

SEM-1 M.A DEGREE PHILOSOPHY(CBS) Examination

PRIVATE REGISTRATION

PI010105- MORAL PHILOSOPHY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Ethics is
 - a.Positive Science
 - b. Normative science
 - c.both
2. Ethics deals with
 - a. Psychology
 - b. human conduct
 - c.theory of knowledge
3. The word 'Moral' came from the Latin word
 - a. Mores
 - b. Gut
 - c. Rectus
4. The word 'Right' came from the Latin word
 - a. Mores
 - b. Gut
 - c. Rectus
5. The word 'Good' came from the German word
 - a. Mores
 - b. Gut
 - c. Rectus
6. Voluntary and habitual actions of human being constitutes
 - a. Appetite
 - b. Desire
 - c. Conduct
7. Axiology is the science of
 - a.beauty
 - b. values
 - c science
8. ----- is the motive behind voluntary action
 - a. Desire
 - b. organic needs
 - c. appetite
9. Who among the following is arepresentative of emotivism
 - a. Carnop
 - b. J.S.Mill
 - c. Kant
10. Which among the following is not a postulate of morality
 - a. Freedom of will
 - b. immortality of Soul
 - c. rebirth
11. Who contributed Postulates of morality
 - a. J.S.Mill
 - b. W.D. Rose
 - c.Immanal Kant
12. The word 'Postulate' means
 - a. fundamental condition
 - b. fundamental principle
 - c.division

13. Desire selected by the mind is called
a. Will b. Feel c. Wish
14. Pleasure seeking theory is
a. Deontology b. Hedonism c. Pragmatism
15. Duty based Ethical theory is
a. Deontology b. Hedonism c. Pragmatism
16. Monistic Deontology is advocated by
a. Herbert Spencer b. Bradley c. Immanuel Kant
17. Pluralistic Deontology is advocated by
a. Herbert Spencer b. W.D. Ross c. Immanuel Kant
18. Conduct is the outer expression of
a. Character b. Emotion c. Power
19. Ethics is
a. Art b. Science c. Both
20. The ethical theory which regards consequence of action as moral standard is
a. Deontology b. Perfectionism c. Consequentialism
21. Pragmatism gives importance to
a. Pleasure b. Duty c. Practical utility
22. "Duty for duty's sake was the contribution of
a. Kant b. Bradley c. Dewey
23. Who advocated Quantitative Utilitarianism
a. Bentham b. Bradley c. Dewey
24. Who advocated Qualitative Utilitarianism
a. Bentham b. Bradley c. J.S. Mill
25. Which hedonism believed that pleasure alone is the object of human action
a. Ethical Hedonism b. Psychological hedonism c. Sociological hedonism
26. Kant had formulated ----- Maxims
a. 3 b. 4 c. 7
27. Which Maxim state 'Live in a kingdom of Ends'
a. Maxim of Universality b. Maxim of Autonomy c. None of these

28. The permanent bend of mind due to settled habits of will is called
a. Wish b. Character c. Will
29. The view that all our actions are previously determined by external force is
a. Determinism b. Indeterminism c. Libertarianism
30. The view that human actions are spontaneous outcome from the mind without any cause
a. Determinism b. Indeterminism c. Libertarianism
31. The view that Man has complete freedom in his actions and there is no internal or external force to guide him
a. Determinism b. Indeterminism c. Libertarianism
32. Moral philosophy accepted----- as theory of freedom of will
a. Self determinism b. Indeterminism c. Determinism
33. Utilitarianism is otherwise known as -----hedonism.
a. Egoistic b. Universalistic c. None of these
34. The fallacy of identifying ethical properties with natural properties is called
a. Subjectivistic fallacy b. Objectivistic fallacy c. Naturalistic fallacy
35. 'My Station and its Duties' is the concept of
a. Spencer b. Bradley c. Moore
36. Who among the following is an Ethical Skeptic
a. Hegal b. Hume c. Carnap
37. The Latin word 'Rectus' means
a. Straight according to Plan b. Straight according to Rule
c. Straight according to Nature
38. The German word 'Gut' means
a. Valuable for some end b. Valuable for money
c. Valuable for transaction
39. Which among the following is regarded as 'Ethics of Duty'
a. Hedonism b. Deontology c. Perfectionism
40. Moral Ideal in Ethics is
a. God b. Highest Good c. Wealth

41. ----- aspect of conscious mind is dealt with Ethics
a. Feeling b. Knowing c. Willing
42. A ----- science teaches to know how to do is
a. Normative b. Positive c. Practical
43. A ----- science teaches to know how ought to do is
a. Normative b. Positive c. Practical
44. Normative deals with
a. Facts b. Nature c. Values
45. Which among the following is a Normative science
a. Logic b. Ethics c. Both
46. Repeated voluntary action forms
a. Desire b. Habit c. Feeling of want
47. The hedonism which refers to the pleasure of each individual is
a. Egoistic hedonism b. Universalistic hedonism
c. Psychological hedonism
48. The hedonism which refers to the pleasure of all human beings is
a. Egoistic hedonism b. Universalistic hedonism
c. Psychological hedonism
49. According to J.S. Mill Pleasure is the only thing that is
a. Audible b. Visible c. Desirable
50. 'Greatest happiness to of greatest number is the Utilitarian principle of
a. J.S. Mill b. Bentham c. Kant
51. According to Kant Moral Law can be known
a. intuitively b. practically c, intellectually
52. According to Kant Moral Law is ----- in nature
a. empirical b. a posteriori c. a priori
53. 'Categorical Imperative' means
a. Unconditional b. Conditional c. Unconditional command
54. Kant's ethical theory is called
a. Utilitarianism b. Formalism c. Perfectionism

55. The ethical theory which states 'Self realization is the highest good' is
a. perfectionism b. Pracmatism c. Deontology
56. Bradley's concept of 'My station and its duties' is similar to the Indian concept of
a. Swadharma b. Nishkama karma c. Nitya karma
57. Kant's concept of 'Duty for duty's sake' is similar to the Indian concept of
a. Swadharma b. Nishkama karma c. Nitya karma
58. According to Bradley different ----- are organs of moral organism
a. communities b. individuals c. animals
59. According to Bradley, self realization is not possible apart from
a. Individual b. Society c. God
60. According to Bradley, self realization means realization of
a. Finite self b. life c. Infinite whole self
61. The term 'Virtue' came from the Latin word
a. vour b. vir c. vor
62. The Latin word 'Vir' means
a. good b. hero c. saint
63. Virtue is the habit of deliberate choice of
a. right actions b. wrong actions c. any action
64. Who said "Virtue is Knowledge"
a. Plato b. Aristotle c. Socrates
65. Greek thinkers regarded the virtues which support social life of man as
a. Cardinal virtues b. legal virtues c. political virtues
66. Which among the following is not a cardinal virtue
a. wisdom b. courage c. energy
67. Plato considered Wisdom as the special virtue of
a. Ruling class b. fighting class c. working class
68. Plato considered Courage as the special virtue of
a. Ruling class b. fighting class c. working class
69. Plato considered Temperance as the special virtue of
a. Ruling class b. fighting class c. working class

70. Who made distinction between intellectual virtue and moral virtue
a. Kant b. Bentham c. Aristotle
71. According to Aristotle Intellectual virtue belongs to
a. Rational part of soul b. Irrational part of soul c. None of these
72. Aristotelian ethics is based on the concept
a. Hedonism b. Deontology c. Eudaimonia
73. Who said 'Virtue is the habit of choosing the mean between two extremes'
A. Plato b. Aristotle c. Spencer
74. John Dewey's ethical theory is known as
a. Pragmatism b. Perfectionism c. Evolutionism
75. Which among the following claim that morality is ultimately based on the commands of God
a. Pragmatic theory b. Divine command theory c. Evolutionism
76. The theory which states that human beings possess intrinsic values that govern their reasoning and behavior is
a. Divine command theory b. Pragmatic theory c. theory of Natural Law
77. ----- believed that natural law 'participates' in the divine 'eternal' law
a. Plato b. Aristotle c. St. Thomas Aquinas
78. Divine command theory is also known as
a. theological voluntarism b. theological command c. theology
79. Soren Kierkegaard was an exponent of
a. Pragmatism b. Perfectionism c. Divine command theory
80. Which theory was formulated by John Dewey to prove that truth of a
consists in its agreement with subsequent experience
a. Pragmatism b. Perfectionism c. Deontology
81. Meta ethics deal with the nature of
a. external influence b. material facts c. moral judgements
82. The branch of ethics which deals with status, foundation and scope of moral values, properties and judgements is called
a. Normative ethics b. Meta ethics c. Applied ethics

83. Pluralistic deontology was formulated by
a. Kant b. Hegal c. W.D.Ross
84. Who is the author of 'Ethical Studies'
a. Bradley b. Stevenson c. Russell
85. According to Ross 'Prima facie duties are
a. Moral standards b. optional duties c. Rights
86. According to Ross 'Prima facie duties can be apprehended through
a. Intellect b. Intuition c. Perception
87. According to Ross there are ----- 'Prima facie duties
A, 5 b. 7 c. 8
88. Ross's ethical theory gives importance to ----- rather than
Values.
a. Right b. Virtue c. Happiness
89. Moral Suitability is the concept of
a. Kant b. Hegal c. Ross
90. Which among the following is not considered as prima facie duty according to Ross
a. Justice b. Courage c. Gratitude
91. According to Ethical naturalism ethical concepts can be defined and explained
using the terms of
a. Empirical science b. Ethics c. Mathematical symbols
92. Who formulated naturalistic fallacy
a. Whitehead b. G.E.Moore c. Russell
93. According to G.E.Moore ethical concepts are
a. Autonomous b. Depend on natural science c. . Depend on biological science
94. There are ----- views regarding Ethical cognitivism
a. 6 b. 3 c. 7
95. According to ethical subjectivism, ethical sentences are used to convey
a. attitude of the speaker b. opinion of the speaker c. both
96. According to Error theory, ethical sentences are used to express
a. True propositions b. False propositions c. Both

97. According to Non-cognitivism ethical sentences are used to express
a. feelings b. emotions c. both
98. According to ----- ethical sentences prescribes how man ought to act
a. Error theory b. Emotivism c. Prescriptivism
99. Emotivism and Prescriptivism are two forms of
a. Non-cognitivism b. cognitivism c. Subjectivism
100. Prescriptivism was formulated by
a. A.J. Ayer b. R.M. Hare c. Stevenson

ANSWER KEY

1.B	26.A	51.B	76.C
2.B	27.B	52.C	77.C
3.A	28.B	53.C	78.A
4.C	29.A	54.B	79.C
5.B	30.B	55.A	80.A
6.C	31.C	56.A	81.C
7.B	32.A	57.B	82.B
8.A	33.B	58.B	83.C
9.A	34.C	59.B	84.A
10.C	35.B	60.C	85.A
11.C	36.C	61.B	86.B
12.A	37.B	62.A	87.B
13.C	38.A	63.A	88.A
14.B	39.B	64.C	89.C
15.A	40.B	65.A	90.B
16.C	41.C	66.C	91.A
17.B	42.C	67.A	92.B
18.A	43.A	68.B	93.A
19.B	44.C	69.C	94.B
20.C	45.C	70.C	95.C
21.C	46.B	71.A	96.B
22.A	47.A	72.C	97.C
23.A	48.B	73.B	98.C
24.A	49.C	74.A	99.A
25.B	50.A	75.B	100.B