



**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 allotted : 1 Hrs.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) The term 'Non-Maleficence' refers to
 

a) respect for person	b) prevention of confidentiality
c) Fidelity	d) none of these
- (2) The term 'ethos' means-
 

a) Standard value	b) Meaning of life
c) Life standard	d) Standard of time
- (3) Ethics are the
 

a) Law	b) Discipline
c) Rule of conduct	d) System
- (4) The Indian Medical Degree Act was established in the year
 

a) 1916	b) 1900
c) 1935	d) 1947
- (5) Divulgence of secrets of the patient by a physician is considered misconduct when-
 

a) It is demanded by the court of law	b) Notifiable disease
c) Homicidal cases	d) All of these
- (6) Doctors do have an obligation to-
 

a) Helping individuals with disability	b) Rescuing persons who are in danger
c) Prevent and remove harm	d) All of these
- (7) 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

- (8) Double effect in medical ethics usually regarded as the combined effect of -
- a) Beneficence and Autonomy
  - b) Beneficence and Non-malpractice
  - c) Autonomy and Justice
  - d) Non-malpractice and Confidentiality
- (9) Stopping a medicine that is shown to be harmful is an example of -
- a) Beneficence
  - b) Autonomy
  - c) Teleological theories
  - d) Non- Maleficence
- (10) Patient -Physician Priviledge best describe-
- a) Confidentiality
  - b) Autonomy
  - c) Truth Telling
  - d) Justice
- (11) If two doctors have two different ideas, it is important in resolving the conflict to choose-
- a) The right choice
  - b) The right and most benefit choice
  - c) The most benefit choice
  - d) None of these
- (12) A set of principles relating to what is morally right or wrong.
- a) values
  - b) moral
  - c) ethics
  - d) customs
- (13) A Graduate of a medical school who is gaining experience in a hospital
- a) exterb
  - b) intern
  - c) resident
  - d) Physician Assistant
- (14) Beliefs, Customs and traditions that are reflected in personal convictions about right and wrong
- a) Ethics
  - b) Values
  - c) Morals
  - d) Customs
- (15) Standard of Behaviour that are personal
- a) ethics
  - b) Values
  - c) Moral
  - d) Customs
- (16) This is an oath, pledged by nurses on graduation that states the ethical standards of their profession
- a) Nightingale pledge
  - b) Hippocratic oath
  - c) The second general assembly of the world medical association
  - d) Prayer of Maimonides
- (17) Behave only in those ways you feel appropriate for all people,at all times.
- a) Rule Universality
  - b) No exceptions, no excuses
  - c) Moral duties
  - d) Rule of respect
- (18) Right to Information Act came into force in
- a) 12th sept 2003
  - b) 12th october 2005
  - c) 22nd october 1963
  - d) 22nd october 2008
- (19) Under RTI ,information means
- a) document
  - b) advice
  - c) contract
  - d) All of these
- (20) \_\_\_\_\_ is the domain of ethics that includes professional and practical ethics
- a) Positive ethics
  - b) Normative ethics
  - c) Normative Ethics
  - d) Metaethics



- (35) 'Consumer Protection Councils' help consumers in -
- a) They guide consumers on how to file cases in the consumer court
  - b) On many occasions they also represent individual consumer in the consumer courts.
  - c) They also create awareness among the people.
  - d) All of these
- (36) How many tiers of Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies are there?
- a) 2
  - b) 33
  - c) 6
  - d) 3
- (37) The person making the proposal is called the and the person accepting the proposal is called :
- a) Proposor/proposee
  - b) Promisee/ promiser
  - c) Promisor/ promisee
  - d) Proposee/proposor
- (38) An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of other or others is:
- a) Voidable contract
  - b) An agreement
  - c) A contract
  - d) A void contract
- (39) The Act which deals with the matters relating to the contract is titled as:
- a) The Contract Act , 1872
  - b) The Indian Contract Act 1872
  - c) The Indian Contract Act 1882
  - d) The Indian Contract Act 1972
- (40) When the communication of a proposal is complete:
- a) When it do not comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.
  - b) When it comes to the knowledge of another person that some communication was made to the concerned person.
  - c) When it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is not made.
  - d) When it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.
- (41) In order to convert a proposal into a promise, the acceptance must:
- a) Be absolute and qualified.
  - b) Be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner, unless the proposal prescribes the manner in which it is to be accepted.
  - c) Be absolute and unqualified
  - d) Both B and C only.
- (42) A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void when it ceases to be
- a) Void
  - b) Voidable
  - c) Enforceable
  - d) Unenforceable
- (43) 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 that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal.
  - b) When one person signifies to another his willingness to do, with a view to obtaining the 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.
- (44) An agreement was entered into with the minor. This is agreement is:
- a) Void
  - b) Voidable
  - c) Bad
  - d) Illegal

(45) Consent is defined as:

- a) Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree.
- b) Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.
- c) Two or more persons are said to consent when they understand the same thing.
- d) Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree upon the same thing.

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

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

(47) A, being in debt to B, the money lender of his village, contracts a fresh loan on terms which appear to be unconscionable. This will be termed as:

- a) Fraud
- b) Coercion
- c) Undue influence
- d) Misrepresentation

(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 cause.
- b) Illegal
- c) Depends upon the circumstances of the case.
- d) Void

(49) 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.

(50) When consent to an agreement is caused by undue influence, the agreement is a contract

- a) Bad
- b) Void
- c) Illegal
- d) Voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so cause

(51) 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.

(52) What agreements are contracts:

- a) All agreements are contracts if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object, and are not hereby expressly declared to be void.
- b) All agreements are contracts if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object, and may or may not be expressly declared to be void.
- c) All agreements are contracts if they are made by the consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with
- d) All agreements are contracts if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for any object, and are not here

a lawful object, and are not hereby expressly declared to be void. by expressly declared to be void.

- (53) The agreements which are in restraint of trade are;
- a) Valid
  - b) Illegal
  - c) Void
  - d) Voidable
- (54) The consideration must be:
- a) Adequate
  - b) Must be adequate
  - c) Need not be adequate
  - d) Substantially adequate
- (55) An agreement in restraint of the marriage of a major persons is:
- a) Legal
  - b) Illegal
  - c) Void
  - d) Voidable
- (56) A contract is not voidable because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in India; but mistake as to a law not in force in India has the same effect as:
- a) A mistake of case
  - b) A mistake of fact
  - c) A mistake of law
  - d) A mistake of understanding
- (57) An erroneous opinion as to the value of the things which forms the subject-matter of the agreement, is not to be deemed:
- a) A mistake as to a matter of law
  - b) A mistake as to a matter of fact.
  - c) A mistake of circumstances
  - d) A mistake of nature of transactions
- (58) A and B make a contract grounded on the erroneous belief that a particular debt is barred by the Indian Law of Limitation:
- a) The contract illegal.
  - b) The contract is not voidable.
  - c) The contract is voidable.
  - d) A mistake of nature of transactions
- (59) The consideration may be:
- a) Past
  - b) Present
  - c) Future
  - d) All the options are correct.
- (60) If the event becomes impossible, such contracts becomes:
- a) Illegal
  - b) Bad
  - c) Void
  - d) Voidable