



Karanjia Auto College, Karanjia, Mayurbhanj

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-C. C: V

ETHICS

QUESTION BANK

Unit-1

Q. 1. Fill up the Blanks.

1. Ethics is described as. _____ Philosophy.
2. Ethics is a philosophical enquiry about _____.
3. Ethics is the science of _____ and _____ of conduct.
4. Ethics derived from the Greek word _____.
5. The word 'moral' derived from the word _____.
6. Ethics is a _____ science.
7. Ethics is concerned with the judgement of _____
8. Ethical judgements are known as _____ judgements.
9. A positive science deals with _____ fact.
10. Three ideals of human life are _____ _____ and _____.
11. Logic , Aesthetics and Ethics are known as _____ sciences.
12. Ethics is not an _____.
13. Ethics deals with moral evaluation of _____ action.

14. Truth is the ideal of _____.
15. Good is the ideal of _____.
16. Beauty is the ideal of _____.
17. Sociology is purely an _____ science.
18. Sociology deals with the _____.
19. Ethics is evaluative but sociology is _____.
20. The aim of politics is to attain _____.
21. Politics deals with the _____ mind and considers the activities of the community.
22. The centre of Ethics is _____.
23. The centre of Religion is _____.
24. Religion is more concerned with _____ than moral.
25. One can be _____ - without being Religious.
26. Without morality religion is _____.
27. True religion find its expression in _____.

Q.2. Short notes of questions (one or two sentences only)

- A. What is Normative science?
- B. What is practical science?
- C. What is positive science?
- D. What is moral philosophy?
- E. What is ethics?
- F. Why ethics is not an art?
- G. Why ethics is called as science?

Q.3. Short type Questions (75 words)

- A. Why ethics is not a positive science?
- B. Why Ethics is a Normative science?
- C. What do you mean by ethics?
- D. What is the scope of ethics?
- E. How ethics is related to sociology?
- F. How ethics is related to Politics?
- G. What is the relationship between ethics and religion?.

Q4. Long type questions (300 words)

- A. What is Ethics? Is it a Science? Discuss
- B. Explain the nature and scope of ethics.
- C. Is Ethics a Normative science? Explain it after the nature of ethics.
- D. What is Ethics? How is it related to religion?
- E. What is ethics? How is it related to sociology?
- F. What is ethics? How is it related to politics?

Unit-2

Q. 1. Fill up the banks.

1. A _____ action consist of three main steps.
2. Voluntary actions are _____ action.
3. All human actions are not _____ actions.
4. Only _____ actions are called moral actions.
5. Non-voluntary actions are _____ actions.
6. Natural events, animal actions, reflex actions, automatic actions are known as _____ actions.
7. Spontaneous actions are called as _____ actions.
8. Habitual actions are also known as _____ actions.
9. _____ is known as the objects of moral judgement.
10. Consciousness of want is called an _____.
11. Conduct is the outward expression of _____.

Q. 2. Short type of questions (one or two sentences only)

- a. What is moral action?
- b. What is non-moral action?
- c. What is immoral action?
- d. What is voluntary action?
- e. What is called morality?
- f. Name the three stages of voluntary action
- g. What is called moral judgement?
- h. What is desire?
- i. What is motive

- j. What is called intentions?
- k. What is character?
- l. What is conduct?
- m. What is habitual action?
- n. Name the objects of moral judgement?

Q. 3. Short type questions (75 words)

- a. What is the nature of moral judgement?
- b. What do you mean by obligatoriness?
- c. What is called conduct?
- d. What is motive?
- e. What do you mean by circumstances?
- f. What do you mean by immoral action?
- g. What is called habitual actions?

Q. 4. Long type questions (300 words)

- a. Distinguish between moral and non-moral actions with examples.
- b. Distinguish between factual and moral judgement with examples.
- c. What is moral judgement? Is it concerned with Intention? Discuss.
- d. What is voluntary action? Discuss three stages of voluntary action.

Unit-3

Q. 1.Fill up the blanks.

1. According to Hedonism, hedone or _____ is the ultimate standard of morality.
2. _____ regards reason is the hand-maid of passions.
3. Hedonism is based on the metaphysical assumption that the self is purely _____ - in nature
4. Hedonism is based on the psychological assumption that man naturally seeks _____ and avoids _____
5. Psychological hedonism hold that pleasure is the ____ - ____ object of desire.
6. Ethical hedonism holds that pleasure is the _____ object of desire.
7. _____ says Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign master, pleasure and pain.

8. _____ says to think of an object as desirable , and to think of it as pleasant , are one and the same thing.
9. _____ observes that psychological hedonism involves a hysteron proteron, to put the cart before the horse.
10. _____ says, the impulse towards pleasure , if too predominant, defeats it's own aim.
11. "The more we seek pleasure the less we get it" is the fundamental _____ of Hedonism.
12. _____ and _____ base ethical hedonism upon psychological hedonism.
13. _____ does not base ethical hedonism on psychological hedonism.
14. Ethical Hedonism identifies _____ with pleasure.
15. Ethical Hedonism assumes two forms such as _____ and _____.
16. According to egoistic hedonism , the pleasure of the _____ is the moral standard.
17. According to _____ Hedonism general happiness is the moral standard.
18. Egoistic Hedonism assumes two forms such as _____ and _____.
19. According to _____ Hedonism , the pleasure of the body are preferable to those of the soul.
20. According to _____ reason has an important place in our moral life.
21. _____ recognizes only quantitative distinctions of pleasure.
22. _____ recognizes both quantitative and qualitative distinctions of pleasure.
23. _____ describes seven dimensions of pleasure or values.
24. _____ introduced Hedonistic Calculus.
25. _____ says weigh pleasure and weigh pain and as the balance stands will stand the question right and wrong .
26. _____ says, "Each is to count for one, and no one for more than one".
27. _____ introduced moral sanctions.
28. Bentham describes _____ external moral sanctions.
29. Bentham's altruism is gross or _____.
30. _____ recognizes qualitative difference of pleasure.
31. _____ Says, it is quite compatible with the principle of utility to recognize the fact that , that some kind of pleasure are more desirable and valuable than others.

32. _____ introduced sympathy or fellow-feeling as one of the causes to grow from egoism to altruism.
33. _____ speaks of internal sanction of conscience.
34. _____ appeals to the verdict of competent judge to explain the rest of quality .
35. _____ says, "There is no road from each for himself to each for all."
36. Rationalism is the antithesis of _____.
37. Rationalism regards _____ as the highest good.
38. Rationalism appeared in the form of _____ and _____ in ancient Greece.
39. Rationalism emphasizes the claim of _____.
40. Kant's rationalism is akin to philosophical _____.
41. The moral law is a categorical _____.
42. Kant holds that the _____ will is the only good.
43. Kant's first maxim says, " Act only on that maxim which thou canst will to be _____.
44. According to Kant a person is an _____ in himself.
45. Kant's third maxim says, "Act as a member of _____ ends.
46. According to Kant the Supreme good is _____.
47. According to Kant the freedom of will is the fundamental _____ of morality
48. According to Kant there are three postulates of morality they are freedom of will, immortality of soul and _____.
49. According to Kant duty should be done for the sake of _____.
50. Kant's ethical doctrine is called moral _____.

Q.2. Short type of questions (one or two sentences only)

- a) What is Hedonism?
- b) What is psychological Hedonism?
- c) What is paradox of Hedonism?
- d) What do you mean by Hysteron proteron?
- e) What is Hedonistic Calculus?
- f) What is Egoistic Hedonism?
- g) What is conscience
- h) What is political sanction?

- i) What is religious sanction?
- j) What is social sanction?
- k) What is Natural sanction?
- l) What is Utilitarianism ?

Q. 3. Short type questions (75 words)

- a. What do you mean by gross egoistic hedonism?
- b. What do you mean by altruistic hedonism?
- c. What is the test of quality?
- d. What is paradox of hedonism?
- e. What is internal sanction for mill?
- f. What is categorical imperative?
- g. What is Good will?
- h. Write Kant's three Maxims of morality.
- i. What is complete good?
- j. What is freedom of will?
- k. Write Kant's postulate of Morality
- l. Write four external sanctions of Bentham.
- m. What is Rule Utilitarianism?
- n. What is Act Utilitarianism?

Q. 4. Long type questions (300 words)

1. Critically comment on psychological hedonism
2. Critically examine the moral idea of the "greatest happiness of the greatest number".
3. Explain the distinction between psychological hedonism and ethical hedonism
4. Explain and examine Mill's Utilitarianism.
5. What do you mean by paradox of hedonism? Can it not be resolved? Discuss.
6. Explain and examine Regorism as a moral standard.
7. Explain Kant's doctrine of Categorical imperative.
8. What is Altruistic Hedonism? Discuss Bentham's quantitative utilitarianism.
9. What is Altruistic Hedonism? Discuss Mill's qualitative utilitarianism.

10. What is Ethical hedonism? Discuss Egoistic hedonism.

Unit-4 Q. 1. Fill up the blanks

1. The word pathology means _____
2. Vice is the source of overt behavior called _____
3. Vice is an _____ activity.
4. _____ is an evil deed in itself.
5. _____ is the source of all evils.
6. The word _____ means the violation of a law.
7. Morality demands virtue should be _____ and _____.
8. The three theories of punishment offer _____ justification for punishment.
9. The deterrent theory of punishment is also known as _____.
10. _____ theory aims at deterrence of the offence.
11. _____ theory of punishment aims at reform or educate the offender.
12. _____ theory of punishment treats individual as a means for the improvement of others.
13. _____ theory of punishment aims at reformation of the individual himself.
14. According to Aristotle _____ is a negative reward.
15. The meaning of the word 'retribution' is _____.
16. There are _____ forms of retributive theory of punishment.
17. _____ and _____ are known as the forms of retributive theory.
18. _____ theory of punishment explain if a man has killed a person he should be hanged.
19. _____ forms of retributive theory of punishment advocate the principle that is "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth".

Q. 2. Short type of questions (one or two sentences only)

- a. What is sin?
- b. What is vice?
- c. What is called punishment?
- d. What is crime?
- e. What is evil?
- f. What do you mean by capital punishment?

Q. 3. Short type questions (75words)

- a. What is Reformative theory of punishment?
- b. What do you mean by punishment?
- c. What is capital punishment?
- d. What is reformative theory of punishment?
- e. Write two forms of retributive theory of punishment
- f. What is preventive theory of punishment?

Q. 4. Long type questions (300words)

1. Critically examine the reformative theory of punishment
2. What is crime? Evaluate the retributive theory of punishment.
3. What is preventive theory of punishment? What are the demerits of this theory.
4. What is retributive theory of punishment? Explain two forms of this theory.

