

QUESTION BANK

**APPLIED ETHICS**

BA PHILOSOPHY – CORE COURSE

VI Semester

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**SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT**

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## APPLIED ETHICS

1. Who denied the possibility of ethics providing a universal rule and canon for every possible case?  
a. Moore b. F.H. Bradley c. J.S. Mill d. Bentham
2. G. E. Moore calls ----- is the goal of ethical investigation'  
a. casuistry b. practice c right action d. none of these
3. ----- is a reasonable extension of the ethical principles in the actual circumstances of the moral life.  
a. Conduct b. Customs c. casuistry d. All of these
4. 'The greatest happiness of the greatest number' is related with:  
a. Utilitarianism b. Intuitionism c. Emotivism d. None of these
5. The ----- theory of ethics have produced a slackening of moral efforts in this age.  
a. Intuitionist b. emotivist c. utilitarianist d. evolutionary
6. Whose life and ethical practice leads to the founding of University College, London  
a. Moore b. F.H. Bradley c. Bentham d. Mackenzie
7. Rule of-----are the most important among the rules of ethics in present century.  
a. Eugenics b. Intuitionism c. motivism d. None of these
8. Who makes strong condemnation to casuistry?  
a. Moore b. F.H. Bradley c. Mackenzie d. Bentham
9. Among these who has regarded ethics as a practical subject  
a. J.S. Mill b. F.H. Bradley c. Mackenzie d. None of these
10. Intuitionism is described by  
a. G. E. Moore b. Sidgwick c. J.S. Mill d. Bentham
11. Universal happiness is related with  
a. Evolutionary theory b. Emotivism c. Utilitarianism d. None of these
12. The principle of equality should be considered as  
a. Practical action b. affirmative action c. negative action d. none of these
13. Racists, and sexists have often pointed out that, by whatever test we choose, it simply is not true that -----  
a. All humans are not equal b. all humans are unique c. all humans are equal. d. none of these

14. Who wrote the book 'A Theory of Justice'?
- a. Keats b. P.B. Shelly c. Rudyard Kipling d. John Rawls
15. Range property- this term is related with:
- a. Keats b. P.B. Shelly c. Rudyard Kipling d. John Rawls
16. Rawls suggests, the property of ----- is a property that virtually all humans possess
- a. personality b. amoral personality c. moral personality d. individuality
17. Rawls is using 'moral' in contrast to
- b. amoral b. good c. bad d. ugly
18. Rawls says, a moral person, must have a sense of
- a. wisdom b. freedom c. duty d. justice
19. The contract tradition sees ----- as a kind of mutually beneficial agreement
- a. aesthetics b. charity c. duty d. ethics
20. 'Don't hit me and I won't hit you' – is related with:
- a. contract tradition b. freedom tradition c. individual tradition d. none of these
21. The people of European descent are superior to those of other races- This is an example for:
- b. Sexist claim b. religious claim c. racist claim d. none of these
22. The women as emotionally deeper and more caring, but also less rational, less aggressive, and less enterprising than men – This is an example for:
- a. Sexist claim b. religious claim c. racist claim d. none of these
23. Who was accused of spreading racist propaganda and likened to Hitler?
- a. Hobbes b. Eysenck c. Rawls d. Arthur Jensen
24. ----- shows the opposition to the idea that there are biological factors behind male dominance.
- a. Sexist b. Initial feminist c. Racist d. Anthropologist
25. Initial feminist shows the opposition to the idea that there are biological factors behind:
- a. male dominance. b. male aggression c. male freedom d. male violence
26. The ----- of the feminist movement agree with the idea that biological differences between the sexes are influential
- a. second wave b. first wave c. third wave d. fifth wave

27. Equal status does not depend on intelligence- who shows agreement with this view?  
a. Hobbes b. Thomas Jefferson c. Rawls d. Arthur
28. 'Visual-spatial' ability- related with  
a. Racial difference b. Sexual difference c. Genetic difference d. Geographical difference
29. ----- wrote the book, The inevitability of Patriarchy.  
a. Steven Goldberg b. Thomas Jefferson c. Arthur d. Maccoby
30. Steven Goldberg, built a provocatively entitled book, -----  
a. The psychology of sex differences b. A Theory of Justice c. The inevitability of Patriarchy  
d. None of these
31. Who drafted the ringing assertion of equality with which the American Declaration of independence  
a. Steven Goldberg b. Thomas Jefferson c. Arthur d. Maccoby
32. Thomas Jefferson drafted the ringing assertion of equality in -----  
a. American Declaration of independence b. American constitution c. British declaration of independence d. none of these
33. ----- plays some role in determining psychological differences between the sexes  
a. Economic conditioning b. Social conditioning c. Genetically conditioning d. none of these
34. Until ----- abortion was illegal in almost all the Western democracies.  
a. 1962 b. 1967 c. 1968 d. 1986
35. After 1967 which among the country is continued the strict abortion laws?  
a. Ireland b. Italy c. Spain d. France
36. In the case of Roe v Wade, The United States Supreme Court held that women have a constitutional right to an abortion in the first -----of pregnancy  
a. Four months b. three months c. six months d. two months
37. Who was the first human to have been born from an embryo that had been fertilized outside a human body  
a. Roe v Wade b. Louise Brown c. Nancy Morrison d. Dolly
38. In 1978 the birth of ----- raised a new issue about the status of early human life  
a. Roe v Wade b. Louise Brown c. Nancy Morrison d. Dolly
39. IVF means:  
a. In vitro function b. in vitro fertilization c. internal visual function d. none of these

40. IVF is related with:

- a. Reproductive technology b. Health care system c. Organ transplantation d. Euthanasia

41. Who has predicted that the embryo which is produced by IVF develops blood stem cells from the 17th days after fertilization?

- a. Edwards b. Nancy Morrison c. Watson d. none of these

42. Who argued that, Birth is the most visible possible dividing line between fertilized egg and child?

- a. liberalists b. conservatives c. feminists d. none of these

43. Primitive streak will develop as:

- a. blood stem cell b. heart c. brain d. back bone

44. It is wrong to kill an innocent human being.

A human fetus is an innocent human being.

Therefore it is wrong to kill a human fetus. – Who holds this argument?

- a. liberalists b. conservatives c. feminists d. none of these

45. Conservatives argued ----- have the same human features and the same degree of awareness and capacity for feeling pain.

- a. child b. cell c. embryo d. none of these

46. 'Silent scream' is related with:

- a. Abortion b. Euthanasia c. IVF d. Embryo banking

47. Opponents of abortion really want to uphold the right to life of the human being from -----, irrespective of whether it is conscious or not.

- a. quickening b. six month of pregnancy c. conception d. none of these

48. Conservative claim that -----is the deliberate killing of an innocent human being, and in the same ethical category as murder.

- a. euthanasia b. abortion c. genocide d. none of these

49. Crimes without Victims is written by:

- a. J. S. Mill b. Arthur c. Eysenck d. Edwin Schur

50. Peter Singer put ----- as the criteria for antiabortion stand point instead of the criteria of Homo sapiens.

- a. eccentric value b. intrinsic value c. instrumental value d. none of these

51. 'Abortion is not wrong – at least not when the pregnancy result from rape'. Who advocated this view?

a. J. S. Mill b. Arthur c. Eysenck d. Judith Jarvis Thomson

52. The term euthanasia normally implies an intentional termination of life by another at the ----- of the person who wishes to die.

a. implicit request b. without the request c. explicit request d. without the consent.

53. The Greek term Euthanasia means :

a. painless death b. slow death c. calm death d. good death.

54. Euthanasia is sometimes called :

a. soft killing b. killing c. slow killing d. mercy killing.

55. Euthanasia carried out at the request of the person killed is called:

a. voluntary euthanasia b. involuntary euthanasia c. nonvoluntary euthanasia d. none of these

56. In many jurisdictions, active euthanasia can be considered:

a. assisted suicide b. suicide c. murder d. none of these

57. Euthanasia as ----- when the person killed is capable of consenting to her own death, but does not do so, either because she is not asked, or because she is asked and chooses to go on living

a. involuntary b. non-voluntary c. voluntary d. none of these

58. According to the methods Euthanasia is usually separated into two categories:

a. Voluntary and involuntary euthanasia b. active and practising euthanasia c. passive and active euthanasia d. none of these

59. Which country legalised voluntary euthanasia?

a. Denmark b. America c. Michigan d. Netherlands

60. Active euthanasia occurs when the medical professionals -----do something that causes the patient to die.

a. deliberately. b. passively c. without intentionally d. none of these

61. Withholding or withdrawing certain treatment and letting a patient to die is called:

a. practical euthanasia b. voluntary euthanasia c. passive euthanasia d. active euthanasia

62. The standard ways of distinguishing between active and passive euthanasia

a. act versus passion b. act versus omission c. act versus commission d. none of these

63. Which among the following is treated as fourth estate?

a. Judiciary b. Mediac. Legislature d. Government

64. ----- considered as a one of the core principle of journalism.

- a. viability b. publicity c. truth d. sensation
65. In media culture ----- builds trust and confidence.
- a. sensational reporting b. subjective reporting c. impartial reporting d. partial reporting
66. In India Right to Information Act is passed in the year of:
- a. 2000 b. 2003 c. 2001 d. 2005
67. Among the following which one is not a core principle of media ethics?
- a. Truth and accuracy b. Independence c. Impartiality d. Subjectivity
68. ----- claims to be a practical as well as a theoretical science
- a. Eugenics b. Intuitionism c. emotivism d. None of these
69. 'lesser breeds without the law' Who wrote this ?
- a. Keats b. P.B. Shelly c. Rudyard Kipling d. Oscar Wild
70. The principle of ----- is sometimes thought to be a purely formal principle
- a. Equal consideration of freedom b. equal consideration of choice c. equal consideration of interests d. none of these

### Answer Key

1 (b), 2 (a), 3 (c), 4 (a), 5 (d), 6 (c), 7 (a), 8(b), 9(a), 10(b), 11(c), 12(b), 13(c), 14(d), 15(d), 16(c), 17(b), 18(d), 19(d), 20(a), 21(c), 22(a), 23(d), 24(b), 25(a), 26(a), 27(b), 28(b), 29(a), 30(c), 31(b), 32(a), 33(b), 34(b), 35(a), 36(c), 37(b), 38(b), 39(b), 40(a), 41(a), 42(a), 43(d), 44(b), 45(c), 46(a), 47(c), 48(b), 49(d), 50(b), 51(d), 52(c), 53(d), 54(d), 55(a), 56(c), 57(a), 58(c), 59(d), 60(a), 61(c), 62(b), 63(b), 64(c), 65(c), 66(d), 67(d), 68(a), 69(c), 70(c)