

B.A DEGREE (CBCS) Examination–2019 - 20

SEMESTER - V

PRIVATE REGISTRATION

PL5CRT09- FUNDAMENTALS OF ETHICS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The subject matter of ethics is _____.
a) Human conduct b) Ultimate truth c) Knowledge d) Reality
2. The Greek term from which _____ is derived means 'custom or 'habit'.
a) Morality b) Psychology c) Education d) Ethics
3. The word 'Ethics' is derived from the Greek adjective
a) *ethica* b) *mores* c) *rectus* d) *psych*
4. Ethics deals with the " _____ of human beings living in societies."
a) Conduct b) Duties c) Rights d) Desires
5. The term 'Right' is derived from the Latin word *rectus*, meaning:
a) 'Straight' or 'according to rule'
b) Habits or customs
c) Supreme end
d) Ideal in life
6. 'First Philosophy' refers to:
a) Aesthetics b) Metaphysics c) Epistemology d) Ethics
7. Which among the following is **wrong definition** of Ethics?
a) Ethics is the science of customs and habits of men
b) Ethics is the science of character and conduct of animals
c) Ethics is the science of rightness and wrongness of human conduct
d) Ethics is the science of the highest end or purpose of human life.
8. Which Ideal is concerned with Ethics?
a) Truth b) Beauty c) Good d) Spirituality
9. Which aspect of our conscious life dealt with Ethics
a) Knowing b) Feeling c) Willing d) Dreaming
10. Which among the following is the **wrong** statement
a) Ethics is the science of rightness and wrongness of human conduct
b) Ethics is a normative science which seeks to determine norms, ideals, or standards
c) Ethics is concerned with the nature, origin and growth of human conduct.

- d) Ethics is the normative science of the conduct of human beings living in societies.
11. Ethics as a normative science deals with the _____ of human conduct.
 a) ideas b) standards c) betterment d) emotions
12. Which among the following is the **correct** statement
 a) Ethics is a Practical Science
 b) Ethics is a Positive Science
 c) Ethics is an Art
 d) Ethics is a Normative Science
13. Which among the following is the **wrong** statement
 a) Ethics is not Positive Science
 b) Ethics is not Normative Science
 c) Ethics is not a Practical Science
 d) Ethics is not an Art
14. A _____ teaches us to know how to do.
 a) Positive science
 b) Normative science
 c) Practical Science
 d) Natural Science
15. Which among is the following is the **correct** statement
 a) Ethics is a theoretical science
 b) Ethics is a practical Science
 c) Ethics is an art
 d) Ethics is the study of actions of animals
16. Ethics is:
 a) a part of Science
 b) a part of Philosophy
 c) a part of Psychology
 d) a part of Art
17. Normative science deals with:
 a) Facts b) Values c) Nature d) what is
18. Positive science deals with:
 a) Facts b) Values c) Good d) what ought to be
19. Example for Positive science
 a) Ethics b) Logic c) Aesthetics d) None of these
20. _____ may be defined as a systematic and more or less complete body of knowledge about a particular set of related events or objects.
 a) Science b) Art c) Ethics d) Epistemology
21. Positive science

- a) Describes the objects or phenomena
 - b) Judging the objects or phenomena
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Neither a nor b
22. Which among the following is the **wrong** statement
- a) Normative sciences seek to determine Norms, Ideals, or Standards
 - b) Normative sciences are concerned with actual facts or their laws
 - c) Normative sciences are concerned with norms which regulate human life
 - d) Normative sciences are not systematic explanation of the causes and effects of things.
23. Which among the following action is objects of moral judgment
- a) Voluntary and habitual actions of rational persons
 - b) The actions of animals and phenomena of nature
 - c) Actions of children, insane persons and idiots
 - d) Actions done under coercion
24. Ethics is deals with:
- a) Voluntary Actions
 - b) Involuntary Actions
 - c) Non-Habitual Actions
 - d) Instinct Actions
25. Find out an Ethical question:
- a) What type of diet allows for the best athletic performance?
 - b) What is the most appropriate way to worship?
 - c) Is killing a murderer justified?
 - d) Are same-sex marriages constitutional?
26. Ethics deals with:
- a) What is
 - b) what ought to be
 - c) both a and b
 - d) neither a nor b
27. _____ tells us how we actually will.
- a) Philosophy
 - b) Ethics
 - c) Psychology
 - d) Logic
28. _____ teaches us how we ought to will
- a) Ethics
 - b) Psychology
 - c) Logic
 - d) both a and b
29. Psychology is a _____ science
- a) Normative
 - b) Positive
 - c) Ideal
 - d) Metaphysical
30. _____ is a science of actual
- a) Psychology
 - b) Ethics
 - c) Logic
 - d) Aesthetics
31. Which among the following mental process deals with psychology
- a) Knowing
 - b) Feeling
 - c) Willing
 - d) All of these
32. The outstanding form of moral action

- a) Ideo-motor action
 - b) Desire
 - c) Unconscious mental tendencies
 - d) Sense of duty
33. Pick up the **wrong** statement
- a) Psychology is the foundation of Ethics
 - b) Psychology is wider in scope than Ethics
 - c) Ethics enquires how we ought to will, but Psychology enquires how we actually do will
 - d) Ethics is a branch of Psychology
34. A craving of an agent for the attainment of an object to relieve some want is:
- a) Will
 - b) Desire
 - c) Motive
 - d) Intension
35. It is a state of tension between the actual state of the self and the idea of a future state not yet realized:
- a) Desire
 - b) Motive
 - c) Wish
 - d) Will
36. A dominant desire is called
- a) Wish
 - b) Will
 - c) Motive
 - d) Habit
37. ----- is an effective desire
- a) Will
 - b) wish
 - c) Motive
 - d) Conduct
38. _____ induces us to act in a certain way.
- a) Wish
 - b) Motive
 - c) Will
 - d) Desire
39. The process of making a choice when there are different desires is called:
- a) Desire
 - b) Willing
 - c) Deliberation
 - d) Wish
40. The essential mark of _____ is that the whole character or personality is involved in the act
- a) Willing
 - b) Desire
 - c) Deliberation
 - d) Wish
41. A philosophical term of art for a particular sort of capacity of rational agents to choose a course of action from among various alternatives:
- a) Free will
 - b) Moral responsibility
 - c) Character
 - d) Conduct
42. If human actions are completely determined by _____, it is not free will.
- a) reason
 - b) moral imperative
 - c) circumstances
 - d) All these
43. The force of will leads to _____.
- a) Action
 - b) inaction
 - c) result
 - d) wish
44. Who is the advocator of 'freedom of will'
- a) David Hume
 - b) J.S. Mill
 - c) Kant
 - d) None of these
45. Libertarians view:
- a) All events have a cause
 - b) Some events do not have a cause

- c) Actions of a self are determined by itself
d) Both a and b
46. 'Character' refers to the complete system constituted by the acts of ____ of a particular kind.
a) wish b) desire c) intention d) will
47. Collective name for voluntary actions
a) Conduct b) Desire c) Wish d) Good
48. What constitute conduct
a) Purpose b) Choice c) Both a and b d) Neither a and b
49. ----- is outer expression of character
a) Will b) Wish c) Desire d) Conduct
50. The permanent bent of the mind, constituted by the 'settled habits of will' is:
a) Conduct b) Desire c) Character d) Wish
51. _____ is a formed habit.
a) Custom b) Desire c) Wish d) Character
52. Character is built up by a person out of his natural tendencies and dispositions by controlling and regulating them by ____
a) Passion b) emotions c) reason d) Desire
53. _____ is the acquired habit of controlling the natural instincts and impulses in order to realize definitely conceived ends.
a) Character b) Conduct c) Wish d) Desire
54. Pleasure/pain is the norm of moral evaluation in _____.
a) Intuitionism b) Virtue ethics c) Hedonism d) All these
55. "Men always *do* seek pleasure". This position is called _____ hedonism.
a) Psychological b) ethical c) egoistic d) universalistic
56. Universalistic hedonism is also called _____.
a) ethical hedonism b) psychological hedonism
c) utilitarianism d) egoistic hedonism
57. Ethical hedonism is the view that human beings _____ seek pleasure.
a) always do b) ought to c) shall not d) ought not
58. _____ hedonism refers to the pleasure of each individual.
a) Egoistic b) Psychological c) Universalistic d) none of these
59. _____ hedonism refers to the pleasure of all human beings.
a) psychological b) egoistic c) ethical d) universalistic
60. The ethics of _____ is precisely termed utilitarianism.
a) Kant b) Spencer c) J. S. Mill d) T. H. Green
61. Both Bentham and Mill share the _____ principle of morality.
a) pleasure b) evolutionist c) both (a) and (b) d) neither (a) nor (b)

62. According to hedonists, pleasure is the only thing that is _____.
- a) possible b) avoidable c) visible d) desirable
63. According to Hedonism, *hedoneor* ----- is the ultimate standard of morality
- a) Pleasure b) Will c) Good will d) reason
64. _____ hedonism holds that pleasure is the natural and normal object of desire, that we always seek pleasure and avoid pain
- a) Ethical b) Egoistic c) Psychological d) Altruistic
65. _____ hedonism holds that pleasure is the proper object of desire; that we do not always seek pleasure but ought to seek pleasure.
- a) Ethical b) Egoistic c) Psychological d) Altruistic
66. According to _____ hedonism the pleasure of the individual is the moral standard
- a) Ethical b) Psychological c) Egoistic d) Altruistic
67. According to _____ hedonism the greatest happiness of the greatest number or general happiness is the moral standard.
- a) Ethical b) Psychological c) Egoistic d) Altruistic
68. According to _____ hedonism, all pleasures are alike in kind they differ only in intensity or degree; there is no qualitative difference among them.
- a) Altruistic b) Egoistic c) Gross Egoistic d) Refined Egoistic
69. The theory that what we ought to aim at is the greatest possible amount of pleasure of all human beings, or of all sentient creatures.
- a) Utilitarianism b) Perfectionism c) Egoistic Hedonism d) Humanitarianism
70. Which among the following is the correct statement on Hedonism
- a) According to Hedonism pleasure is the highest good, the supreme end of life.
- b) Hedonism is based upon the metaphysical assumption that the self is purely sensuous in nature.
- c) Hedonism is based on the psychological assumption that man naturally seeks pleasure and avoids pain.
- d) All of these
71. Who is the advocate of quantitative utilitarianism
- a) J.S.Mill b) Jermeý Bentham c) Immanuel Kant d) F. H. Bradley
72. Who is the advocate of qualitative utilitarianism
- a) J.S.Mill b) Jermeý Bentham c) Immanuel Kant d) F. H. Bradley
73. Who is the advocate of Utilitarianism:
- a) Jermeý Bentham b) J.S. Mill c) Immanuel Kant d) both a and b
74. Bentham holds that the only standard of valuation of pleasures in:
- a) Quantitative b) Qualitative c) both a and b d) neither a nor b
75. Mill argues that the foundation of right is
- a) The social contract c) natural law

85. Who's work is *Critique of Practical Reason*:
- Immanuel Kant
 - Jeremy Bentham
 - J.S. Mill
 - F. H. Bradley
86. Kant's ethical theory is:
- Ontological
 - Deontological
 - Utilitarian
 - Hedonic
87. Which among the following is NOT Kant's work
- Critique of Pure Reason
 - Critique of Practical Reason
 - Ground work of the Metaphysics of Morals
 - On Liberty
88. It is wrong to break a promise because as a moral law it cannot be universalized. This illustrates the ethical position of _____.
- Kant
 - J. S. Mill
 - Bentham
 - Spencer
89. According to Kant, moral imperative is _____.
- evolutionary
 - hypothetical
 - categorical
 - all these
90. Kant accepted _____ as the final authority in moral life.
- pleasure
 - reason
 - freedom
 - pain
91. In which book Kant established the dignity of the moral law and makes the ethical life fundamental in Philosophy
- Critique of Pure Reason
 - Critique of Practical Reason
 - Critique of Judgment
 - Both a and c
92. Kant says "The only thing that is good in itself without qualification or restriction is a:
- Good will
 - Categorical Imperative
 - Hypothetical Imperative
 - Moral law
93. A ----- imperative is always unconditional
- Categorical
 - Hypothetical
 - both a and b
 - Neither A nor B
94. Kant is an advocate of
- Teleological ethics
 - ontological ethics
 - Jural ethics
 - Utilitarian Ethics
95. The moral law is:
- Categorical Imperative
 - Hypothetical Imperative
 - Disjunctive
 - All of these
96. The laws which are means to other ends are of the nature of _____ imperative
- Moral
 - Categorical
 - Hypothetical
 - Good
97. Which among the following is NOT a Hypothetical Imperative:
- Laws of Hygiene
 - Economic Laws
 - Moral Laws
 - Legal Laws
98. Moral Law:
- It is imposed by a Hypothetical imperative
 - It is a means to a higher end

- c) It is imposed by practical reason upon itself is a categorical imperative
 - d) It never demands unconditional obedience
99. Kant says: " There is nothing in the world, or even out of it, that can be called good without qualification, except a -----
- a) GoodWill b) Categorical Imperative c) Hypothetical Imperative d) Law
100. Pick up the **wrong** answer. The Good will is:
- a) the only good
 - b) Unconditional good
 - c) Good in itself
 - d) actuated by inclination
101. According to Kant, the will is ----- when it acts solely from a sense of duty.
- a) Autonomous
 - b) Heteronomous
 - c) Actuated by inclination
 - d) Teleological
102. Kant's First maxim shows:
- a) What is right is universal, and that what is expedient is not universal
 - a) Treat personality as of absolute worth
 - b) Treat yourself and every other human being as of equal intrinsic value; behave as a member of an ideal republic.
 - c) All of these
103. According to Kant, it is wrong to break a promise, because
- a) This act cannot be universalized
 - b) Because you will go to jail
 - c) Cheating is not acceptable
 - d) It adversely affects on trust
104. Kant's which maxim shows that 'None should enslave himself or others'
- a) First b) Second c) Third d) Fourth
105. Kant's second maxim shows:
- a) Treat personality as of absolute worth
 - b) A person is an end in himself, and not a means
 - c) The rational nature which constitutes humanity should be respected.
 - d) All of these
106. According to Kant to commit suicide is wrong, because:
- a) It will lead to the annihilation of human life if it is universalized.
 - b) The person treating himself as a means to the removal of the disgust of life
 - c) He is not regarding himself as an end
 - d) All of these.

107. Kant's third maxim says:
- a) Act as a member of a kingdom of ends
 - b) Respect for the dignity of persons
 - c) What is right is universal
 - d) Treat personality as of absolute worth
108. Which among the following is NOT a Postulates of Morality
- a) Freedom of the Will
 - b) Immortality of the Soul
 - c) Mortality of the Soul
 - d) Existence of God
109. Kant says, we are autonomous when we act according to
- a) Duty
 - b) Feeling
 - c) Pleasure
 - d) inclination
110. In the opinion of Kant, a right action should satisfy
- a) It should conform to the moral law revealed by reason
 - b) The agent should perform it out of pure respect for the moral law.
 - c) The moral law has reference to any external ends.
 - d) Both a and b
111. According to perfectionism the highest good is:
- a) Self-realization
 - b) Self-control
 - c) Self-knowledge
 - d) Self-sacrifice
112. Who holds that each person has a place and function in the human society in accordance with his talents?
- a) F. H. Bradley
 - b) Immanuel Kant
 - c) J.S. Mill
 - d) Bentham
113. Self-realization means:
- a) Realization of the relational self
 - b) Realization of the sentient self
 - c) Realization of good self as well as realization of bad self
 - d) Both a and b
114. Self-realization means:
- a) The development of personality
 - b) Actualization of immense potentialities of the self
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Self-gratification

115. Who's concept is " My Station and its Duties"
- a) Aristotle b) Bradley c) Immanuel Kant d) Buddha
116. The duty to the self includes
- a) Intellectual duty
b) Duties to the Family
c) Duty to pray to God
d) Duty to take care of domestic animals
117. According to Bradley the Supreme Duty is:
- a) Duties to Self
b) Duties to Others
c) Duties to God
d) Self- realization
118. Who wrote *Ethical Studies*:
- a) Aristotle b) Immanuel Kant c) F.H. Bradley d) J.S. Mill
119. Who authored *Appearance and Reality*
- a) Bradley b) Kant c) Buddha d) Mill
120. F.H. Bradley is a ----- philosopher
- a) Materialist b) Idealist c) Spiritualist d) Naturalist
121. Who pointed out that each individual has a particular 'station' in the society to which he belongs, his moral life consists in carrying out the duties of this particular station.
- a) Aristotle b) Immanuel Kant c) F.H. Bradley d) J.S. Mill
122. Who authored *Republic*
- a) Plato b) Aristotle c) Kant d) Mill
123. "Virtue is Knowledge" related with:
- a) Kant b) Socrates c) Plato d) Aristotle
124. The Greeks used the term *Eudaimonia* in the sense of
- a) Pleasure b) Happiness c) Prosperity d) None of these
125. 'What is Justice?' for Socrates:
- a) That justice consists in doing good to one's friends and bringing harm to one's enemies
b) That justice is a name for the interest of the stronger
c) Both a and b
d) Neither a nor b
126. ----- is the special virtue of the ruling class.
- a) Justice b) Courage c) Wisdom d) Temperance
127. Temperance is the special virtue of the -----
- a) Ruling Class b) Traders c) Kings d) Soldiers

128. _____ is the power of resisting the fear of pain and temptation of pleasure.
 a) Wisdom b) Justice c) Courage d) Temperance
129. _____ is the harmonious functioning of intellect, emotion and desire under the guidance of reason.
 a) Justice b) Wisdom c) Courage d) Temperance
130. Wisdom is the virtue of the _____ part of the soul
 a) Rational b) Emotional c) Obedience d) Hereditary
131. Courage is the virtue of the ----- part of the soul
 a) Rational b) Emotional c) Obedience d) hereditary
132. Cardinal virtue of Plato
 a) Love b) Friendliness c) Temperance d) Truthfulness
133. Which is **not** a cardinal virtue:
 a) Wisdom b) Courage c) Temperance d) Goodness
134. _____ comprehends all cardinal virtues:
 a) Wisdom b) Courage c) Temperance d) Justice
135. The ethical theory of Aristotle is popularly known as:
 a) Nicomachean Ethics
 b) Deontological Ethics
 c) Hedonism
 d) Utilitarianism
136. Central concept of Aristotelian ethics and moral philosophy
 a) Eudaimonia
 b) Hedonism
 c) Deontology
 d) Utility
137. 'Virtue is a permanent state of mind' who holds this this view?
 a) Kant b) Mill c) Aristotle d) Socrates
138. Which among the following is the **wrong expression** of the moral standard of Nicomachean ethics is:
 a) An action is virtuous if and only if it is a middle path between two extremes, excess and deficiency
 b) An action is virtuous if and only if it produces perfect happiness to the moral agent
 c) An action is virtuous if and only if it is done voluntarily with rational deliberation and free choice
 d) An action is moral if it is done under constraint or due to ignorance
139. According to Aristotle' actualization of one's own talents, abilities and capacities makes him a ----- person.
 a) Virtuous

- b) Vice
 - c) lovable
 - d) Professional
140. For Aristotle what was the formal cause of the moral life?
- a) Happiness b) Virtue c) Good will d) All of these
141. For Aristotle what was the final cause of the moral life?
- a) Happiness b) Virtue c) Good will d) None of these
142. "Virtue is the habit of choosing the relative mean" Who holds this view?
- a) Kant b) Mill c) Aristotle d) Socrates
143. Who made the distinction between intellectual virtue and moral virtue?
- a) Kant b) Mill c) Aristotle d) Socrates
144. The aim of the punishment as per Deterrent theory:
- a) To prevent or deter the offender from committing similar offence
 - b) To prevent or deter others from committing similar offence
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Neither a nor b
145. Which theory of punishment, the offender is treated merely as a means to the good of others.
- a) Deterrent theory
 - b) Retributive theory
 - c) Reformatory theory
 - d) Deontological theory
146. Which theory treating a man as a *thing*, as a mere means, not an end in himself.
- a) Deterrent c) Retributive
 - b) Reformatory d) None of these
147. Which theory is against Capital Punishment
- a) Deterrent
 - b) Retributive
 - c) Reformatory
 - d) All of these
148. The aim of punishment as per Reformatory theory
- a) To prevent others from committing similar offence
 - b) To educate or reform the offender himself
 - c) To allow man's deeds to return on his own head
 - d) To punish people who resist reformation
149. Which theory of punishment supported by criminology
- a) Retributive theory
 - b) Deterrent theory

- c) Reformatory theory
d) All of these
150. The aim of punishment as per Retributive theory:
a) To prevent others from committing similar offences
b) To educate the offender himself
c) To allow man's deeds to return on his own head
d) All of these
151. Which theory of punishment proposes punishment is an end in itself not a means to any end beyond itself.
a) Retributive theory c) Reformatory theory
b) Preventive theory d) Both b and c
152. ----- theory of punishment is more humanitarian
a) Retributive b) Reformatory c) Deterrent d) a and b
153. Which theory of punishment appears to justify the law of 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth'
a) Retributive theory b) Reformatory theory c) Preventive theory d) Both b and c
154. Deterrent theory of punishment is:
a) Preventive b) Reformatory c) Educative d) all of these
155. Retributive theory of punishment involves:
a) Education b) Reformation c) Revenge d) Conversion
156. Education is a practical means that corresponds to the ----- theory of punishment
a) Deterrent b) Retributive c) Reformatory d) None of these
157. The Gita represent a unique synthesis of
a) Action, Devotion and Knowledge b) Devotion and Knowledge
b) Action and Devotion d) Action and Knowledge
158. Bhagavad Gita literally means
a. Song b) The Lord's song c) Poem d) Bhakti
159. Karma literally means
a) Joining b) Duty c) A deed d) None of these
160. The term Svadharma means
a) Duty b) One's own nature c) Duties of one's own d) A Deed
161. The society was divided into four classes (varnas). They are:
a) Brahmacharya, Grahastya, Vanaprastha and Samnyasa
b) Brahmana, Ksatriya, Vaisya and Sudra
c) Wisdom, Courage, Temperance and Justice
d) Elders, Children, Men and Women
162. Sva-bhava stands for
a) One's own duty b) Satva, rajas & Tamas
c) One's own nature d) None of these

163. Lokasamgraha refers to
 a) Renunciation of action c) Work for the wellbeing of oneself
 b) Work for the wellbeing of the society d) Nishkamakarma
164. The central teaching of the Gita is:
 a) Niskamakarma b) Jnana Yoga c) Bhakti Yoga d) Karma
165. The author of the Gita is:
 a) Valmiki b) Manu c) Vyasa d) Bharathan
166. There are three fundamental qualities or gunas which is present in every individual. They are:
 a) Sattva, Rajas and Tamas
 b) Rupa, Rasa and Gandha
 c) Earth, Water and Air
 d) Love, Friendship and Goodness
167. Whose doctrine is anticipated by the Gita conception of svadharma appropriate to svabhava.
 a) Buddha b) Bradley c) Mill d) Kant
168. According to the theory of Karma, a man's nature and life are determined by :
 a) His life style c) His own past lives
 b) His present life d) His future life
169. The duties of the individuals of the each varna is determined in accordance with:
 a) Their birth b) Guna c) Their nature d) strength
170. Which is Purushartha:
 a) Wealth b) Truth c) Beauty d) God
171. Which Purusharthahas moral value:
 a) Artha b) Kama c) Dharma d) Moksha
172. Which purushartha has Psychological value
 a) Artha b) Kama c) Dharma d) Moksha
173. _____ satisfies mental and emotional needs
 a) Artha b) Kama c) Dharma d) Moshha
174. ----- satisfies rational, social and moral needs.
 a) Artha b) Kama c) Dharma d) Moshha
175. ----- are protecting people from external aggressions and internal disturbances, chasing the wicked etc.
 a) Brahmana b) Kshatriya c) Vaisya d) Sudra
176. Who should tend cattle, and carry on trade, agriculture, and commerce.
 a) Brahmana b) Kshatriya c) Vaisya d) Sudra
177. Brahmana should cultivate the virtue:
 a) Spiritedness b) tranquility c) service d) crafting
178. The _____ is different vocational groups in accordance with their qualities.
 a) Guna b) caste c) *asrama* d) satva
179. The duties obligatory on _____ are teaching, performance of ceremonial sacrifice etc.
 a) Brahmana b) Kshatriya c) Vaisya d) Sudra
180. The five vows of the clergy in Jainism are called:

- a) Maha-vrata b) anu-vrata c) vrata d) Asteya
181. Anu-vrata is for:
a) Clergy b) Monks c) laity d) Children
182. Not a Jainavrata:
a) Non-injury
b) Non-truthfulness
c) Non-stealing
d) Sex-restraint
183. The clergy and the laity are organically related and the difference is only of degree and not of kind in:
a) Buddhism
b) Jainism
c) Sikhism
d) Hinduism
184. The five-fold vows (panchasilas)
a) Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Brahmacharya and Aparigraha
b) Himsa, Satya, Asteya, Brahmacharya and Aparigraha
c) Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Yoga, Aparigraha
d) Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Brahmacharya, Grahasta
185. Who ought to observe the great vows?
a) Clergy b) Monks c) laity d) Children
186. Jainavratas corresponding to the five restraints (yama) of the ----- system.
a) Charvaka b) Nyaya c) Yoga d) Advaita
187. The three Jewels of Jainism:
a) Right Faith, Right Knowledge, Right Conduct
b) Right Faith, Right Knowledge, Right Devotion
c) Right Faith, Right Knowledge, Right Spirituality
d) Right Faith, Right Knowledge, Right Advice
188. _____ is the keynote of the ethics of Buddhism.
a) Satya b) Brahmacharya c) Ahimsa d) Aparigraha
189. Buddha's ethics is:
a) ascetic b) hedonism
c) midway between hedonism and asceticism d) inactivism
190. _____ is the determination to do what is right and desist from doing what is wrong and to uproot attachment to sensual pleasures, ill-will towards others, and desire for doing harm to others.
a) Right belief b) Right resolve c) Right speech d) Right conduct
191. _____ consists in abstention from killing, stealing, illegal sex indulgence, lying and drinking liquor for laymen.
a) Right belief b) Right Resolve c) Right Conduct d) Right Speech
192. The primary right:
a) Right to live b) Right to freedom c) Right to property d) Right to education
193. The article guarantees equality before law.
a) Article 14 b) Article 15 c) Article 19 d) Article 21 A

194. Pick up the wrong statement. The fundamental rights are:
- a) Absolute
 - b) Not absolute
 - c) It can be enhanced
 - d) It can be removed
195. Which is NOT a fundamental right as per Constitution of India
- a) Right to Equality
 - b) Right to Freedom
 - c) Right to Property
 - d) Right to Freedom of Religion
196. The fundamental duties of the citizens were added to the Constitution by :
- a) The 44th Amendment in 1978
 - b) The 42nd Amendment in 1976
 - c) The 86th Amendment in 2002
 - d) None of these
197. Which among the following is the duty of a citizen of India
- a) To abide by the constitution and respect its ideal and institutions
 - b) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
 - c) To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform
 - d) All of these
198. Fundamental duties are:
- a) Enforceable by the Courts
 - b) Not enforceable by the Courts
 - c) Against patriotism
 - d) Based on individual liberty
199. The word was added by the 42nd Constitution Amendment
- a) Sovereign
 - b) Socialist
 - c) Secular
 - d) Democratic
200. Which of the following word have not been written in the preamble of the Indian Constitution
- a) Sovereign
 - b) Socialist
 - c) Democratic
 - d) Indians

Answer Key:

1	a	26	b	51	d	76	c	101	a	126	c	151	a	176	c
2	d	27	c	52	C	77	b	102	a	127	b	152	b	177	b
3	a	28	a	53	a	78	a	103	a	128	c	153	a	178	b
4	a	29	b	54	c	79	c	104	b	129	a	154	a	179	a
5	a	30	a	55	a	80	b	105	d	130	a	155	c	180	a
6	d	31	d	56	c	81	c	106	d	131	b	156	c	181	c
7	b	32	d	57	b	82	d	107	a	132	c	157	a	182	b
8	c	33	d	58	a	83	a	108	c	133	d	158	b	183	b
9	c	34	b	59	d	84	a	109	a	134	d	159	c	184	a
10	c	35	a	60	c	85	a	110	d	135	a	160	c	185	b
11	b	36	a	61	a	86	b	111	a	136	a	161	b	186	c
12	d	37	b	62	d	87	d	112	a	137	c	162	c	187	a
13	b	38	b	63	a	88	a	113	a	138	d	163	b	188	c
14	c	39	b	64	c	89	c	114	c	139	a	164	a	189	c
15	a	40	a	65	a	90	b	115	b	140	b	165	c	190	b
16	b	41	a	66	c	91	b	116	a	141	a	166	a	191	c
17	b	42	c	67	d	92	a	117	d	142	c	167	b	192	a
18	a	43	a	68	c	93	a	118	c	143	c	168	c	193	a
19	d	44	c	69	a	94	c	119	a	144	b	169	b	194	a
20	a	45	b	70	d	95	a	120	b	145	a	170	a	195	c
21	a	46	d	71	b	96	c	121	c	146	a	171	c	196	b
22	b	47	a	72	a	97	c	122	a	147	c	172	b	197	d
23	a	48	c	73	d	98	c	123	b	148	b	173	b	198	b
24	a	49	d	74	b	99	a	124	b	149	c	174	c	199	c
25	c	50	c	75	b	100	d	125	d	150	c	175	b	200	d