

MCO

1. Ethics is the science of :

- A. beauty
- B. truth
- C. conduct
- D. mind

Answer:C

2. The word "ethics" is derived from the Greek word :

- A. ethos
- B. ethies
- C. ethees
- D. ethise

Answer:A

3. Ethos means:

- A. conduct
- B. customs
- C. character
- D. good

Answer:C

4. The word mores means:

- A. conduct
- B. customs
- C. character
- D. good

Answer:B

5. The term Right is derived from the Latin

- A. ritus
ritchus
- B. rectus
- C. rightss

Answer:C

6. Rectus means:

- A. straight
- B. direct
- C. correct
- D. good

Answer:A

7. The term Good is connected with the German term:

- A. goto
- B. gutte
- C. gud
- D. gut

Answer:D

8. Ethics is a ----- science.

- A. positive
- B. applied
- C. normative
- D. systematic

Answer:C

9. Normative science deals with:

- A. standards
- B. facts
- C. judgements
- D. none of these

Answer:A

10. Aesthetics deals with the standard of:

- A. beauty
- B. truth
- C. goodness
- D. conduct

Answer:A

11. Ethics deals with the standard of:

- A. beauty

- B. truth
- C. goodness
- D. fact

Answer:C

12. Logic deals with the norm of:

- A. beauty
- B. truth
- C. goodness
- D. conduct

Answer:B

13. Positive science concerned with:

- A. facts
- B. norms
- C. standards
- D. rules

Answer:A

14. 'Ethics is neither a practical science nor an art', This assertion is:

- A. wrong
- B. correct
- C. neither right nor wrong
- D. none of these

Answer:B

15. Truth, Beauty, and----- are considered as the principles of philosophy.

- A. fact
- B. goodness
- C. conduct
- D. none of these

Answer:B

16. The applied dimension of Ethics is known as:

- A. applied ethics
- B. normative ethics
- C. meta ethics
- D. none of these

Answer:A

17 -----deals with logical and semantic questions like ‘What do we mean by “freedom” and “determinism”

- A. applied ethics
- B. normative ethics
- C. practical ethics
- D. meta ethics

Answer:D

18. Ethics determines rightness or wrongness of-----

- A. human actions
- B. human thought
- C. human judgements
- D. none of these

Answer:A

19. When we a say that conduct is right, we mean primarily that;

- A. it is according to truth
- B. it is according to rule
- C. it is according to law
- D. none of these

Answer:B

20. A thing is generally said to be good when it is valuable for

- A. some end.
- B. some practice
- C. some action
- D. some facts

Answer:A

21. Positive science deals with judgments of facts while ethics is concerned with judgments of:

- A. beauty
- B. truth
- C. thought
- D. value

Answer:D

22. Logic deals with the correctness of

- A. thought
- B. conduct
- C. perception
- D. intuition

Answer:A

23. Ethics deals with the correctness of

- A. conduct
- B. thought
- C. perception
- D. intuition

Answer:A

24 ----- is not a normative discipline.

- A. ethics
- B. logic
- C. metaphysics
- D. aesthetics

Answer:C

25. Ethics deals with the standards to describe-----

- A. good and evil
- B. true and false
- C. right and good
- D. all of these

Answer:C

26. Ethics is concerned the-----to judge human conduct

- A. standards
- B. facts
- C. objects
- D. all of these

Answer:A

27. Logic, Ethic and Aesthetics- these three sciences are essentially -----

- A. positive

- B. intuitive
- C. cognate
- D. none of these

Answer:C

28. Ethics investigates the nature of its fundamental notions like right, duty and

- A. beauty
- B. good
- C. thought
- D. none of these

Answer:B

29. Ethics considers the----- of goodness.

- A. standard
- B. fact
- C. object
- D. all of these

Answer:A

30. Morality consists of goodness, which is really an ----- end

- A. effective
- B. intrinsic
- C. instrumental
- D. teleological

Answer:B

31.is a collective name for voluntary actions:

- A. virtue
- B. conduct
- C. desire
- D. will

Answer:B

32 ----- is a sense of longing for a person or object or hoping for an outcome.

- A. wish
- B. instinct

C. tendency

D. desire

Answer:D

33. 'Human desire is the fundamental motivation of all human action'. Whose view is this?

A. hobbes

B. mathew arnold

C. mcdougall

D. mackenzie

Answer:A

34. Consciousness of ----- is called an appetite.

A. a wish

B. a desire

C. a motive

D. an organic need

Answer:D

35. Who defines an instinct as an inherited psycho physical disposition?

A. hobbes

B. mathew arnold

C. mcdougall

D. mackenzie

Answer:C

36. The desires that predominate or continue to be effective is called:

A. wish

B. will

C. instinct

D. none of these

Answer:A

37 ----- a conscious mental process which moves a man to act in a particular way.

A. wish

B. will

C. instinct

D. motive

Answer:D

38. The term intention corresponds the term:

- A. desire
- B. purpose
- C. instinct
- D. none of these

Answer:B

39. The whole willed scheme of action, which is anticipated by the doer is called:

- A. desire
- B. purpose
- C. instinct
- D. intention.

Answer:D

40. According to Mackenzie the formal intention means the ----- embodied in fact

- A. principle
- B. purpose
- C. instinct
- D. action

Answer:A

41. The particular result as a realised fact is:

- A. remote intention
- B. formal intention
- C. immediate intention
- D. material intention

Answer:D

42. The remote intention of an act is sometimes called:

- A. motive
- B. purpose
- C. instinct
- D. action

Answer:A

43. “The motive means, of course, what moves us or causes us to act in a particular way”. Who asserted this?

- A. mcdougall
- B. hobbes
- C. mackenzie
- D. mathew arnold

Answer:C

44. A person’s conduct corresponding to his -----

- A. motive
- B. habit
- C. character
- D. action

Answer:C

45. Desire is a sense of longing of a person for -----

- A. an end
- B. a action
- C. an outcome
- D. none of these

Answer:C

46. Hobbes asserted that human desire is the-----of all human action.

- A. fundamental intention
- B. fundamental nature
- C. fundamental character
- D. fundamental motivation

Answer:D

47. An intention which the agent does not definitely avows to himself is called:

- A. remote intention
- B. formal intention
- C. unconscious intention
- D. conscious intention

Answer:C

48. When a man acts blindly without considering the end or result of his action. Such actions is called:

- A. impulsive action
- B. voluntary action
- C. organic actions
- D. none of these

Answer:A

49. A motive is-----mental process

- A. an intuitive
- B. a conscious
- C. an unconscious
- D. an immediate

Answer:B

50. Sucking of the thump by a child is a:

- A. impulsive action
- B. involuntary action
- C. habitual action
- D. none of these

Answer:C

51. McDougall defines an instinct as-----psycho physical disposition

- A. an inherited
- B. an intentional
- C. an immediate
- D. an effective

Answer:A

52. Human beings share some kinds of needs with the lower animals and even with plants are called:

- A. natural needs
- B. organic needs
- C. immediate needs
- D. none of these

Answer:B

53 ----- is the general term for the theories that regards happiness

- A. intuitionism
- B. hedonism
- C. emotivism
- D. eudemonism

Answer:B

54. Hedonism the term derives from the Greek word :

- A. hedone
- B. hedine
- C. hedon
- D. hedoine

Answer:A

55. Hedone means:

- A. happy
- B. good
- C. delight
- D. pleasure

Answer:C

56. Hedonism is a school of thought that argues that ----- is the only intrinsic good.

- A. pleasure
- B. virtue
- C. justice
- D. freedom

Answer:A

57. According to the nature of seeking pleasure hedonism can be divided broadly in to Psychological hedonism and -----

- A. physiological hedonism
- B. natural hedonism
- C. ethical hedonism
- D. none of the above

Answer:C

58. Men always seeks pleasure-this position is known as:

- A. psychological hedonism

- B. natural hedonism
- C. ethical hedonism
- D. none of the above

Answer:A

59. Man ought to seeks pleasure, the position is known as:

- A. ethical hedonism
- B. psychological hedonism
- C. . natural hedonism
- D. none of the above

Answer:A

60. Each man seeks, or ought to seek, is his own pleasure, this type of ethical hedonism is called:

- A. universal ethical hedonism
- B. utilitarianism
- C. egoistic ethical hedonism
- D. none of these

Answer:C

61. The theory which holds that the right action is the one that produces the greatest happiness for all is:

- A. universal ethical hedonism
- B. psychological hedonism
- C. egoistic ethical hedonism
- D. none of these

Answer:A

62. The most influential contributor to Universal ethical hedonism is:

- A. kant
- B. sidgwick
- C. butler
- D. john stuart mill

Answer:D

63. Universalistic Ethical Hedonism is also known as:

- A. hedonism
- B. universalism

- C. utilitarianism
- D. none of these

Answer:C

64. Utilitarian school having the slogan:

- A. the greatest happiness of the individual
- B. the greatest happiness of greatest number
- C. the happiness of all
- D. the happiness of greatest number

Answer:B

65. The ----- is a method of counting the amount of pleasure and pain that would likely be caused by different actions.

- A. utility calculus
- B. universal calculus
- C. idealistic calculus
- D. hedonistic calculus

Answer:D

66. The Hedonic Calculus is a method of counting the amount of ----- that would likely be caused by different actions.

- A. pleasure and pain
- B. result
- C. virtue
- D. none of these

Answer:A

67. Who introduced the method of hedonic calculus?

- A. kant
- B. sidgwick
- C. bentham
- D. john stuart mill

Answer:C

68 refers to the likelihood that the pleasure or pain will occur

- A. certainty
- B. purity
- C. propinquity

D. intensity

Answer:A

69 refers to how long away the pleasure or pain is.

- A. certainty
- B. purity
- C. propinquity
- D. intensity

Answer:C

70 refers to the likelihood of the pleasure or pain leading to more of the same sensation.

- A. certainty
- B. fecundity
- C. propinquity
- D. intensity

Answer:B

71 refers to the likelihood of the pleasure or pain leading to some of the opposite sensation.

- A. certainty
- B. purity
- C. propinquity
- D. intensity

Answer:B

72 refers to the number of people the pleasure or pain is likely to affect.

- A. certainty
- B. purity
- C. propinquity
- D. extent

Answer:D

73 refers to the felt strength of the pleasure or pain.

- A. certainty
- B. purity
- C. propinquity
- D. intensity

Answer:D

74 refers to how long the pleasure or pain are felt for.

- A. certainty
- B. duration
- C. propinquity
- D. intensity

Answer: B

75. Hedonic Calculus of Bentham is a ----- calculus.

- A. five point
- B. eight point
- C. nine point
- D. seven point

Answer: D

76. The hedonism which, focuses the quantity of the pleasure, rather than the quality is called:

- A. quantitative hedonism.
- B. qualitative hedonism
- C. universal hedonism
- D. none of these

Answer: A

77. Bentham's version of hedonism is known as:

- A. quantitative hedonism.
- B. qualitative hedonism
- C. universal hedonism
- D. none of these

Answer: A

78. J. S. Mill's version of hedonism is known as:

- A. quantitative hedonism.
- B. qualitative hedonism
- C. universal hedonism
- D. none of these

Answer: B

79. Mill argues that -----are superior to physical forms of pleasure.

- A. moral pleasures
- B. emotional pleasure
- C. material pleasure
- D. none of these

Answer:A

80. Mill made -----separation of pleasures.

- A. quantitative
- B. qualitative
- C. psychological
- D. none of these

Answer:B

81. Mill argued that pleasures could vary in:

- A. duration
- B. quantity
- C. intensity
- D. quality

Answer:D

82. According to J.S. Mill Lower pleasures are those associated with the:

- A. body
- B. mind
- C. soul
- D. intellect

Answer:A

83. According to J.S. Mill higher pleasures are those associated with the:

- A. body
- B. mind
- C. soul
- D. intellect

Answer:B

84. According to J.S. Mill -----pleasures are those associated with the mind

- A. higher
- B. lower
- C. quantitative
- D. none of these

Answer:A

85. According to J.S. Mill ----- pleasures are those associated with the body.

- A. higher
- B. lower
- C. quantitative
- D. none of these

Answer:B

86. Mill justified ----- pleasures are more valuable than bodily pleasures.

- A. emotional
- B. instinctive
- C. intellectual
- D. none of these

Answer:C

87. Mill's theory of Hedonism focuses on the quality of the pleasure, rather than the quantity, so it is called:

- A. egoistic hedonism
- B. ethical hedonism
- C. qualitative hedonism.
- D. quantitative hedonism

Answer:C

88. Laws of-----can be violated but cannot be changed

- A. nature
- B. constitution
- C. ethics
- D. none of these

Answer:C

89. The laws of ethics can be violated but cannot be -----

- A. changed
- B. obliged
- C. explained
- D. described

Answer:A

90. According to Immanuel Kant the moral law is known -----.

- A. empirically
- B. practically
- C. intuitively
- D. intellectually

Answer:C

91. According to Immanuel Kant moral law is:

- A. a priori
- B. a posteriori
- C. empirical
- D. none of these

Answer:A

92. According to Immanuel Kant moral law is:

- A. empirical
- B. self evident
- C. intellectual
- D. none of these

Answer:B

93. According to Kant the moral law is a:

- A. assertorial imperative
- B. conditional imperative
- C. categorical imperative
- D. none of these

Answer:C

94. According to Kant a natural law is:

- A. unconditional
- B. categorical
- C. assertorial
- D. none of these

Answer:C

95. Kant argues that Categorical Imperative is the-----it applies to all persons.

- A. universal moral law
- B. universal natural law
- C. conditional moral law
- D. none of these

Answer:A

96. According to Kant ----- is the fundamental postulate of morality.

- A. freedom of the will
- B. freedom of the judgment
- C. freedom of the intellect
- D. none of these

Answer:A

97. 'Freewill is implied by morality' Who argues this?

- A. sidgwick
- B. john stuart mill
- C. bentham
- D. kant

Answer:D

98. Kant's ethical doctrine is called:

- A. hedonism
- B. utilitarianism
- C. intuitionism
- D. formalism

Answer:D

99. Kant's ethical theory is called:

- A. teleology
- B. deontology
- C. axiology
- D. none of these

Answer:B

100. Kant assumes that ----- are the only two motives of actions.

- A. freedom and duty
- B. duty and self-interest
- C. duty and good will
- D. none of these

Answer:B
