

BA DEGREE [CBCSS] EXAMINATION
FIFTH SEMESTER
CORE 9 -- **FUNDAMENTALS OF ETHICS**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The function of ethics is ----
(a) Prescription (b) Evaluation (c) Judgment (d) All these
2. Mc Dougall defines 'instinct' as an ----- psycho physical disposition
(a) Unnatural (b) Inherited (c) Acquired (d) None of these
3. Axiology is the science of -----
(a) Values (b) Beauty (c) Science (d) Beauty
4. In ordinary language desire and ----- are synonymous
(a) Self-satisfaction (b) Good (c) Beauty (d) Wish
5. ----- is not a positive science
(a) Physics (b) Zoology (c) Ethics (d) Sociology
6. ----- is a representative of emotivism
(a) Kant (b) J S Mill (c) A J Ayer (d) Descartes
7. ----- is a postulate of morality
(a) Law of excluded middle (b) Immortality of the soul (c) Law of Identity (d) None of these
8. According to psychological hedonism ----- is the only object at which we aim
(a) Pleasure (b) Good (c) Utility (d) Perfection
9. 'All our actions are directly determined by our character and conduct ' This view is called -----
(a) Fatalism (b) Self determinism (c) Indeterminism (d) Determinism
10. Good is indefinable according to -----
(a) Kant (b) J S Mill (c) Bentham (d) G E Moore
11. ----- argued that moral law is not a command made by somebody
(a) Kant (b) Hume (c) J S Mill (d) AJ Ayer
12. ----- is a normative science
(a) Ethics (b) Psychology (c) Sociology (d) None of these
13. ----- is the criterion of good according to pragmatists
(a) Intuition (b) Desire (c) Workability (d) Duty
14. Killing is a wrong action for ever ' This assertion is based on ----
(a) Deontological theory (b) Relative theory (c) Consequentialist theory (d) None of these
15. The permanent bent of mind constituted by the settled habits of will is termed as
(a) Wish (b) Character (c) Conduct (d) Will
16. The view that all our actions are determined by some unseen forces or super natural powers is ----
(a) Fatalism (b) Indeterminism (c) Self determinism (d) None of these
17. Utilitarianism is also called ----- hedonism.
(a) Egoistic (b) Universalistic (c) Analytic (d) None of these
18. The etymological meaning of the term Dharma is
(a) What sustains (b) Union (c) Morality (d) None of these
19. Who among the following is an advocate of Utilitarianism
(a) Hegel (b) Kant (c) Spinoza (d) Bentham
20. ----- is not a pragmatist
(a) F.H.Bradley (b) John Dewey (c) C.S.Peirce (d) F C S Schiller
21. 'Moral Judgment cannot be really a judgment at all. This is the position of -----
(a) Logical Positivists (b) Hedonist (c) Pragmatist (d) None of these
22. ----- is the Governing Purushartha

- (a) Dharma (b) Artha (c) Kama (d) None of these
23. ----- is the proponent of qualitative utilitarianism
 (a) Bentham (b) Kant (c) J.S.Mill (d) None of these
24. Aparigraha means
 (a) Non killing (b) Non possession (c) non stealing (d) None of these
25. Identifying ethical properties with natural properties is ----- fallacy
 (a) Subjectivistic (b) Objectivistic (c) Naturalistic (d) None of these
26. Kama literally means
 (a) Desire (b) Freedom (c) Sex (d) None of these
27. Transmigration of the soul is associated with
 (a) Virtue Ethic (b) Karma doctrine (c) Custom (d) None of these
28. Anuvratas are the ----- vows
 (a) Neutral (b) Lesser (c) Higher (d) Stronger
29. Altruism holds that one ought to seek the greatest ----- happiness
 (a) Individual (b) General (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
30. 'My station and its duties' is the concept of -----
 (a) Hegel (b) F H Bradley (c) Moore (d) Ross
31. Purushartha of ----- is directly related to material life
 (a) Moksha (b) Artha (c) Kama (d) Brahmacharya
32. According to Hindu ethics wealth satisfies our -----
 (a) Material needs (b) Economical needs (c) Biological needs (d) None of these
33. Gita teaches -----
 (a) Karma Yoga (b) Bhakti yoga (c) Jnana Yoga (d) All of these
34. ----- believe in the law of Karma
 (a) Hinduism (b) Buddhism (c) Jainism (d) All of these
35. The process of making a choice when there are different desires
 (a) Wish (b) Will (c) Deliberation (d) None of these
36. According to Buddhism ----- is the means to the cessation of suffering
 (a) Astanga marga (b) Karma (c) Bhakti (d) None of these
37. When the wish is actually carried out , it becomes -----
 (a) Will (b) Desire (c) Choice (d) Deliberation
38. Rights and Duties define the ethical duties of the -----
 (a) Individual (b) Citizen (c) Ministers (d) President
39. Ethical skepticism is the position of -----
 (a) Hegel (b) Hume (c) J S Mill (d) Carnap
40. ----- is the normative description of human conduct
 (a) Psychology (b) Ethics (c) Philosophy (d) Sociology

ANSWER KEY

- 1.(d) 2.(b) 3.(a) 4.(d) 5.(c) 6.(c) 7.(b) 8.(a) 9.(b) 10.(d) 11.(d) 12.(a) 13.(c) 14.(a) 15.(b) 16.(a) 17.(b) 18.(a) 19.(d) 20.(a)
 21.(a) 22.(a) 23.(c) 24.(b) 25.(c) 26.(a) 27.(b) 28.(b) 29.(b) 30.(b) 31.(c) 32.(c) 33.(d) 34.(d) 35.(a) 36.(a) 37.(a)
 38.(b) 39.(d) 40.(b)