

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Philosophy MCQs (Practice_Test 77 of 90)

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1. Consider the following statements: Deontological theory

- a. Means that, that which works is morally good.
- b. Grounds morality in the concert of duty
- c. Is based on ontology.
- d. Rejects the notion of divine command.

Of these statements

- a. 1 and 2 are correct
- b. 1 and 3 are correct
- c. 2 and 4 are correct
- d. 3 and 4 are correct

2. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
<p>A. In order to get pleasure one must forget pleasure.</p> <p>B. Good is defined in terms of happiness.</p> <p>C. To know that an action has a natural property is not to know its moral value.</p> <p>D. If each person's happiness is good for him, universal happiness is good for all.</p>	<p>1. Naturalistic fallacy</p> <p>2. Fallacy of composition</p> <p>3. Paradox of hedonism</p> <p>4. Open question argument</p>

A B C D

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- a. 1 3 4 2
- b. 3 1 2 4
- c. 1 3 2 4
- d. 3 1 4 2
3. Which one of the following is NOT a correct statement?
- Utilitarianism is a kind of consequentialism
 - Utilitarianism has a psychological basis
 - Utilitarianism holds that good is a value in itself
 - Utilitarianism asserts that moral judgments can be justified.
4. One of the unique features of Bentham's utilitarianism lies in his
- Distinction between higher and lower pleasures
 - Calculus of pleasures
 - Altruistic hedonism
 - Intuitionist explanation of goodness
5. Which one of the following statements is NOT associated with Bentham's Utilitarianism?
- Nature has placed man under the empire of pleasure and pain. His object is to seek pleasure and shun pain.
 - Weigh pleasures and weigh pains, and as the balance stands, will stand the question of right and wrong.
 - Quantity of pleasure being equal, pushpin is as good as poetry.
 - The moral standard is the greatest pleasure of the individual, and not the 'greatest pleasure of the greatest number'
6. Which one of the following statements elucidates the principle of Utilitarianism?
- To desire a thing except in proportion as the idea of it is pleasant is a physical and metaphysical impossibility.
 - The internal sanction of conscience is a feeling for the happiness of mankind.

- c. The 'sense of dignity' in man is responsible for preferring noble pleasures to physical pleasures.
- d. It is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied; better to be a Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied.
7. Which one of the following statements is NOT associated with Kantian ethics?
- Reason is the regulative principle in the life of a person.
 - The moral law is made for the sake of man and not man for the sake of law.
 - The complete good is virtue and happiness in harmony with each other.
 - Prudence has nothing to do with virtue.
8. A descriptivist account of moral judgments
- Must deny that moral judgments are ever prescriptive
 - Must hold that moral judgments are persuasive in nature.
 - Must hold that moral judgments are emotive in nature.
 - Must deny that moral judgments can never be true or false.
9. If our actions are fully predictable then there can be no freedom for human beings. According to Mill the above statements is
- True
 - True only in ethical context
 - True only in non-ethical context
 - False
10. In Kant's view imperfect duties are imperfect because
- Their maxims cannot be willed so as to become universal law of nature
 - They are only self-regarding
 - They can be overridden by perfect duties
 - They are not determinate
11. The meaning of a categorical imperative, as defined by Kant, can be elucidated as
- You must do X because X is good in itself
 - Yours truly, must do X because X is good for attaining happiness
 - You must do X because there is nothing better than X
 - You must do X because the divine will so commands

12. Consider the following statements: 'I ought' presupposes 'I can' is

- a. A principle of ethics.
- b. A logical principle.
- c. Apolitical principle.
- d. A psychological law.

Of these statements

- a. 1 and 3 are correct
- b. 1 and 2 are correct
- c. 2 and 3 are correct
- d. 3 and 4 are correct

13. The Prescriptive theory of ethics holds that the function of moral judgments is

- a. To persuade people to act in right way
- b. To tell people what ought to be done
- c. To make people aware of the distinction between right and wrong
- d. To express the speaker's attitude

14. Emotivism is compatible with the view that moral judgments are

- a. Objectively valid
- b. Universal in character
- c. Incapable of proof
- d. Verifiable only in terms of their consequences

15. Bhagavadgita's doctrine of niskama karma means

- a. Doing actions considering one self as an instrument of God
- b. Doing actions without attachment
- c. Doing actions for 'Lokasamgraha'
- d. Doing action for attaining moksa