

## Chapter 2

### Subjectivism, Relativism, and Emotivism

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#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The doctrine that some moral norms are valid for everyone (in other words, *universal*) is:
- a. moral absolutism
  - b. moral chauvinism
  - c. moral objectivism
  - d. moral normativism

ANS: C            PTS: 1

2. Cultural relativism is the view that an action is morally right if:
- a. one approves of it
  - b. one's culture approves of it
  - c. it conforms to universal moral laws
  - d. it conforms to considered moral judgments

ANS: B            PTS: 1

3. According to subjective relativism, an action is right if:
- a. a person cannot offer an argument against it
  - b. it does not conflict with legal requirements
  - c. society sanctions it
  - d. a person approves of it

ANS: D            PTS: 1

4. Subjective relativism implies that each person is:
- a. morally infallible
  - b. morally fallible
  - c. incapable of immoral acts
  - d. perfect

ANS: A            PTS: 1

5. Subjective relativism:
- a. makes moral disagreements possible
  - b. implies that all moral disagreements can be resolved
  - c. implies that moral disagreements cannot happen

d. implies an attitude of tolerance toward others

ANS: C                    PTS: 1

6. Cultural relativism implies that:

- a. all cultures are morally fallible
- b. some cultures are morally infallible
- c. there are no universal moral standards
- d. there are at least some universal moral standards

ANS: C                    PTS: 1

7. The view that moral statements are neither true nor false but are instead expressions of emotions or attitudes is called:

- a. perspectivism
- b. emotivism
- c. subjective relativism
- d. cultural relativism

ANS: B                    PTS: 1

8. People often differ in their moral judgments because they:

- a. have the same nonmoral beliefs
- b. accept the same moral principles
- c. adopt the same moral theory
- d. have divergent nonmoral beliefs

ANS: D                    PTS: 1

9. Some argue that a core set of moral values must be universal, otherwise cultures:

- a. would not survive
- b. would thrive
- c. would be immoral
- d. would be technologically backward

ANS: A                    PTS: 1

10. The view that moral judgments can be judged true or false is called:

- a. universalism
- b. common sense
- c. cognitivism
- d. noncognitivism

ANS: C                    PTS: 1

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. Moral objectivism necessarily implies that moral rules and principles have no exceptions.

ANS: F                    PTS: 1

2. There is a necessary connection between tolerance and cultural relativism.

ANS: F                    PTS: 1

3. Cultural relativism implies that social reformers of every sort would always be wrong.

ANS: T                    PTS: 1

4. To reject cultural relativism is to admit that one's own culture's norms may be fallible.

ANS: T                    PTS: 1

5. Embracing moral objectivism entails intolerance.

ANS: F                    PTS: 1

6. Noncognitivism denies that moral judgments are statements that can be true or false.

ANS: T                    PTS: 1

7. Emotivists assert that moral disagreements are not conflicts of beliefs but are disagreements in attitude.

ANS: T                    PTS: 1

8. Many critics reject emotivism because it offers an implausible view of moral reasons.

ANS: T                    PTS: 1

9. Emotivism says that people can disagree about moral facts but not about moral attitudes.

ANS: F                    PTS: 1

10. Objectivism is the doctrine that some moral norms are rigid rules that have no exceptions.

ANS: F                    PTS: 1