions **A = (0, 13)**, **B = (2, 2)**, and **C = (7, 3)** as:

1. **A (most preferred)**
2. **B (second preferred)**
3. **C (least preferred)**

I.

Utilitarianism ranks the three distributions **A = (0. 13)**, **B = (2, 2)**, and **C = (7, 3)** as:

1. **A (most preferred)**
2. **C (second preferred)**
3. **B (least preferred)**

m.

Utilitarianism ranks the three distributions **A = (0. 13)**, **B = (2, 2)**, and **C = (7, 3)** as:

1. **B (most preferred)**
2. **A (second preferred)**
3. **C (least preferred)**

n.

Utilitarianism ranks the three distributions **A = (0. 13)**, **B = (2, 2)**, and **C = (7, 3)** as:

1. **B (most preferred)**
2. **C (second preferred)**
3. **A (least preferred)**

o.

Utilitarianism ranks the three distributions **A = (0. 13)**, **B = (2, 2)**, and **C = (7, 3)** as:

1. **C (most preferred)**

2. A (second preferred)
3. B (least preferred)

p.

Utilitarianism ranks the three distributions **A = (0. 13), B = (2, 2)**, and **C = (7, 3)** as:

1. C (most preferred)
2. B (second preferred)
3. A (least preferred)

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： Indifference Curve A is the indifference curves of Rawls's Difference Principle. , Indifference Curve B is the indifference curves of Utilitarianism. ,

Rawls's Difference Principle ranks the three distributions **A = (0. 13), B = (2, 2)**, and **C = (7, 3)** as:

1. C (most preferred)
2. B (second preferred)
3. A (least preferred)

, **Utilitarianism** ranks the three distributions **A = (0. 13), B = (2, 2)**, and **C = (7, 3)** as:

1. A (most preferred)
2. C (second preferred)
3. B (least preferred)

试题 6

未作答

满分1

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the following alternate hypothetical social arrangements (where the numbers represents the amount of resources distributed to each social group.) Assume that each group's welfare is equivalent to the amount of resources it receives. Suppose that the probability that one will be a member of group 1 is 1/4, group 2 is 1/2, and group 3 is 1/4.

Group \ Society	Society A	Society B	Society C	Society D
Group 1 (1/4)	3	4	7	4
Group 2 (1/2)	3	10	5	2
Group 3 (1/4)	3	4	6	16

Choose ALL CORRECT statements

选择一项或多项：

a.

Rawls's difference principle would choose Society D.

b.

Adopting 'maximax' as one's decision rule would imply the choice of Society D.

c.

A utilitarian would choose Society B.

d.

A utilitarian would choose Society D.

e.

Adopting 'maximax' as one's decision rule would imply the choice of Society A.

f.

Adopting 'maximin' as one's decision rule would imply the choice of Society A.

g.

Adopting 'maximin' as one's decision rule would imply the choice of Society C.

h.

A utilitarian would choose Society C.

i.

Adopting 'maximin' as one's decision rule would imply the choice of Society B.

j.

A strict egalitarian would choose Society C.

k.

A utilitarian would choose Society A.

l.

A strict egalitarian would choose Society A.

m.

Adopting 'maximax' as one's decision rule would imply the choice of Society C.

n.

Adopting 'maximizing expected utility' as one's decision rule would imply the choice of Society D.

o.

Adopting 'maximax' as one's decision rule would imply the choice of Society B.

p.

A strict egalitarian would choose Society D.

q.

Rawls's difference principle would choose Society A.

r.

A strict egalitarian would choose Society B.

s.

Adopting 'maximin' as one's decision rule would imply the choice of Society D.

t.

Adopting 'maximizing expected utility' as one's decision rule would imply the choice of Society B.

u.

Rawls's difference principle would choose Society B

v.

Adopting 'maximizing expected utility' as one's decision rule would imply the choice of Society C.

w.

Rawls's difference principle would choose Society C.

x.

Adopting 'maximizing expected utility' as one's decision rule would imply the choice of Society A.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：A strict egalitarian would choose Society A. , A utilitarian would choose Society B., Rawls's difference principle would choose Society C., Adopting 'maximizing expected utility' as one's decision rule would imply the choice of Society B. , Adopting 'maximin' as one's decision rule would imply the choice of Society C., Adopting 'maximax' as one's decision rule would imply the choice of Society D.

试题 7

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Rawls, utilitarianism might require some who are less fortunate to accept even lower life prospects for the sake of others, which will likely have a detrimental effect on securing everybody's self-respect.

b.

According to Rawls, in order for a society to adopt a specific principle of justice, it suffices for the society's political elites to have a clear understanding about the society's principle of justice.

c.

According to Rawls, the agents in the original position will choose the difference principle instead of utilitarianism.

d.

According to Rawls, a problem with a utilitarian society is that it will be too stable and will deter progress.

e.

According to Rawls, a utilitarian society may publicly announce that the society adopts justice as fairness (and secretly endorse utilitarianism) on the grounds that doing so would be the best way to maximizing the society's average welfare.

f.

According to Rawls, the parties in the original position "cannot enter into agreements that may have consequences they cannot accept" and, hence, they will not choose utilitarianism by considering the strains of commitment.

g.

According to Rawls, the agents in the original position will choose utilitarianism instead of the difference principle.

h.

According to Rawls, it would be rational for the agents in the original position to adopt 'maximizing expected utility' as their decision rule.

i.

According to Rawls, it would be rational for the agents in the original position to adopt 'maximin' as their decision rule.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：

According to Rawls, it would be rational for the agents in the original position to adopt 'maximizing expected utility' as their decision rule.

, According to Rawls, the agents in the original position will choose utilitarianism instead of the difference principle. , According to Rawls, a problem with a utilitarian society is that it will be too stable and will deter progress. , According to Rawls, in order for a society to adopt a specific principle of justice, it suffices for the society's political elites to have a clear understanding about the society's principle of justice. , According to Rawls, a utilitarian society may publicly announce that the society adopts justice as fairness (and secretly endorse utilitarianism) on the grounds that doing so would be the best way to maximizing the society's average welfare.

试题 8

正确

得分 1/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT Statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to libertarians, we should firmly protect each person's rights because doing so would maximize the total sum of happiness in society.

b.

Libertarians oppose the legislation of moralistic laws that ban pornography.

c.

According to libertarianism, acts/policies are just if and only if they do not violate anyone's rights.

d.

Libertarians are firm endorsers of 'positive liberty.'

e.

Libertarians would oppose the idea of rich people voluntarily donating their money to organizations that help the poor and the needy.

f.

A libertarian would support the legislation of laws that require the use of seat belts and motorcycle helmet as they promote public safety.

g.

The type of government that libertarians prefer is the "welfare state", in which the government assumes responsibility for securing a 'minimal standard of living' for everybody.

h.

According to libertarians, freedom, which depends on the protection of rights, is the overriding (the most important) moral consideration.

i.

Libertarians would oppose the idea of collecting taxes from the wealthy for the purpose of redistributing it to the poor.

j.

The type of government that libertarians prefer is the "minimal state", in which the role of government/the state is restricted to securing public order/safety, enforce contracts, and protect people's (property) rights.

k.

Libertarians are firm endorsers of 'negative liberty.'

反馈

Your answer is correct.

正确答案是： According to libertarians, we should firmly protect each person's rights because doing so would maximize the total sum of happiness in society., Libertarians are firm endorsers of 'positive liberty.', A libertarian would support the legislation of laws that require the use of seat belts and motorcycle helmet as they promote public safety. , Libertarians would oppose the idea of rich people voluntarily donating their money to organizations that help the poor and the needy. , The type of government that libertarians prefer is the “welfare state”, in which the government assumes responsibility for securing a 'minimal standard of living' for everybody.

试题 9

未作答

满分1

标记试题

试题正文

The following describes Nozick's "Entitlement Theory":

A distribution is JUST if everyone is entitled to the holdings they possess under the distribution.

A person is ENTITLED to his/her holding if

1. (Justice in Initial Acquisition): A person who acquires a holding in accordance with the principle of justice in acquisition is entitled to that holding.
- 2.
3. (Justice in Transfer): A person who acquires a holding in accordance with the principle of justice in transfer, from someone else entitled to the holding, is entitled to the holding.
4. No one is entitled to a holding except by (repeated) applications of (1) and (2).

Choose All INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Nozick, any End-State or Patterned distributive principle is wrong.

b.

Suppose Person A bought Object X from Person B, who received object X as a gift from his father, who bought Object X from Person C, who stole Object X from Person D. Then, Person A is entitled to possess Object X.

c.

According to Nozick, a just distribution is that which maximizes the average happiness in society.

d.

Nozick's entitlement theory focuses on the specific 'history' or 'process' through which a given distributional state has been reached.

e.

Nozick's entitlement theory specifies that a distribution is to vary along with some natural dimension ("To each according to his _____: ")

f.

According to Nozick's entitlement theory, if the final distribution is completely equal, then such a distribution is unjust.

g.

According to Nozick's entitlement theory, if the final distribution is extremely unequal, then such a distribution is unjust.

h.

According to Nozick, if the initial acquisitions of people's holdings were just, and if all the subsequent transfers of these holdings were just as

well, then ANY distribution that has been reached by such a process is just regardless of the distributive pattern or consequences

i.

Suppose Person A bought Object X from Person B, who received object X as a gift from his father, who made with object X with his labor out of the raw materials he found in nature. Then Person A is entitled to possess Object X.

j.

According to Nozick's entitlement theory, all that needs to be looked at, in judging the justice of a distribution, is who ends up with what.

k.

According to Nozick, utilitarianism is a better theory distributive justice than Rawls's difference principle.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： According to Nozick's entitlement theory, all that needs to be looked at, in judging the justice of a distribution, is who ends up with what., According to Nozick' entitlement theory, if the final distribution is extremely unequal, then such a distribution is unjust. , According to Nozick' entitlement theory, if the final distribution is completely equal, then such a distribution is unjust. , Suppose Person A bought Object X from Person B, who received object X as a gift from his father, who bought Object X from Person C, who stole Object X from Person D. Then, Person A is entitled to possess Object X. , Nozick's entitlement theory specifies that a distribution is to vary along with some natural dimension ("To each according to his _____.")., According to Nozick, utilitarianism is a better theory distributive justice than Rawls's difference principle. , According to Nozick, a just distribution is that which maximizes the average happiness in society.

试题 10

未作答

满分1

标记试题

试题正文

Consider the following two stories:

[Wilt Chamberlain]

- Let D1 be your favorite just distribution. (say, complete equality.)

- Wilt Chamberlain is greatly in demand by basketball teams, being a great gate attraction.
- He signs the following sort of contract with a team: In each home game, twenty-five cents from the price of each ticket of admission goes to him.
- Suppose that in one season one million persons attend his home games.
- Chamberlain earns \$250,000 more than other players in the basketball team. Call this new distribution D2.

[Overwork in Socialism]

- Imagine a socialist society in which everybody is distributed according to his/her needs. Call this distribution D1.
- After finishing his daily work, John decides to put in overtime to earn additional money to buy, say, a Ferrari.
- Suppose after working overtime for several months, John accumulates enough to buy himself a Ferrari, and, is therefore richer than other people. Call this distribution D2.

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Nozick, distribution D2 problematic because it diverges from our favored distribution D1.

b.

According to Nozick, given that complete equality is our favored distribution, the state would be justified in redistributing the \$250,000 of additional income that Chamberlain received to restore that favorite distribution.

c.

According to Nozick, if a distribution D1 is just, then any distribution D2 that results from the voluntary transfers among consenting adults is also just.

d.

According to Nozick, a socialist society may justifiably ban John from buying a Ferrari since strictly speaking John does not 'need' a Ferrari.

e.

According to Nozick, no end-state principle or distributional patterned principle of justice can be continuously realized without continuous interference with people's lives.

f.

According to Nozick, in the two stories above, if distribution D1 is just, then this implies that distribution D2 is also just.

g.

The second story [Overwork in Socialism] shows that inequality can be generated even in a socialist society if the socialist society did not forbid people from doing overwork.

h.

According to Nozick, to retain a specific end-result or distributive pattern, the government has to constantly violate people's rights.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是： According to Nozick, distribution D2 problematic because it diverges from our favored distribution D1. , According to Nozick, given that complete equality is our favored distribution, the state would be justified in redistributing the \$250,000 of additional income that Chamberlain received to restore that favorite distribution. , According to Nozick, a socialist society may justifiably ban John from buying a Ferrari since strictly speaking John does not 'need' a Ferrari.

试题 11

错误

得分 0/1 分

标记试题

试题正文

Choose ALL INCORRECT statements.

选择一项或多项：

a.

According to Nozick, if we think that forced labor is morally wrong, then, for exactly the same reasons, we should also think that re-distributive taxation is morally wrong as well.

b.

According to Nozick, taxation of earning from labor is on a par with 'forced labor.'

c.

According to Nozick, re-distributive taxation is equivalent to giving other people a partial ownership of those who are taxed.

d.

According to Nozick, taking the earnings of n hours labor is like taking n hours from the person; it is like forcing the person to work n hours for another's purpose.

e.

According to Nozick, since people do not strictly deserve their own natural talents, society should treat people's natural talents as common assets that may be utilized for other lofty social purposes.

f.

According to Nozick, although forced labor can never be justified, re-distributive taxation can be justified in order to improve the situation of the worst-off.

g.

According to Nozick, patterned principles of distributive justice necessitate redistributive activities.

反馈

Your answer is incorrect.

正确答案是：According to Nozick, since people do not strictly deserve their own natural talents, society should treat people's natural talents as common assets that may be utilized for other lofty social purposes. , According to Nozick, although forced labor can never be justified, redistributive taxation can be justified in order to improve the situation of the worst-off.