Question Bank Dept. of Philosophy

(Introduction to moral philosophy), 1 Mark question

core-1 - Major - paper-11

UNIT-1

part-1 (fill in the blanks questions)

P/ Ethics is science of —— or ——.
A:- Right and Wrong.

2/ Ethics is the study of ——
A- human conduct.

3/ The subject matter politics is describe the —— and —— government.
A- structure and functions

4/ Ethics is a —— science.
A- Normative

5/ Ethics is called —— philosophy
A- Moral

6/ Moral philosophy is also known as —— philosophy.
A- Ethical

7/ The study of morality and moral principles is called ——
A- Ethics

8/ The word ethics is derived form the Greek word ——
A- Ethos

9/ The word morality is derived of the latin word ——
A- Mores

10/ Ethics is concerned with the study of ___ and Wrong.
A- Right

11/ Moral philosophy is concerned with the principles of ___ conduct.
A - Human conduct

12/ The scope of moral philosophy includes the study of ___ values.
A - Moral.

13/ Ethics is branch of ___ philosophy:
A- practical

14/ Morality is concerned with human ___ and conduct.
A - Behaviour

15/ Ethics studies the standards of ___ and Wrong conduct.
A - Right.

16/ Sociology is the scientific study of ___
A- Society

17/ Ethics and sociology are related to the study of ___ behaviour.
A - Human.

18/ Politics is concerned with the study of ___ and government.
A- State

19/ Economics mainly deals with the production, distribution and ___ of wealth.
A - consumption.

20/ Theology is the systematic study of ___
A- God.

21/ Ethics is concerned with ___ values, while Economics is mainly concerned with economic values.
A- Moral.

22/ Poltical philosophy is concerned with the nature and purpose of the ___.
A- State.

23/ Ethics provides principles for judging human ~~conduct~~ actions as right or ___
A- wrong.

24/ Moral philosophy deals mainly with the question of what a person ___ to do.
A- Ought.

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Part- 2

Answer the following question, 50 words. (within 50 words)

2 Mark

1/ What is sociology?
2/ " " Ethics?
3/ " " politics?
4/ " " Economics?
5/ " " Theology?
6/ " " Religion?
7/ What is moral philosophy?
8/ What is Nature of moral philosophy?
9/ What is scope of moral philosophy?
10/ What is morality?
11/ What is Ethics?
12/ Distinguish between Morality and Ethics?
13/ What is the relation between Ethics and Sociology.
14/ What is the relation between Ethics and Sociology?
15/ What is the relation between Ethics and politics?
16/ What is the relation between Ethics and Economics?
17/ What is the relation between Ethics and theology?
18/ Why is Moral philosophy important?

Part-3

* Answer the following question, 250 words. 5 Mark
(within 250 words)

1/ Explain the scope of Ethics?
2/ Discuss the nature of philosophy?
3/ Distinguish between Ethics and morality?
4/ Distinguish between Normative and positive science.

5/ Is Ethics a practical science?
6/ Is Ethics an Art?
7/ Distinguish between Ethics and theology?
8/ Distinguish between Ethics and economics?
9/ Distinguish between Ethics and politics?
10/ Distinguish between Ethics and sociology?

Part-4

8 Marks

* Answer the following questions on 800 words
(within 800 words)

1/ What is Ethics?
2/ Explain the nature and scope of Ethics?
3/ Explain the distinguish between morality and Ethics?
4/ Explain the how ethics is related to politics?
5/ Explain the how Ethics is related to sociology?
6/ stat and explain how Ethics is related to economics?
7/ What is theology? Explain how Ethics is related to theology?

UNIT-2

Dept. of. philosophy
Core-1. Major paper-II

Part-1

1 Mark

Fill in the blank questions

① Ethics is concerned with ___ actions.
A- Moral

② Actions which are subject to moral evaluation are called ___ actions.
A-Moral

③ Actions which are not subject to moral evaluation are called ___ actions.
A- Non- moral

④ An action performed with knowledge and intention is called a ___ action.
A- voluntary

⑤ Voluntary action is an important basis of moral ___.
A- Responsibility.

⑥ Moral judgement is concerned with ___ and wrong.
A- Right.

⑦ Moral judgement is a type of ___ judgement
A- value.

⑧ The primary object of moral judgement is human ___.
A- conduct.

⑨ The person who performs a moral action is called a Moral ___
A. Agent.

10/ Moral judgement may be made about an action, its motive and its ——.
A- consequences

11/ The intention behind an action is called its ——.
A- Motive

12/ Moral responsibility presupposes a certain degree of ——.
A- Freedom.

13/ A judgement concerned with truth and falsity is called a —— judgement.
A- Logical

14/ A judgemet concerned with facts is called a ——.
A- Factual.

15/ A judgement concerned with beauty and ugliness is called an —— judgement.
A- Aesthetic.

16/ A judgement concerned with right and wrong is called a —— judgement.
A- Moral.

17/ Truth and falsity are the criteria of —— judgement.
A- Logical

18/ Beauty and ugliness are the criteria of —— judgement.
A- Aesthetic

19/ Right and wrong are the criteria of ___ judgement;
A- Moral

20/ "The earth is round" is an example of a ___ judgement.
A- factual

21/ "The flower is beautiful" is an example of an ___ judgement.
A- Aesthetic

22/ "Stealing is wrong" is an example of a ___ judgement.
A- Moral

23/ The subject of moral judgement is the moral ___
A- Agent

24/ the object of moral judgement is primarily human ___.
A- conduct

25/ Moral judgement evaluates the ___ worth of an action.
A- Moral.

26/ Morality is concerned with what a person ___ to do.
A- Ought.

27/ Morality is concerned with moral ___ and duties.
A- Values.

28/ legality is concerned with conformity to ——
A - Law.

29/ Legal rules are enforced by the ——.
A - State

30/ Moral rules are primarily enforced by the individual's ——.
A - conscience.

31/ violation of a moral rule may produce a feeling of ——.
A - Guilt.

32/ violation of a legal rule may result in ——.
A - punishment.

33/ An act may be legal but not necessarily ——.
A - Moral.

34/ An act my be moral but not necessarily ——.
A - Legal.

35/ Morality is generally considered —— than legality.
A - wider.

36/ Freedom, knowledge and intention are important conditions of —— action.
A - voluntary.

37/ A person who is capable of making moral choices is called a moral ——.
A- Agent

38/ Moral judgement presupposes human —— and responsibility.
A- Freedom.

39/ Moral and non-moral actions are distinguished on the basis of their —— significance.
A- Moral.

40/ Non-moral actions devoid of ——
A- Moral quality.

41/ There are —— stages of voluntary actions.
A- 3

42/ A voluntary actions has two parts viz —— and ——.
A- Intention and execution.

43/ Only voluntary actions are included in the moral actions.
A- voluntary.

44/ The word —— ordinarily means the violation of a law.

A -

Part - 2

2 Mark

* Answer the following questions 30 words. (within 50 words)

1/ What is immoral actions?
2/ What is logical judgement?
3/ What is factual judgement?
4/ What is aesthetic judgement?
5/ What is moral action?
6/ Distiguish between moral and non-moral actions.
7/ What is a voluntary action?
8/ What are the essential conditions of voluntary actions?
9/ What is the nature of moral judgement?
10/ Why is moral judgement called a value judgement?
11/ Distiguish between moral and logical judgements?
12/ Distiguish between moral and factual judgement?
13/ Distiguish between moral and Aesthetic judgements?
14/ What is the object of moral judgement?
15/ What is the subject of moral judgement?
16/ Who is called a moral agent?
17/ What is the relation between freedom and moral responsibility?
18/ Distiguish between morality and legality.
19/ Can an action be legal but immoral? Explain.

Part - 3

5 Mark

Answer the following questions (250 words) (within 250 words)

1/ Explain the different stages of voluntary action?

2/ Distiguish between moral and immoral action?

3/ Distiguish between moral and non-moral actions?

4/ Distiguish between moral and logical judgments?

5/ Distiguish between moral and factual judgments?

6/ Distiguish between moral and aesthetic judgments?

7/ What is the object of moral judgement?

8/ What is the subject of moral judgement?

9/ Distiguish between morality and legality?

Part-4

8 Mark

Answer the Following questions 800 words. (within 800 words)

1/ What is moral judgement?

2/ Explain the nature of moral judgement?

3/ What are the objects of moral judgement?

4/ stat and explain the distiguish between moral judgement and factual judgement?

5/ Explain the distiguish between moral and non-moral action?

6/ What is voluntary action? Explain the diffrent stages of voluntary action?

7/ Explain the diffrances between logical factual, aesthetic and moral judgement?

UNIT-3

(Fill in the blank questions) 1 Mark

1/ A Moral and Non-moral senses of "Good"

1/ The word "good" can be used in both ____ and non-moral senses.

A- Moral

2/ The moral sense of "good" is related to ____ values.

A- Moral

3/ The non-moral sense of "good" does not necessarily involve ____ evaluation.

A- Moral.

4/ 'Good' in the moral sense, is generally associated with ____ conduct.

A- Right

5/ The word "good" may be used to describe a person, action, object or ____.

A- quality.

6/ Moral goodness is concerned with the moral ____ of a person or action.

A- Worth.

7/ Non-moral goodness may refer to usefulness, efficiency, excellence or ____

A- quality

8/ A morally good person possesses ~~desirable~~ desirable moral ____

A- Traits.

9/ "Good" may have different ____ depending upon its context.

A- senses.

10/ The moral sense of 'good' is concerned with ____ and wrong.
A - Right

11/ The non-moral sense of "good" may refer to something useful or ____
A - Desirable.

12/ The goodness of a knife as a tool is an example of ____ goodness.
A - Non-moral.

13/ Honesty is generally regarded as a ____ trait.
A - Moral

14/ The goodness of an object may be judged according it's ____ or function.
A - Usefulness.

15/ Morality is concerned not only with actions but also with the cultivation of moral ____.
A :- Traits.

16/ Moral traits are also known as moral ____
A - virtues.

17/ Honesty, courage and kindness are example of moral ____
A - Traits.

18/ The development of desirable moral traits is called the cultivation of ____
A - character

19/ moral character is developed through the cultivation of good ____
A- Traits.

20/ The cultivation of moral traits helps in the development of good ____
A- character.

21/ Morality of traits emphasizes the moral ____ of a person.
A- character.

22/ Morality of principles emphasizes adherence to moral ____
A- principles.

23/ A morality based on traits gives importance to virtues such as honesty and ____.
A- courage.

24/ A morality based on principles gives emportance to moral ____ and rules.
A- Duties.

25/ virtue Ethics primarily emphasizes moral ____
A- character.

26/ principle - based morality emphasizes what a person ____ to do
A- ought

27/ The morality of traits asks what kind of person one should ____
A- Be

28/ The morality of principles asks what one ought to do

A :- DO

29/ According to Aristotle there are ____ kind of good.

A -

2/ The example of a ethical good is ____

A -

Part - 2

2 Mark

Answer the following questions (50 words. within 50 words)

1/ Write two moral principles?

2/ What is complete good?

3/ What is meant by the moral sense of "Good"?

4/ What is meant by the non-moral sense of "Good"?

5/ Distiguish between moral and non-moral senses of "Good"

6/ What are the different senses of "Good"?

7/ What is meant by morality of traits?

8/ What is meant by morality of principles?

9/ What is the relation between morality and cultivation of traits?

10/ Distiguish between morality of traits and morality of principles?

11/

Part-3

Answer the following questions 250 words. (within 250 words)

1) What is cultivation of traits?
2) What is morality of traits?
3) What is morality of pre-emplay?
4) Explain the differences sense of good?
5) Distiguish between moral and non-moral sense of good?
6) Distiguish between morality of traits v/s morality principles?

part-4

* Answer the following questions 800 words. (within 800 words)

1) Stat and explain moral and no-moral sences of good?
2) Distiguish between morality of traits v/s morality principles?
3) Discuss morality of trait and Explain its important in moral life.
4) Explain morality of prinemple and discuss its important in moral conduct.

UNIT - IV

(Fill in the blank questions) 1 mark

part - 1

1/ Reformative theory of punishment is known as ——

2/ According to Aristotle punishment is a —— reward.

3/ The retributive theory of punishment has —— forms?

4/ The study of morality is called ——
A- Ethics.

5/ A moral obligation is also called a ——
A - Duty.

6/ A person's claim to something is called a ——
A - Right

7/ A good moral quality of character is called a ——
A - virtue.

8/ The opposite of virtue is ——
A - vice

9/ The Greek philosopher Aristotle is famous for his theory of ——
A - virtue.

10/ According to Aristotle, virtue is a —— between two extremes.
A - mean.

11/ The doctrine of the mean is associated with ——

A - Aristotle.

12/ The theory which judges an action by its consequences is called —— Theory.

A - consequentialist.

13/ The theory which gives importance to duty is called —— theory.

A - Deontological

14/ Immanuel kant is associated with the —— theory of ethics?

A :- Deontological

15/ According to kant, morality is based on ——

A - duty.

16/ The categorical imperative was formulated by ——.

A - Immanuel kant.

17/ ' punishment is imposed for a —— committed by a person.

A - Wrong.

18/ The theory of punishment which aims to prevent future crimes is called the —— theory.

A - ~~Reformative~~ Preventive

19/ The theory of punishment which aims to reform the criminal is called the —— theory.

A - Reformative.

20/ The theory that punishment is given because the offender deserves it is called the ——— theory.

A - Retributive.

21/ The main purpose of reformative punishment is to ——— the offender.

A - Reform.

22/ Preventive punishment aims to ——— future crimes.

A - prevent

23/ Retributive punishment is based on the principle of ———

A - Desert.

24/ A moral disease or disorder in moral behaviour may be called moral ———

A - pathology

25/ The three important moral concepts in this unit are right, duty and ———

A - Virtue.

part - 2

2 Mark

* Answer the following questions 50 words, (with in 50 words)

1/ What is Right ?
2/ What is duty ?
3/ What is virtue?
4/ What is vice ?
5/ What is Aristotle's theory of virtue?
6/ What is Doctrine of mean?
7/ What is moral pathology ?
8/ What is punishment ?
9/ What is the Retributive Theory of punishment?
10/ What is the preventive Theory of punishment ?
11/ What is the Reformative Theory of Punishment?
12/ What is capital Punishment?
13/ What is kant's Deontological Theory?
14/ What is categorical imperative?

[part - 3]

5 Mark

* Answer the following questions on 250 words (within 250 words)

1/ What do you mean by molified theory of punishment?
2/ What do you mean by rigoristic theory of punishmen?
3/ What is meant by Right ? Explain the nature and importance of Right in moral life.
4/ What is duty ? Explain the nature and importance of Duty in moral life?
5/ What is virtue? Explain the importance of virtue?
6/ Discuss the relationship between Right, duty and virtue.
7/ What is moral ~~philosophy~~ pathology?
8/ What is punishment ? Explain the nature and scope of punishment

9/ Discuss the major theory of punishment?
10/ Explain the Retributive theory of punishment?
11/ Explain the Deterrent theory of punishment?
12/ Explain the Reformative theory of punishments?
13/ Discuss the concept of capital punishment?
14/ Discuss the arguments in favour of and against capital punishment?

part-4

8 Mark

* Answer the following questions in 800 words.
(within 800 words)

1/ Explain different theory of punishment?
2/ Discuss the retributive theory of punishment.
3/ Reformating theory of punishment?
4/ Discuss the preventing theory of punishment?
5/ What is capital punishment?
6/ Discuss the Arguments for and against capital punishment?
7/ Explain moral concepts of right, duty and virtue?