

**II/PHIL (ii)**

**2014**

**( 2nd Semester )**

**PHILOSOPHY**

**SECOND PAPER**

**( Ethics )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

*( Marks : 50 )*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

**Answer any five questions**

1. Write an essay on the nature and scope of ethics. 10
2. What do you mean by right? How do you relate it to duty? 5+5=10
3. Critically examine the teleological theory of hedonism. 10
4. Elucidate in detail the retributive theory of punishment. 10

5. Critically examine the concept of intuitionism with special reference to G. E. Moore. 10
6. Write an essay on A. J. Ayer's view on the concept of emotivism. 10
7. Elucidate with examples the theory of Purusarthas. 10
8. Critically analyze Niskama Karma as an ethical ideal. 10
9. Do you think Euthanasia is morally justified? Give reasons for your answer. 10
10. Write short notes on any two of the following : 5×2=10
  - (a) Virtue Ethics
  - (b) Categorical Imperative
  - (c) Four noble Truths
  - (d) Amniocentesis

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**2 0 1 4**

( 2nd Semester )

**PHILOSOPHY**

SECOND PAPER

( **Ethics** )

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

SECTION—A

( Marks : 10 )

**A.** Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×4=4

1. Ethics is the science of

(a) beauty ( )

(b) human mind ( )

(c) human conduct ( )

(d) All of the above ( )

2. Metaethics analyses ethical concepts in terms of their

(a) meaning ( )

(b) use ( )

(c) justification ( )

(d) All of the above ( )

3. Perfectionism is a/an

(a) deontological theory ( )

(b) emotive theory ( )

(c) teleological theory ( )

(d) None of the above ( )

4. In its negative sense, Ahimsa means

(a) non-injury ( )

(b) indifference ( )

(c) largest love ( )

(d) charity ( )

( 3 )

B. Indicate *True* (T) or *False* (F) by putting a Tick (✓)  
mark : 1×4=4

1. Ethics is a positive science.

( T / F )

2. An action which fails to conform to an accepted  
standard of morality is called a moral action.

( T / F )

3. A voluntary action cannot be controlled by the  
moral agent.

( T / F )

4. Utilitarianism proposes greatest happiness of  
the greatest number.

( T / F )

C. Match *List—I* with *List—II* and Tick (✓) the correct answer from the codes given below the lists :

<i>List—I</i>	<i>List—II</i>
A. The language of morals	1. J. Bentham
B. Critique of practical reason	2. Aristotle
C. Nicomachean ethics	3. Kant
D. An introduction to the principles of morals and legislation	4. R. M. Hare

Codes :

(a) A    B    C    D  
      1    2    3    4    (    )

(b) A    B    C    D  
      4    3    2    1    (    )

(c) A    B    C    D  
      2    3    1    4    (    )

(d) A    B    C    D  
      1    3    4    2    (    )

( 5 )

D. Tick (✓) the correct reason of the given assertion : 1

Assertion :

Wrong doers should be punished to discourage  
and prevent future wrong doing.

Reason :

- (a) Punishment is justified as a form of  
vengeance ( )
- (b) Wrong doers should be forced to suffer because  
they have forced others to suffer ( )
- (c) The offender should be punished for his wrong  
doing to stop others from doing the same  
wrong ( )
- (d) The punishment may reform the  
offender ( )

( 6 )

SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

**E.** Give short answer to the following questions (any five) : 3×5=15

1. What is a moral judgement?



( 7 )

2. Is good definable?

3. Bring out the difference between intrinsic good and instrumental good.

4. Define Ahimsa.

( 10 )

5. What do you understand by animal ethics?

6. Bring out the difference between fact and value.

( 12 )

7. What is the difference between normative ethics and metaethics?

( 13 )

8. Name two virtues of Aristotle.

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