### **Chapter 18: Free Speech**

1. According to the text, opponents argue that the *Argument from Dignity*

a. misunderstands dignity.

b. overestimates what individual speakers are capable of.

c. Both a and b

d. Neither a nor b

Answer: b

\*2. The view that we can legally prohibit behavior that violates no one’s rights, so long as that behavior is immoral is called

a. legal moralism.

b. paternalism.

c. authoritarianism.

d. libertarianism.

Answer: a

\*3. According to the text, how might hate speech undermine people’s autonomy?

a. By offending people.

b. By hampering individuals’ access to different bodies of ideas.

c. Both a and b

d. Neither a nor b

Answer: b

\*4. Which of the following arguments tries to combine the consequentialist emphasis on reducing harm with the nonconsequentialist focus on protecting rights?

a. The *Social Harm Argument*

b. The *Argument from Dignity*

c. The *Argument from Autonomy*

d. None of the above

Answer: a

5. According to the text, proponents of the *Inefficiency Argument* argue that limiting bad speech is often counterproductive because

a. it drives bad speakers underground.

b. it increases people’s interest in bad speech.

c. it limits people’s autonomy.

d. Both a and b

Answer: d

6. What grounds freedom of opinion and freedom of the expression of opinion according to Mill?

a. The suppressed view may well be true.

b. Only by letting prevailing opinions collide with their opponents can we refine them.

c. Contesting prevailing opinions helps people better understand them.

d. All of the above

Answer: d

7. According to Emerick, to promote a flourishing epistemic community we need to make sure that it is

a. regulated by law.

b. inclusive.

c. free of controversies.

d. All of the above

Answer: b

\*8. According to Mathiesen, why does fake news not provide a voice for people who wish to contribute to debates in a democracy?

a. It contains falsehoods.

b. It comes from anti-democratic sources.

c. People who spread fake news don’t actually believe it.

d. All of the above

Answer: c

9. Which of the following is *not,* according to Parekh, a way to deal with the bluntness of laws?

a. Making laws as precise as possible

b. Counting on the good judgment of public authorities and judges

c. Avoiding making new laws as much as possible.

d. None of the above

Answer: c

10. According to Huemer, what is the best way of minimizing the risks of free speech?

a. Encouraging reasonable people to participate in public dialogue

b. Making sure the media remains politically neutral

c. Encouraging people to be skeptical of the government

d. All of the above

Answer: a