

1. What are the defining claims of moral realism? What are the two main alternatives to moral realism?
2. What is the Open Question Argument? What sort of view is it meant to refute?
3. What are the defining tenets of expressivism?
4. Why does Blackburn call his view 'quasi-realism' and not 'realism' or 'anti-realism'?
5. Quinn observes that divine command theorists have the following options (among others) regarding what to claim is the dependency relation between God's will and moral properties: sameness of meaning, necessary coextensiveness, and bringing about. He endorses one of these three. Which one of these does he endorse, and why does he reject the other two?
6. What explanation(s) does Rachels give of (1) the fact that most people are kin altruistic and (2) the fact that most people are reciprocally altruistic?
7. What sort of process is reflective equilibrium (i.e., what is it supposed to accomplish), and what are its main steps?
8. What does Caputo mean by giving up on the enterprise of ethical theory, and what is his main reason for advocating this?
9. What is psychological egoism, and what is Sober's main argument against it?
10. Why, according to Thomas, would a psychologically healthy person embrace an altruistic conception of morality?
11. What does it mean for an approach to ethics (such as act-utilitarianism) to be indirect?
12. What is the difference between rule-consequentialism and act-consequentialism? What is Hooker's main argument in favor of the former versus the latter?

Instructions: Answer the indicated questions, each on a separate sheet.
Put the question number on each sheet conspicuously.
Also put your random number on each sheet.
Turn in your answer sheets but not this sheet.