### **Chapter 1: Moral Theory**

1. Which of the following claims falls within the domain of value theory?

a. Morality is objective.

b. Moral knowledge is impossible.

c. The right thing to do is whatever maximizes happiness.

d. The only thing that matters in order to live well is to get what you want.

Answer: d

\*2. What area of moral philosophy deals with questions about what our moral obligations are?

a. Value theory

b. Normative ethics

c. Metaethics

d. Moral epistemology

Answer: b

\*3. Which of the following is *not* one of the plausible starting points for moral thinking discussed in the text?

a. Neither the law nor tradition is immune from moral criticism.

b. We are not obligated to do the impossible.

c. The consequences of our actions are the most morally important.

d. Deliberately hurting other people requires justification.

Answer: c

\*4. Which of the following is *not* true of critical morality?

a. It can serve as the true standard for evaluating conventional morality.

b. It necessarily generates moral skepticism.

c. It does not have its origin in social agreements.

d. It is untainted by mistaken beliefs, irrationality, or popular prejudices.

Answer: b

5. According to the text, moral skepticism is

a. possibly true.

b. a core area of moral philosophy.

c. absurd or self-defeating.

d. the default view of ethics.

Answer: a

6. The view that an act is morally obligatory just because it is required by God, and that it is immoral just because God forbids it, is known as

a. theism.

b. conventional morality.

c. the divine command theory.

d. value theory.

Answer: c

\*7. The *Argument from Religious Authority* faces difficulties because

a. there are multiple sacred texts.

b. it requires justifying claims that God exists.

c. there are multiple interpretations of sacred texts.

d. All of the above

Answer: d

8. According to the conclusion of the *Divine Perfection Argument*,

a. God exists.

b. the divine command theory is false.

c. God is omniscient.

d. theism is false.

Answer: b

\*9. The divine command theory falls within the domain of

a. value theory.

b. normative ethics.

c. applied ethics.

d. moral skepticism.

Answer: b

\*10. According to the *Divine Perfection Argument*, if the divine command theory is true, then

a. God is morally perfect.

b. God does not exist.

c. God is morally imperfect.

d. moral skepticism is justified.

Answer: c