



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Business Administration in Hospital Management

Course Name – Medical Ethics & Laws

Course Code - BBAHMC601

(Semester VI)

Time : 1 Hr.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) ICMR guidelines are

a) Ethical Guidelines	b) Legal Guidelines
c) Criminal Guidelines	d) Instrumental Guidelines
- (2) The term 'ethos' means-

a) Standard value	b) Meaning of life
c) Life standard	d) Standard of time
- (3) Non maleficence defines-

a) Duty to do no harm	b) Justice
c) Violence	d) Injustice
- (4) Ethics are the

a) Law	b) Discipline
c) Rule of conduct	d) System
- (5) Western medical science includes

a) Ayurvedic	b) Allopathy
c) Unani.	d) Homeopathy
- (6) The term non- maleficence refers to

a) Respect for person	b) Fidelity
c) Prevention of confidentiality	d) None
- (7) Indian medical degree act came into force in the year

a) 1913	b) 1914
c) 1912	d) None of these
- (8) Paternalistic doctor patient relationship means-

a) Relationship where in the patient decided wh	b) A relationship where in the doctor decided w
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- at is good for him
- hat is goof for the patient
- c) A relationship where in patients relatives decided what is good for the patient
- d) None of these
- (9) One of these is not true about the principle of justice
- a) Requires that people to be treated fairly
- b) Ordered by court
- c) Actions are consistent, accountable and transparent
- d) Respect of the Law
- (10) Stopping a medicine that is shown to be harmful is an example of -
- a) Beneficience
- b) Autonomy
- c) Teleological theories
- d) Non- Maleficience
- (11) All of these are true about Confidentiality except-
- a) Based on trust
- b) Applied to conversation between doctors and patients
- c) Always should be maintained of all personal medical and legal information
- d) Sometimes keeping of it would cause harm
- (12) All of these are Principles of Medical ethics Except-
- a) Autonomy
- b) Beneficience
- c) Social justice
- d) Honesty
- (13) Which of these statement is true?
- a) Virtue ethics is about an individual of good character doing the wrong thing
- b) Virtue theory explicit grounding in the community are one of the strength of this theory
- c) Teleological theory stress duties and obligations
- d) Providing sufficiently clear action guides is one of the weakness of virtue theory
- (14) All of these are true about Non- Maleficience principle EXCEPT
- a) Includes an obligation not to inflict harm intentionally
- b) Physicians must refrain from providing ineffective treatments or acting with malice towards patients
- c) Includes informed consent and truth telling
- d) Offer little useful guidance to physicians because many beneficial therapies also have serious risks.
- (15) Emergent , Urgent and Non urgent are under-
- a) Triage
- b) Urgent care
- c) Emergency room
- d) ICU
- (16) Requires both the health care professional and the patient to tell the truth
- a) honesty
- b) Fidelity
- c) Integrity
- d) Veracity
- (17) Indirect Patient Care
- a) nonclinical
- b) attitude
- c) Work ethics
- d) autonomy
- (18) Characteristics or conduct worthy of praise or admiration because they advance moral principle
- a) Moral Duty
- b) Moral belief
- c) Moral customs
- d) Moral Virtue
- (19) Influenced by Different professions, organizations and institutions
- a) Ethics
- b) Values
- c) Morals
- d) Customs

- (20) Surgery or treatment to minors
- a) Battery
 - b) Negligence
 - c) Malpractice
 - d) Assault
- (21) The ability of discern right from wrong good from evil, and propriety from impropriety
- a) Ethical Decisions
 - b) Aspects of Ethics
 - c) Code of ethics
 - d) Rule of respect
- (22) Which underlying health-care value is based on the belief that the patient should be aware of the benefits and risks of all treatments being offered?
- a) Dignity
 - b) Justice
 - c) Non-Maleficence
 - d) Truthfulness
- (23) Right to Information Act came into force in
- a) 12th sept 2003
 - b) 12th october 2005
 - c) 22nd october 1963
 - d) 22nd october 2008
- (24) Time limit for providing information under RTI Act, concerning the life and liberty of a person
- a) 20hrs
 - b) 48hrs
 - c) 7days
 - d) 1month
- (25) Identify the Ethical position which accepted casuistry are a useful method
- a) absolutism
 - b) utilitarianism
 - c) prescriptivism
 - d) None of these
- (26) IVF means
- a) Intensive fertilisation
 - b) In-vito
 - c) Intro fertilization
 - d) Invitro fertilization
- (27) Desire is a sense of longing a person for-
- a) An end
 - b) An action
 - c) An outcome
 - d) None of these
- (28) Who put forward strongest arguments against abortion?
- a) liberalists
 - b) feminist
 - c) conservatives
 - d) consequentialists
- (29) ----- is a branch of applied ethics that studies the philosophical, social and legal issues arising in medicine and the life sciences.
- a) Medical ethics
 - b) Legal ethics
 - c) Practical ethics
 - d) Bio ethics
- (30) Indian Medical Council Act came into force in the year
- a) 1920
 - b) 1970
 - c) 1965
 - d) 1956
- (31) How many members to be nominated by the Central Government in IMC Act?
- a) 9
 - b) 8
 - c) 5
 - d) 7
- (32) the criteria for identifying a student who has been granted a medical qualification referred to in the Explanation to
- a) sub-section (3) of section 10B.
 - b) sub-section (1) of section 14B.
 - c) sub-section (1) of section 10B.
 - d) sub-section (3) of section 11B.
- (33) When did the Sale of Goods Act was introduced?

- a) 1970
c) 1910
- b) 1930
d) 1920
- (34) When did the Indian Penal Code was introduced?
a) 1966
c) 1860
- b) 1820
d) 1760
- (35) When did the Standards of Weights and Measures Act was introduced?
a) 1980
c) 1950
- b) 1977
d) 1976
- (36) Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum is also known as _____ in the Districts
a) State Forum
c) Union Forum
- b) City Forum
d) District Forum
- (37) How many types of Consumer Protection Council are there?
a) 9
c) 3
- b) 4
d) 34
- (38) Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is called as:
a) Voidable contract
c) A contract
- b) An agreement
d) A void contract
- (39) An agreement enforceable by law is:
a) Voidable contract
c) A contract
- b) An agreement
d) A void contract
- (40) The Indian Contract Act, 1872 extends to:
a) The state Jammu and Kashmir
c) The Union Territories of India
- b) The whole India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir
d) The Whole India
- (41) When an acceptance may be revoked:
a) An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards.
c) An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is incomplete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards.
- b) An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards.
d) An acceptance may be revoked at any time after the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards.
- (42) In order to convert a proposal into a promise, the acceptance must:
a) Be absolute and qualified.
c) Be absolute and unqualified
- b) Be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner, unless the proposal prescribes the manner in which it is to be accepted.
d) Both B and C only.
- (43) The Indian Contract Act, 1872 which was enacted on 25 April, 1872 came into force with effect from:
a) 1st May, 1872
c) 1st October, 1872
- b) 1st September, 1872
d) 1st November, 1872
- (44) A 'proposal' is defined as:
a) When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of th
- b) When one person signifies to another his willingness to do, with a view to obtaining the a

at other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal.

assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal.

c) When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, he is said to make a proposal.

d) When one person signifies to many persons his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal.

(45) An agreement was entered into with the minor. This agreement is:

- a) Void
- b) Voidable
- c) Bad
- d) Illegal

(46) Where a minor has entered into a contract for purchase of necessary items. In such cases:

- a) The minor is not personally liable.
- b) Minor's estates are liable to make good.
- c) Minor's guardian is liable.
- d) The minor is personally liable

(47) Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by:

- a) Very much influence
- b) Undue influence
- c) Slightly influence
- d) Influence

(48) When consent to an agreement is caused by coercion, fraud or misrepresentation, the agreement is a contract:

- a) Voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.
- b) Illegal
- c) Depends upon the circumstances of the case.
- d) Void

(49) If the consent was caused by misrepresentation or by silence, fraudulent within the meaning of section 17, the contract, nevertheless, if the party whose consent was so caused had the means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence:

- a) may be voidable
- b) may not be voidable
- c) is voidable
- d) is not voidable

(50) A fraud or misrepresentation which did not cause the consent to a contract of the party on whom such fraud was practised, or to whom such misrepresentation was made, does not render a contract:

- a) Void
- b) Voidable
- c) Bad
- d) Illegal

(51) Where both the parties to any agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement,

- a) The agreement is voidable.
- b) The agreement can't be enforceable at law.
- c) The agreement is void.
- d) The agreement is not void.

(52) What is a sound mind for the purposes of contracting:

- a) A person is said to be of sound mind for the purposes of making a contract, if, at the time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgement as to its effect upon his interest.
- b) A person is said to be of sound mind for the purposes of making a contract, if, at the time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding it.
- c) A person is said to be of sound mind for the purposes of making a contract, if, he is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgement as to its effect upon his interest.
- d) A person is said to be of sound mind for the purposes of making a contract, if, at any time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgement as to its effect upon his interest.

53) Who are competent to contract:

