

MCIE1012: SECTION A
Chapter Two

TEST-2 ETHICS

Submissions Disabled

Grade: 48/50



My Submissions

Test/Quiz



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Submission 2



1/1

Question 1

a branch of philosophy which attempt to understand, interpret and to some extent guide, the practice of morality

☒ a. ethics☐ b. epistemology☐ c. axiology☐ d. metaphysics

1/1

Question 2

According to Aquinas which of the following inclinations human beings share with other animals

☐ a. sexual intercourse☐ b. the education of offspring☐ c. the inclination to live in society☒ d. All of the above

1/1

Question 3

deontological approach of ethics is more flexible than other ethical frameworks

☐ True☒ False

0/1

Question 4

the fundamental question of virtue ethics

☐ a. what kind of person should i be ?☐ b. how do i know the morally right thing to do ?☐ c. what is the source of moral judgment ?☒ d. what should i do

1/1

Question 5

which of the following not among the three version of "categorical imperatives"

☐ a. Act as if the maxim of your action were to become universal law

b. act to treat human being as a means; not as an end.

c. act to respect the autonomy and freedom of human.

d. all of the above

1/1

Question 6

according to the DCT, the command of god can easily be found in a single codified document as the constitution or criminal code of a particular country.

True

False

1/1

Question 7

according to Thomas Hobbes social contract theory of morality, the contractor surrender every one of his/her natural right to liberty to the sovereign except their right to :

a. self defense

b. elect and be elected

c. make law

d. property

1/1

Question 8

A type of relativism which asserts that the validity of moral standards depends on their acceptance by an individual

a. SUBJECTIVISM

b. CAPITALISM

c. RELATIVISM

d. SOCIALISM

1/1

Question 9

From the divine command perspective, Morality, is a set of standards which would be agreed upon by rationally self-interested individuals smart enough to realize the benefits of living in a society in which these standards are observed

True

False

1/1

Question 10

which of the following pair of prima facie duty of Ross are open for criticism?

a. beneficence and non-maleficence

b. justice and equality

c. self improvement and gratitude

d. fidelity and reparation

1/1

Question 11

which one of the following is not **the principal function** of moral philosophy (ethics)?

- a. to tell us the fundamental bases of moral claims
- b. to tell us what we mean when we make moral assessment
- c. to give us clarity of thought in our moral judgment
- d. to tell us what to do when we face moral dilemma

1/1

Question 12

_____ is a judgment about what is rational for one to do in order to promote one's well being or welfare

- a. judgment of taste
- b. aesthetic judgment
- c. prudential judgment
- d. judgment of virtue

1/1

Question 13

emotivism holds that moral utterances typically purport to assert true moral propositions which can be grasped and judged by way of our cognitive faculties.

True

False

1/1

Question 14

which one is the least precisely defined area of moral philosophy?

- a. normative ethics
- b. environmental ethics
- c. meta-ethics
- d. applied ethics

1/1

Question 15

Moral issues in applied ethics concerned with particular obligatory practices that are confined to individual societies and institutions.

True

False

1/1

Question 16

_____ is the quality of the person who knows himself or herself to be worthy of great honors.

magnanimity is the quality of the person who knows himself or herself to be worthy of great honors.

1/1

Question 17

virtuous "mean" is an exact mathematical average that lies in between two extremes (excess and deficiency)

True

False

1/1

Question 18

which of the following **incorrect**

- a. deontological ethics emphasis on the value of every human.
- b. consequentialism gives credit for intentions and motivations of the doer**
- c. Duty ethics allows little room for context.
- d. all of the above

1/1

Question 19

from cognitivist view point, moral judgments are capable of demonstration and justification.

True

False

1/1

Question 20

According to Aquinas secondary principles can be prevented from emerging to consciousness by

- a. evil persuasions
- b. vicious customs
- c. corrupt habits or error in reasoning
- d. all of the above**

1/1

Question 21

according to divine index version of Divine command theory, God commands us to do X because it is the morally right thing to do x.

True

False

1/1

Question 22

which one of the following **can't be** cited as the disadvantage of virtue ethics ?

- a. lack of consensus on the nature of virtues
- b. lack of holistic concern for moral agents**
- c. lack of focus on specific moral issues
- d. all of the above

1/1

Question 23

who is the protagonist of virtue ethics ?

- a. Leibniz
 - b. Kant
 - c. Aristotle**
 - d. Aquinas
-

1/1

Question 24

akind of moral judgment which assess what things or properties are good or have value
intrinsic/extrinsic worth

a. judgment of taste

☒ b. judgment of value

c. judgment of obligation

d. judgment of virtue

1/1

Question 25

while Allan Gibbard espoused norm-expressivism, quasi-realism in meta ethics is propounded by

a. Charles S. S Stevenson

☒ b. Simon Blackburn

c. Richard Harre

d. Alfred J. Ayer

1/1

Question 26

psychological hedonism maintains that self oriented interest motivates all human action.

True

☒ False

1/1

Question 27

from W.D Ross perspective, utilitarianism can be criticized as forward-looking rather than back-ward looking

☒ True

False

0/1

Question 28

According to Thomas Aquinas the part of the eternal law which governs animal and inanimate objects should be clearly promulgated and communicated.

☐ True

False

1/1

Question 29

_is the virtue of properly spending large sums of money on liturgies, or public gifts

☒ magnificence is the virtue of properly spending large sums of money on liturgies, or public gifts

1/1

Question 30

From Deontological theory of obligation of Emmanuel Kant, one can tell a lie if his/her action of lying produces a good consequence of saving the victim from being murdered by the the murderer.

True

☒ False

1/1

Question 31

categorical imperatives of immanuel kant hinge on some sort of individual whims that can easily be managed in accordance with the requirement of time and place.

True

☒ False

1/1

Question 32

prescriptivism as a non-cognitivist moral judgment is expounded by

a. K. Marx

☒ b. Richard M. Hare

c. Alfred J. Ayer

d. Charles S. Stevenson

1/1

Question 33

Deontological theories of obligation denies the intention of the doer

True

☒ False

1/1

Question 34

according to aquinas, eternal law and physical laws subsumed under the bigger umbrella of moral law.

True

☒ False

1/1

Question 35

while individual relativism espoused by fredrich nietzsche, cultural relativism is mainly espoused by

a. Jeremy BENTHAM

b. john Stuart MILL

☒ c. Sextus Empiricus

d. Emmanuel KANT

1/1

Question 36

john Stuart Mill is famous saying "it is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied; better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied" suggest :

☒ a. the happiness one can derive from reading or writing a book is much more higher than the one from devouring ice cream.

b. the quality of pleasure is irrelevant in moral judgment

c. quantity of pleasure is more important than the quality of pleasure

d. the pleasure of the body is higher order pleasure than the pleasure of the mind

1/1

Question 37

a major branch of ethics which deals with the very nature and meaning of moral judgment is

- a. axiological ethics
- b. applied ethics
- ☒ c. meta-ethics
- d. normative-ethics

1/1

Question 38

From social contract approach to morality perspective, the true standard of moral right and wrong lies in the will of God.

True

☒ False

1/1

Question 39

According to Kant _ is fundamentally different from hypothetical imperatives that hinge on some personal desire that we have. it simply mandates an action, irrespective of one's personal desires, such as "You ought to do X."

According to Kant categorical imperative is fundamentally different from hypothetical imperatives that hinge on some personal desire that we have. it simply mandates an action, irrespective of one's personal desires, such as "You ought to do X."

1/1

Question 40

Deontological theory of obligation assesses the goodness or badness of an action based on predefined moral standard

☒ True

False

1/1

Question 41

the branch of ethics which concerned with the development of very general schemes of moral principles or values in terms of which our moral judgments can be evaluated.

- a. metaphysics
- ☒ b. normative ethics
- c. meta ethics
- d. applied ethics

1/1

Question 42

according to samuel pufendorf, the duty to keep ones promise is classified as an absolute duty.

True

☒ False

1/1

Question 43

who developed an ethical theory on which morality can fruitfully be understood as a manifestation of rational choice by his famous experimental device known as prisoners dilemma

a. Joseph Stalin

b. David Gautier

c. Jean Jacques Rousseau

d. Julius Ayer

1/1

Question 44

The moral ground version of Divine command theory maintains that "x is good because God commands it is good"

True

False

1/1

Question 45

_____ focuses on a range of issues which arise in clinical settings such as health care workers and life and death situations.

a. biomedical ethics

b. business ethics

c. environmental ethics

d. sexual ethics

1/1

Question 46

According to natural law theory, morality is a function of personal human choice, cultural preference and is entirely dependent on God's naked will.

True

False

1/1

Question 47

Unlike primary principles, Secondary Principles of the Natural Laws are

a. are less detailed and concrete than primary principles

b. are self-evident to all rational creatures

c. are not logically entailed by the primary principles

d. are more difficult to grasp

1/1

Question 48

Which of the following is different from the others?

a. judgment of taste

b. judgment of virtue

c. judgment of obligation

d. judgment of value

1/1

Question 49

The aim of studying ethics is to argue in favor of particular answers to methodological questions posed in ethics and declare strong allegiance and commitment to these theory.

True

False

1/1

Question 50

promulgation of moral law is very important for human being, unlike animal and inanimate objects like planet; because humans have:

- a. conscious of the Eternal Law
- b. the capacity to choose whether or not to observe the Eternal Law
- c. rationality and free will.

d. All of the above

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