

Assignment 4

1. For the Utilitarians the principle of utility does the following except:
 - (a) Guiding individual morality
 - (b) Guiding public policy
 - (c) Guiding the formulation of laws
 - (d) Guiding individual desires
2. According to Bentham, which all the following, exceptneeds to be considered while calculating pleasure?
 - (a) Intensity
 - (b) Quality
 - (c) Duration
 - (d) Propinquity
3. Which is true as accepted by the utilitarians?
 - (a) Pleasure is in itself good.
 - (b) Good motives are intrinsically good.
 - (c) Pleasure is one of the motives of action
 - (d) Maximizing one's own pleasure is the only good
4. Bentham claims that nature has placed mankind under two sovereign masters. They are:
 - (a) Pain and pleasure.
 - (b) Good and evil.
 - (c) God and man.
 - (d) Duty and self-interest.
5. According to Bentham, considerations of pain and pleasure determine:
 - (a). What we ought to do.
 - (b). What we will do.
 - (c) Both a and b.
 - (d). Neither a nor b.
6. Bentham and Mill claim that actions are right or wrong in virtue of:
 - (a) The motives behind them.
 - (b) Their consequences.
 - (c) Both a and b.
 - (d) Neither a nor b.

7. Which of the following is held by Sidgwick?
- (a) Man derives pleasure from the seeing others prosper
 - (b) Man derives pleasure from the practice of benevolence
 - (c) Men in general prefer to act benevolently
 - (d) Men derives greatest pleasure in giving pleasure to others
8. Bradley's approach considersas the goal of morality.
- (a) Pleasure
 - (b) Self satisfaction
 - (c) Self realization
 - (d) None of the above
9. The morality of "my station and its duty" emphasizes all of them except:
- (a) both content and form of morality
 - (b) Individual's welfare
 - (c) Social character of morality
 - (d) Particular social relations
10. The ethical position of socialism considers individual as:
- (a) A manifestation of the whole
 - (b) Part of the social life.
 - (c) An expression of the social life
 - (d) Antithetical to social morality
11. What according to Marxism characterizes the greatest unfreedom of the individual?
- (a) Exploitation
 - (b) Working class—Capitalist relationship
 - (c) Alienation
 - (d) Less wages
12. Nietzsche advocates the following.
- (a) Availability of moral facts
 - (b) Concept of free will
 - (c) Concept of natural virtues
 - (d) Universal applicability of morals
13. Which is not true of Nietzsche?
- (a) He rejects all values
 - (b) One has to check one's instincts and drives
 - (c) Advocated the movement towards a a complete, fully human existence.

- (d) Holds a teleological conception of values
14. According to Foucault, what counts as knowledge in a given era is always influenced by:
- (a) Systems of oppressions
 - (b) Considerations of power
 - (c) Rights of the marginalized
 - (d) Power of the ruling class
15. An important characteristic feature of existentialist ethics is:
- (a) The existence of humankind
 - (b) The individual man and his/her problems
 - (c) The problems of the common man
 - (d) The problems of the marginalised
16. Who among the following discussed the problem of absurdity?
- (a) Sartre
 - (b) Camus
 - (c) Foucault
 - (d) Derrida
17. What were the two important hopes of modern period?
- (a) Religion and philosophy
 - (b) Science and philosophy
 - (c) Religion and spirituality
 - (d) Religion and science
18. Which among the following are important aspects of postmodernism?
- (i) Reality is socially and culturally constructed (ii) Faith in scientific progress and ways of thinking (iii) Rejection of transcendental truth (iv) Skepticism about the idea of scientific progress (v) Belief in absolutism (vi) Grand metanarratives are false and oppressive
- (a) (i), (ii) , (iv) and (v)
 - (b) (i) , (iii), (iv) and (vi)
 - (c) (ii) and (v)
 - (d) All of the above
19. Postmodern ethics argues for all the following except:
- (a) Listening to the unheard voices
 - (b) Concern for the marginalized

(c) Universal human rights

(d) Favours multiple perspectives

20. Why is postmodernism skeptical of the prevailing discourses?

(a) They are false constructions

(b) They are always influenced by power

(c) They represent absolute viewpoints

(d) They reflect the interests and values of dominant groups