

Assignment One (to be completed during the first week of the course)

1. From the perspective of ethics, one important role religion played in the ancient society was?
(a) Communicating the moral concerns of the society to its people
(b) Exclusively shaping the oral outlook of people
(c) Developing legal codes that regulate people's behavior
(d) All of the above
2. Which is not the direct concern of ethics?
(a) Rewarding and punishing human actions
(b) Guiding human behaviour
(c) Mitigating conflicts in human relationships
(d) Theoretically analysing what is correct behaviour
3. Which among the following is true?
(a) Morals are the result of philosophical reflections people made over generations.
(b) We derive our moral assumptions from philosophical theories.
(c) Morals are not the result of philosophical reflections.
(d) Morals have evolved during the process of social and cultural evolution happened in societies.
4. Traditionally ethics is a normative science of -----of human beings living in societies.
(a) Conduct
(b) Character
(c) Behaviour
(d) Customs
5. Breaking a law could be?
(a) Both unethical and illegal.
(b) Sometimes could be ethical.
(c) Has nothing to do with ethics.
(d) None of the above.
6. What is the subject matter of ethics?
(a) The inappropriateness of human behavior
(b) The moral correctness of human action
(c) The assumptions that influence morals
(d) The standard that regulate human behavior and conduct.
7. Metaethics deals with
(a) Nature of moral reasoning
(b) Nature of morality
(c) Nature of moral beliefs
(d) Nature of moral frameworks
8. What is the focal point of analysis for a virtue ethicist?
(a) Intention
(b) Character
(c) Consequences
(d) All of the above

9. Which of the following is also known as philosophical ethics?
- (a) Metaethics
 - (b) Normative ethics
 - (c) Applied ethics
 - (d) Moral psychology
10. Conduct for Aristotle was?
- (a) Morally approved behaviour
 - (b) Habitual behavior
 - (c) Behaviour that are prescribed by customs
 - (d) Behaviour that is desirable
11. Which among the following is not the concern of normative ethics?
- (a) Examines the content of our moral behavior.
 - (b) Answers the question, how we ought to live by delineating a general theory of the good.
 - (c) Examines the norms or standards that tell us what it “ought” to be.
 - (d) Discusses whether ethics is relative or not.
12. According to the non-consequentialists, the morality of an action may depend on
- (a) Its intrinsic nature
 - (b) Its motives
 - (c) Its being in accord with some rule or principle
 - (d) None of the above
13. Virtues in ancient Greece refers to:
- (a) Human achievements
 - (b) Ultimate human destiny
 - (c) Human excellence
 - (d) Human wisdom
14. Who said, “no man err knowingly”?
- (a) Socrates
 - (b) Plato
 - (c) Aristotle
 - (d) Heraclitus
15. The settled dispositions to act in a certain way is known as?
- (a) Wisdom
 - (b) Courage
 - (c) Moral conviction
 - (d) Virtue
16. In the ancient Greek context, virtue was afor enlightenment.
- (a) Necessary condition
 - (b) One of the means to happiness
 - (c) Sufficient condition
 - (d) Not a means to happiness
17. Which of the following was considered by Socrates as the summum bonum?
- (a) The idea of truth
 - (b) The idea of good
 - (c) The idea of beauty
 - (d) The idea of ethics
18. Who advocated the view that “every truth is conventional”?
- (a) Socrates
 - (b) Plato

(c) The Sophists

(d) All of the above

19. Eudaimonism can be subsumed under?

(a) Divine command theory

(b) Social contract theory

(c) Evolutionary ethics

(d) Egoism

20. Socrates was trying to establish?

(a) The inherent connection between morality and truth

(b) The fact that all morality is conventional

(c) Ethical knowledge is not attainable

(d) Ethics has its ultimate foundation in religion