



## Take Test: Section 3 Exam

### Test Information

#### Description

#### Instructions

Our exams consist of multiple-choice, open “book” questions. In an online class, this means that you can have notes and supportive material at hand while completing the test. Mind you, this also means that you should expect your questions not to be about searching for the right quote, or answer. These questions gauge your understanding of the material (not your memorizing of it). The exams will not be proctored, and they will be open for completion for a whole week (that is, the week before their due date). So, please understand that these exams are not your average multiple-choice exams. Their questions are not designed to be answered in a rush, or by resorting to simple memorization (whether stored in your head, our materials, or scraped by Google). They are designed to demonstrate your mastery of our class’ materials. I recommend you tackle them in the following way. First, you read, and re-read the question, in order to make sure you understand what the question is about. Then, before you even look at the alternative choices, you review the class’ materials on the topic in question. For instance, if the question is about the criterion of plausibility, then you review abductions until you feel positively on top of it. Then, and only then, you read the alternative possible answers. The correct answer should glare at you. If it does not, that is a signal to you that you need to go back to reviewing and studying. So, if all alternative answers sound the same, that is signaling that you are not on top of the material you’re being tested on. The answers are not tricky, nor do they incur subtle word play. Only one answer is correct, the others typically include a common conceptual mistake or misunderstanding.

So, yet again, if when you read the alternative answers they all sound the same,

or kind of okay, that means that the multiple-choice evaluation tool is doing its job. It is detecting that your understanding lacks the necessary level of resolution required to detect common confusions or misunderstanding regarding the issue at hand. Bottom line then, if the alternative answers sound the same, then back to studying because you have not yet reached the conceptual clarity required to to answer that question.

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Multiple Attempts      Not allowed. This test can only be taken once.

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Force Completion      This test can be saved and resumed later.

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Your answers are saved automatically.

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## QUESTION 1

10 points

Save Answer

Unlike the field of *metaethics*, *normative ethics* asks:

- ☐ questions that grant that there is no absolute truth when it comes to moral claims.
- ☐ questions that leave open the question of whether or not there are absolute truths when it comes to moral claims.
- ☐ questions that grant that there is such a distinction as right and wrong when it comes to moral claims.

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## QUESTION 2

10 points

Save Answer

The field of *metaethics* is concerned with:

- ☐ whether or not there is truth when it comes to moral questions.
- ☐ determining which actions are right and which actions are wrong.
- ☐ arguing that all moral claims are relative.

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### QUESTION 3

10 points

Save Answer

The problem with conflating questions of *truth* and questions of *belief* is that...

- ☐ the two ideas are entirely independent: there could be *truths* that nobody *believes* and *falsehoods* that everybody *accepts or believes*.
- ☐ the two ideas must be considered identical: "*truth*" is the label attached to what the majority *accepts or believes*.
- ☐ the two ideas must be considered identical: "*truth*" is the label attached to what the powerful desire the majority to accept or *believe*.

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### QUESTION 4

10 points

Save Answer

What effects the major divide between *metaethical* positions is:

- ☐ which ethical claims are true, and which ones are false.
- ☐ their answer to the question of whether or not our ethical claims can be true or false.
- ☐ who or what is establishing the question of truth when it comes to ethical claims.

🚩 Question Completion Status:

QUESTION 5

10 points

Save Answer

The ethical position of *subjectivism* entails that:

- ☐ ethical claims are made true or false depending on their society's say so.
- ☐ every ethical claim is either false, or neither true nor false.

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### QUESTION 6

10 points

Save Answer

The main disagreement between the ethical position of *realism*, and the ethical position of *conventionalism* is:

- ☐ whether or not ethical claims are true by means of somebody's saying so, or by their nature.
- ☐ the answer to the question of whose saying makes ethical claims true, or false.
- ☐ that only *realism* argues that there could be true ethical claims.

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### QUESTION 7

10 points

Save Answer

Divine Command Theory is the ethical position that argues that:

- ☐ only God can make an ethical claim true, or false.
- ☐ only God's say-so can make something right or wrong.
- ☐ that things are right or wrong not because they are so in themselves, but because God says so.
- ☐ All of the above.

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### QUESTION 8

10 points

Save Answer

The point that Hume argues for in his *is/ought gap argument* is that:

- ☐ deducing an *ought* from just an *is* cannot possibly be valid.
- ☐ one cannot infer an *ought* from an *is*.
- ☐ getting an *ought* from an *is* fallacious.

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## QUESTION 9

10 points

Save Answer

In his critique of Divine Command Theory, Plato demonstrates that...

- ☐ bringing a God's decision regarding the objectivity of morals leaves us just where we started: with the morals being either arbitrary; or objective (regardless of the God's decision).
- ☐ bringing a God's decision regarding the objectivity of morals leaves the morals in question arbitrary.
- ☐ one needs to grant the existence of the God first, in order to then be able to establish the objectivity of its moral command.

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## QUESTION 10

10 points

Save Answer

If one believes in God, then...

- ☐ one must, if moved by reason, accept that a God's pronouncement does not settle the question of whether or not morals are objective.
- ☐ one must necessarily accept Divine Command Theory.
- ☐ one must necessarily accept, as Plato's critique demonstrates, that the existence of one, and only one God can make its moral pronouncements objective.

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*Click Save and Submit to save and submit. Click Save All Answers to save all answers.*

Save All Answers

Save and Submit