Ethical Choices 3rd edition Burnor Test Bank

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Test Bank

Ethical Choices, Third Edition
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Chapter 2: Moral Relativism

Multiple Choice

1. Subjectivism and relativism _____ nonmoral normative realms like laws or etiquette.
a. address
b. do not address
c. are based on
d. completely dictate
Answer: b

2. The idea that people or groups may sometimes differ regarding their moral beliefs and practices is compatible with
a. objectivism.
b. relativism.
c. subjectivism.
d. All of the above
Answer: d

3. A major objection to subjectivism is that
a. every person in a group is bound by the same moral standard of that group.
b. it makes morality largely meaningless, unable to fulfill its function.
c. it relies heavily on religious concepts.
d. it values certain moral standards more highly than others.
Answer: b

4. It seems that relativism could allow anything to be morally right as long as
a. it is not morally evil.
b. at least a few reformers consider it right.
c. a society's majority consider it right.
d. all of society considers it right.
Answer: c

5. A person or group can reasonably try to implement moral reforms if _____ is true.
a. objectivism
b. their chosen moral standard
c. relativism
d. subjectivism
Answer: a

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6. After carefully considering the true nature of tolerance, it becomes clear that tolerance requires that we never
a. disagree with each other about any moral issue.
b. present arguments and reasons against another group's moral beliefs.
c. interfere with what others do, no matter what that might be.
d. None of the above
Answer: d

7. Relativism maintains that
a. different moral standards can hold for different people belonging to the same undivided social group.
b. the same moral standard holds for everyone in the same social group regardless of their beliefs.
c. there is only one universal moral standard, which holds for all.
d. None of the above
Answer: b

8. Relativism, objectivism and subjectivism are viewpoints
a. that suggest what is right or wrong.
b. about morality and about moral standards.
c. that can coexist.
d. concerned with cultural differences in non-moral values as well as moral values.
Answer: b

9. The fact that in many modern societies, a single person can belong to several different subcultures at once creates a problem regarding
a. social groups.
b. moral progress.
c. reformers.
d. making anything right.
Answer: a

*10. Which is the most accurate claim?
a. Relativism cannot support intolerance.
b. Relativism can support both tolerance and intolerance.
c. Neither tolerance nor intolerance gets any support from relativism.
d. Relativism and tolerance are mutually exclusive.
Answer: b

11. Wong's pluralistic relativism would probably include within the common moral core a principle that
a. forbids murder.
b. forbids eating with your hands.
c. requires everyone to drive in the right lane of a two-way street.
d. requires that one always remain totally loyal to one's family members regardless of what they do.

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Answer: a

*12. Objectivism
a. requires that people all act the same way no matter the circumstances.
b. can allow circumstances to make a difference in how one ought to act.
c. allows for different moral principles to hold for different groups.
d. allows for different moral principles to hold for different people.
Answer: b

*13. Moral subjectivism is the view that there
a. is one correct moral standard that holds for all within a society.
b. is one correct moral standard that holds for all, everywhere, no matter the circumstances.
c. can be several equally correct moral standards for different societies.
d. can be many equally correct moral standards for different persons within a single society.
Answer: d

*14. If subjectivism were true, then
a. one's moral standard could change over time.
b. concepts such as justice, fairness, and rights would be very hard to make sense of.
c. Both of the above
d. Neither of the above
Answer: c

*15. Objectivism entails that
a. a moral standard exists that holds for all persons, regardless of their beliefs or culture.
b. moral standards can be different for different persons.
c. moral standards can vary from one cultural group to another.
d. what is right depends on what you believe.
Answer: a

16. The Callatians and the Greeks agreed on one very important thing:
a. cannibalism is morally wrong.
b. it is morally appropriate to honor the dead.
c. the dead should be buried.
d. once someone is dead, anything can be done to dispose of their body.
Answer: b

*17. The problem of _____ argues that accepting relativism makes talking about reform with respect to, say, racial discrimination, utterly useless.
a. tolerance
b. anything being made right
c. social groups
d. moral progress
Answer: d

18. Given relativism, if society widely accepts tolerance as a moral standard, then

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a. all in that society are bound to be tolerant.
b. all in that society are bound to be tolerant, except moral reformers.
c. all other societies must hold the value of tolerance as well.
d. it will become clear that subjectivism is true as well.
Answer: a

19. The fact that people can vary regarding what might violate their person conscience
a. proves that subjectivism is correct.
b. is something that objectivism might well be able to handle.
c. shows that people are wrong about what their consciences tell them.
d. suggests that humans are inherently immoral.
Answer: b

20. A moral principle that says people should not do what goes against their consciences
a. proves subjectivism is correct.
b. can be a principle within objectivism.
c. is too relative to be compatible objectivism.
d. None of the above
Answer: b

True / False

The example of a dollar having different values for different persons is used to demonstrate an objection to subjectivism.
a. True
b. False
Answer: a

22. Objectivism tells us that stealing and murder are morally wrong.
a. True
b. False
Answer: b

23. Cultural relativism does *not* require that everyone in a group always act the same regardless of their circumstances.
a. True
b. False
Answer: a

24. The sort of mild relativism recommended by Wong includes both objective and relativistic moral components.
a. True
b. False
Answer: a

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*25. It is possible for objectivism, relativism, or subjectivism to be true, but it is not possible for any combination of these to be true.
a. True
b. False
Answer: a

*26. The general strategy of most arguments against relativism first imagines that relativism is true and then considers the acceptability of what it leads us to.
a. True
b. False
Answer: a

27. Suppose that a society's widespread acceptance of a moral principle can indeed make that principle hold for people of that society. Then the society's majority could never be mistaken about anything moral—the majority would be morally infallible in this way.
a. True
b. False
Answer: a

*28. There is empirical evidence that life experiences shape behaviors, beliefs, values, and practices, including moral ones.
a. True
b. False
Answer: a

29. Wong's pluralistic relativism is no different from either objectivism or relativism as first presented.
a. True
b. False
Answer: b

*30. Different social groups may differ in some moral beliefs while also sharing many others. The widely shared beliefs are probably rooted in human nature while the differences probably reflect distinctive characteristics of the groups.
a. True
b. False
Answer: a

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