



SIDDHARTH GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS :: PUTTUR
Siddharth Nagar, Narayanavanam Road – 517583
AUTONOMOUS
QUESTION BANK (OBJECTIVE)

Subject with Code :HUMAN VALUES AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS(16HS606)Course & Branch: B.Tech –CE,EEE,ME Year & Sem:I-B.Tech & I-Sem

UNIT - I

[HUMAN VALUES]

1. Some universally accepted values are freedom justice and equality are []
[A] Normal values [B] Human values [C] Professional Values [D] Ethical values
2. Trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring is []
[A] Normal values [B] Human values [C] Professional Values [D] Ethical values
3. Integrity is the unity of character based on []
[A] Normal values [B] Human values [C] Moral Values [D] Ethical values
4. tells that one has moral responsibility to increase the desirable effects and to decrease the harmful effects. []
[A] Service learning [B] Responsibility [C] Profession [D] None of these
5. Good citizen demand.....virtue []
[A] Social [B] Civic [C] Service [D] Professional
6. Caring is the essence of.....life []
[A] Social [B] Moral [C] Service [D] Professional
7. Co-operation means extending to others []
[A] Harm [B] Money [C] Help [D] None
8.means putting self in a position of someone else and thinking as the later and reasoning suitable action []
[A] Empathy [B] Spirituality [C] Integrity [D] Service
9.raises a man above the materialistic world into a realm where he seeks peace and real happiness []
[A] Empathy [B] Spirituality [C] Integrity [D] Service
10. ...is the bridge between responsibility in private and professional life []
[A] Empathy [B] Spirituality [C] Integrity [D] Service
11.is a moral concept; refers to the virtue properly valuing oneself []
[A] Self-respect [B] Self-Esteem [C] Integrity [D] Service
12.is a psychological concept; means having a positive attitude toward []
[A] Self-respect [B] Self-Esteem [C] Integrity [D] Service
13. Meeting responsibilities concerning truth-telling..... []
[A] Self-respect [B] Self-Esteem [C] Trustworthiness [D] Truthfulness
14. Meeting responsibilities concerning trust..... []
[A] Self-respect [B] Self-Esteem [C] Trustworthiness [D] Truthfulness
15. Courage implies ... and governs confrontations with danger and risk. []
[A] Self-respect [B] Self-Esteem [C] Trustworthiness [D] Truthfulness
16.Values are nothing but basic moral values one ought to posses to live as a citizen or as a person []
[A] Normal values [B] Human values [C] Professional Values [D] Ethical values
17. The disciplinedealing with what is right or wrong orwith moral duty and obligation is []
[A] Moral [B] Ethical or Ethic [C] Professional [D] Business []

18. Being or acting in accordance with standards and precepts of goodness []
[A] Moral [B] Ethical [C] Professional [D] Business
19. Ethics is the systematic analysis of []
[A] Morality [B] Professional [C] Ethics [D] Business
20.Ethics is concerned with the rules and standards governing the conduct of doctors and other medical practitioners in their role as professionals []
[A] Engineering [B] Business [C] Medical [D] Personnel
21. The most general and basic professional virtue is []
[A] Professional Responsibility [B] Professionalism [C] Moral [D] Ethics
22.means being morally responsible as a professional []
[A] Professional Responsibility [B] Professionalism [C] Moral [D] Ethics
23. Legal Ethics is concerned with the codes that guide the professional conduct of []
[A] Lawyers & Judges [B] Engineers [C] Doctors [D] Accountants
24.is considered as an umbrella virtue, that implies many more specific virtues []
[A] Professional Responsibility [B] Professionalism [C] Moral [D] Ethics
25.responsibility is related to legal aspects []
[A] Casual [B] Legal [C] Medical [D] Personnel
26. Accounting Ethics is concerned with the codes that guide the professional conduct of []
[A] Lawyers & Judges [B] Engineers [C] Doctors [D] Accountants
27. This focuses on individual actions rather than on general rules []
[A] Act Utilitarianism [B] Rule Utilitarianism [C] Self-respect [D] Integrity
28. The study of the characteristics of morals is []
[A] Ethics [B] Morality [C] Responsibility [D] Virtue
29. The situations in which two or more moral obligations, duties, rights, goods, or ideals Come into conflict with each other is []
[A] Moral Autonomy [B] Moral Dilemma [C] Moral Issue [D] Morality
30. Occupations requiring sophisticated knowledge, group commitment to some public good, and a significant degree of self-regulation are []
[A] Profession [B] Engineering [C] Occupation [D] Job
31.refers to the qualities, competencies, and skills of professionals. []
[A] Professionalism [B] Occupation [C] Engineering [D] Profession
32. According to.....theory any profession should develop for the sake of public good[]
[A] Aristotle's [B] MacIntyre's [C] Kohlberg's [D] Gilligan's
33. The virtues which are very essential in performing one's professional work successfully with others []
[A] Team-work [B] Personnel work [C] Cardinal [D] Moral
34. The virtues of wisdom, courage, temperance, and justice are known as []
[A] Cardinal Virtue [B] Chief Virtue [C] Both A & B [D] None
35. Moral agent is autonomous in the sense of being []
[A] Self-governing [B] Utilitarianism [C] Cardinality [D] Profession
36.treats values as subjective at the cultural level []
[A] Ethical egoism [B] Ethical relativism [C] Ethical theory [D] Ethical morality
37. Ethical relativism is also known as []
[A] Ethical egoism [B] Descriptive relativism [C] Ethical theory [D] Ethical morality
38.are those capable of formulating or pursuing goals and purposes of their own[]
[A] Moral agents [B] Professionals [C] Engineers [D] None
39. According to....., moral agents are 'ends in themselves, persons who are not to be Treated as mere means to fulfilling the ends or goals of others. []
[A] Kant [B] Gilligan [C] Kohlberg [D] Aristotle
40.Ethicists emphasize that any action that violates any moral right is considered as

ethically unacceptable. []
 [A] Virtue [B] Utilitarianism [C] Duty [D] Rights

UNIT - II [ENGINEERING ETHICS]

1. Study of the moral issues and decisions confronting individuals and organizations engaged in engineering / profession is.....Ethics []
 [A] Engineering [B] Business [C] Managerial [D] Personnel
2. Deals about some typical and everyday problems which play an important role in the field of engineering and in the profession of an engineer []
 [A] Micro-Ethics [B] Macro-Ethics [C] Human-Ethics [D] None
3. Deals with all the societal problems which are unknown and suddenly burst out on a regional or national level []
 [A] Micro-Ethics [B] Macro-Ethics [C] Human-Ethics [D] None
4.Inquiry – Based on values []
 [A] Normative [B] Conceptual [C] Factual [D] all of the above
5.Inquiry – Based on Meaning []
 [A] Normative [B] Conceptual [C] Factual [D] all of the above
6.Inquiry – Based on facts []
 [A] Normative [B] Conceptual [C] Factual [D] all of the above
7.Exercised based on the moral concern for other people and recognition of good moral reasons []
 [A] Moral Autonomy [B] Moral Dilemmas [C] Moral value [D] None of these
8. Personal Involvement is related to []
 [A] Moral Autonomy [B] Moral Dilemmas [C] Moral value [D] None of these
9. Self-determining is involved in []
 [A] Moral Autonomy [B] Moral Dilemmas [C] Moral value [D] None of these
10. gives greater emphasis to recognizing rights and abstract universal rules []
 [A] Kohlberg [B] Gilligan [C] Newton [D] Pascal
11. stresses the importance of maintaining personal relationships based on mutual caring []
 [A] Kohlberg [B] Gilligan [C] Newton [D] Pascal
12.provides the framework in which learning can take place []
 [A] Moral Autonomy [B] Moral Dilemmas [C] Moral value [D] Authority
13.are the criteria required for a Profession []
 [A] Knowledge [B] Organization [C] Public Good [D] All of the above
14. imperatives are based on some conditions whereas Moral imperatives aren't based on some condition []
 [A] Hypothetical [B] Moral [C] Professional [D] Authority
15.Ethics – Virtues and vices []
 [A] Virtue [B] Utilitarianism [C] Duty [D] Rights
16.Most good for the most people []
 [A] Virtue [B] Utilitarianism [C] Duty [D] Rights
17.Ethics – Duties to respect people []
 [A] Virtue [B] Utilitarianism [C] Duty [D] Rights
18.Ethics – Human rights []
 [A] Virtue [B] Utilitarianism [C] Duty [D] Rights
19.the view that right action consist in producing one's own good []

- [A] Ethical egoism [B] Ethical relativism [C] Ethical theory [D] Ethical morality
20.the view that right action is merely what the law and customs of one's society require []
- [A] Ethical egoism [B] Ethical relativism [C] Ethical theory [D] Ethical morality
21.is the view that there may be alternative moral perspectives that are reasonable, but no one of which must be accepted completely by all rational and morally concerned persons []
- [A] Ethical egoism [B] Ethical relativism [C] Ethical Pluralism [D] Ethical morality
22.is any set of articles of faith together with the observances, attitudes, obligations and feelings tied up therewith, which, in so far as it is influential in a person, tends to perform two functions, one social and the other personal []
- [A] Religion [B] Moral [C] Professional [D] Authority
23. ethics deals with how we treat others in our day- to- day lives []
- [A] Personal [B] Business [C] Managerial [D] Engineering
24. ethics deals with the desired norms of behavior that pertain to commercial transactions. []
- [A] Personal [B] Business [C] Managerial [D] Engineering
25.Ethics deals with the professional codes of ethics that specify rolenorms or obligations that professions attempt to enforce. []
- [A] Personal [B] Normative [C] Managerial [D] Engineering
26.ethics deals with the factual investigation of moral behavior and beliefs ie., the study isnot about what people ought to do but how they reason and how they act. []
- [A] Descriptive [B] Normative [C] Managerial [D] Engineering
27.argues that what is ethically right or wrong for the individual depends on the ethical principles he/she has chosen []
- [A] Ethical subjectivism [B] Morality [C] Ethical values [D] Moral Dilemma
28. ethic deals with the unsaid or unspoken rule of practice []
- [A] Tacit [B] Business [C] Meta [D] Engineering
29.ethics deals with theories about ethics. []
- [A] Tacit [B] Business [C] Meta [D] Engineering
30.can be viewed as the skill and habit of thinking rationally about ethical issues on the basis of moral concern []
- [A] Moral Autonomy [B] Moral Dilemmas [C] Moral value [D] None of these
31.lack a sense of moral concern and guilt, and can never be morally autonomous no matter how independent their intellectual reasoning about ethics maybe. []
- [A] Moral Autonomy [B] Moral Dilemmas [C] Moral value [D] sociopath
32. Misappropriating intellectual property is []
- [A] Plagiarism [B] Forging [C] Cooking [D] Trimming
33. Retaining only those results that fit the theory and discarding is []
- [A] Plagiarism [B] Forging [C] Cooking [D] Trimming
34. is inventing some or all of the research data []
- [A] Plagiarism [B] Forging [C] Cooking [D] Trimming
35. is smoothing of irregularities to make data look extremely accurate []
- [A] Plagiarism [B] Forging [C] Cooking [D] Trimming
36. The primary aspects of.....is to provide the basic framework for ethical judgment for a professional. []
- [A] Codes of ethics [B] Codes of Conduct [C] Both A& B [D] None
37. Codes of ethics are also called as []
- [A] Codes of Conduct [B] Codes of moral [C] Codes of issue [D] Codes of risk

38.have published codes of ethics []
 [A] Social Networks [B] Engineering Societies [C] Industries [D] Business men
39. "Each person is entitled to the most extensive amount of liberty compatible with an equal amount for others" this principle is said by []
 [A] Rawl [B] Kant [C] Kholberg [D] Gilligan
40.is a moral concept whereas self-esteem is a psychological concept. []
 [A] Self-respect [B] Empathy [C] Integrity [D] Service

UNIT-III [ENGINEERING AS SOCIAL EXPERIMENTATION]

1. The most important duty of an engineer is to ensure the -----of the people who use the product design by him []
 (A) Safety (B) Risk (C) Benefit (D) Danger
2. The engineers have a responsibility to society to produce product that are –[]
 (A) Danger (B) Risk (C) Benefit (D) Safe
3. Safety means the state of being safe. safe means protected from----and---- []
 (A) Danger & Risk (B) Danger & Harm (C) Danger & safe (D) None
4. The term safety always-----to describe completely []
 (A) Difficult (B) Easy (C) Safe (D) Simple
5. The American heritage dictionary defines safety as ---from damage, injury.[]
 (A) Difficult (B) Easy (C) Freedom (D) Simple
6. A thing is safe if its risk are judged to be ----- []
 (A) Acceptable (B) Risky (C) Difficult (D) Danger
7. A thing is safe for a person if the perceived risk is----- []
 (A) More (B) High (C) Less (D) Medium
8. A thing is un safe if the perceived risk is----- []
 (A) Medium (B) High (C) Less (D) None
9. An unsafe product may be considered to be safe because of -----and -----of a person []
 (A) faulty view &judgement (B) faulty view &misjudgement
 (C) Faith view &misjudgement (D) faith view &judgement
10. A product whose risk are comparatively less, may be considered unsafe because of -----of a person []
 (A) over safety concern (B) under safety concern
 (C) Medium safety concern (D) All of the above
11. Safety is expressed frequently in terms of -----and ----- []
 (A) Degree &Comparison (B) Comparison& Risk
 (C) Risk &Safety (D) Safety &Degree
12. The -----express the safety of a thing in comparisons with safety of similar things. []
 (A) relative safety (B) safety (C) risk (D) None
13. It is -----accepted that safety should be an integral part of any engineering design. []
 (A) personally (B) locally (C) universally (D) None
14. A design should comply with the -----standard for product safety []

- (A) illegal (B) legal (C) risky (D) safety
15. Finally, the design product should be tested using -----to determine whether the product is safe to use []
- (A) real (B) actual (C) prototype (D) all of the above
16. The American Heritage Dictionary defines risk as the possibilities----- []
- (A) Risk (B) Profit (C) Loss (D) None
17. Faulty design of a chemical plant can cause accidents and ----- []
- (A) Unavoidable (B) Risky (C) Economic disaster (D) Danger
18. -----includes danger of badly harm and economic loss. []
- (A) Effect of risk (B) effect of safety (C) effect of difficult (D) none
19. The risk is the product of the likelihood and the magnitude of the ---- []
- (A) safety (B) harm (C) risk (D) None
20. Mathematical risk----- []
- (A) Probability of harm + Magnitude of harm (B) Probability of harm X Magnitude of harm
(C) Probability of harm - Magnitude of harm (D) Probability of harm / Magnitude of harm
21. ----- are greatly threatening and damages the long life lines of human populations. []
- (A) artificial hazardous (B) natural hazardous
(C) semi-artificial hazardous (D) None
22. Engineering should be aware of the ethical and-----issues regarding risk. []
- (A) formal (B) casual (C) professional (D) normal
23. -----are the results of some one making a bad choice. []
- (A) sudden accidents (B) procedural accidents
(C) systematic accidents (D) engineer accidents
24. -----are caused by error in design. []
- (A) sudden accidents (B) procedural accidents
(C) systematic accidents (D) engineered accidents
25. -----are difficult to understand & difficult to control []
- (A) sudden accidents (B) procedural accidents
(C) systematic accidents (D) engineered accidents
26. It is always greater chance to engineers to balance quality and safety against []
- (A) cost (B) quality (C) quantity (D) none
27. Engineer's tendency is to design and produce -----product. []
- (A) high cost (B) high quality (C) profit (D) none
28. ----- cost of product includes production cost and cost of safety []
- (A) primary (B) secondary (C) total (D) none
29. ----- cost of product includes cost associated with warranty []
- (A) primary (B) secondary (C) total (D) none
30. The total cost is the sum of ----- cost of product []
- (A) primary (B) secondary (C) both A & B (D) none
31. ----- analysis is a technique, similar to cost-benefit analysis []
- (A) risk-benefit (B) safety-benefit (C) A or B (D) A & B
32. Both risk and benefit are associated with ----- []
- (A) certainties (B) uncertainties (C) A & B (D) none
33. Engineers should be aware at the -----regarding risk []
- (A) illegal activities (B) legal liabilities (C) legal assignments (D) illegal assignments

34. -----refers to the legal assignment of the cost of certain potential losses from one party to other []
 (A) risk transfer (B) risk analyze (C) risk reduction (D) all of the above
35. ----- refers to the elimination of all aspect of accidents []
 (A) risk transfer (B) risk analyze (C) risk reduction (D) all of the above
36. Risk can be identified by various techniques such as----- []
 (A) physical inspection (B) mental inspection
 (C) practical inspection (D) all of the above
37. Risk can be measured on the basis of ----- []
 (A) economic (B) social (C) both A & B (D) none
38. -----refers to retaining a particular risk for which any consequent losses is financed by the organization []
 (A) risk transfer (B) risk retention (C) risk reduction (D) all of the above
39. ----- refers the conscious decision by the management to avoid completely a particular risk by discontinuing the operation producing the risk []
 (A) risk transfer (B) risk analyze (C) risk reduction (D) risk avoidance
40. Expand NHTSA -----

UNIT-IV [SAFETY,RESPONSIBILITIES AND RIGHTS]

1. Many responsibilities and rights that engineers must exercise during their.....careers.[]
 (A) professional (B) ethical (C) moral (D) none
2. The success of any organization relies on its []
 (A) solo-play (B) role-play (C) team-play (D) none
3.is the tendency to support and cooperate with the colleagues. []
 (A) collegiality (B) loyalty (C) both A & B (D) none
- 4.Full form of NSPE -----
5. Engineer should not untruthfully criticize other..... work. []
 (A) engineer's (B) doctor's (C) lawyer's (D) public
6. as a land of connectedness grounded respect for professional. []
 (A) collegiality (B) loyalty (C) both A & B (D) none
7. means affirming the worth of other engineers engaged in producing socially & safe products. []
 (A) gain (B) respect (C) commitment (D) all of the above
8. means sharing a devotion to the modal ideas. []
 (A) gain (B) respect (C) commitment (D) all of the above
9. competition among the engineers. All engineers share a concern for the overall good to the society. []
 (A) cut-throat (B) (C) (D)
10. is an awareness of being part of a cooperative. []
 (A) connectedness (B) identification (C) co-operation (D) agency-loyalty
11. Connectedness means the sense of unity among engineers that induces and mutual support. []
 (A) connectedness (B) identification (C) co-operation (D) agency-loyalty
12. is to fulfill one`s contractual duties of an employer's. []
 (A) connectedness (B) identification (C) co-operation (D) agency-loyalty
13. is motivated by identification with the group to which one is loyal. []
 (A) connectedness (B) identification (C) co-operation (D) agency-loyalty
14. loyalty is much concerned with attitudes emotions. []

- (A) connectedness (B) identification (C) co-operation (D) agency-loyalty
15. Identification loyalty is in nature. []
- (A) reciprocal (B) authority (C) legal (D) responsibility
16. is the right to make decisions, the right to direct the work of other. []
- (A) reciprocal (B) authority (C) legal (D) responsibility
17. Authority can defined as the right to command action. []
- (A) reciprocal (B) authority (C) legal (D) responsibility
18. Authority prouder away for identifying the areas of pennon's & []
- (A) accountability (B) responsibilty (C) both A & B (D) authority
19. is exercised by making policy, decision and allocation resources. []
- (A) reciprocal (B) authority (C) legal (D) responsibility
20. is the possession of special knowledge skill (or) competence to perform some task. []
- (A) power (B) expert authority (C) legal authority (D) responsibility
21. is earned by an individual through his own efforts []
- (A) reciprocal (B)power (C) legal (D) responsibility
22. is delegated to an individual by his superior. []
- (A) reciprocal (B) authority (C) legal (D) responsibility
23. refers to evolving an agreement using method like negotiation, discussion, exchange of fact & ideas. []
- (A) bargaining (B) authority (C) confidentiality (D) price fixing
24. Expand ILO -----
25. as negotiation about working conditions of employment. []
- (A) collective bargaining (B) authority bargaining (C) confidential bargaining
(D) none
26. Collective bargaining assumers []
- (A) unionism (B) professionalism (C) both A & B (D) none
27. Legally, any organization employing more than employers could have a union. []
- (A) 60 (B) 40 (C) 20 (D) 10
28. An obligation to keep certain information of the employer client secret or confidence is []
- (A) confidentiality (B) loyalty (C) collegiality (B) none
29. ABET is acronym for
30.legally protect specific products from being manufactured and sold by competitors without the permission of the patent holder. []
- (A) patents (B) copy rights (C) employee rights (D) trade mark
31. means an individual has two or more desires that all interests cannot be satisfied given the circumstances. []
- (A) conflicts of interest (B) confidentiality (C) loyalty (D) collegiality
32. are illegal acts committed through a person's lawful employment. []
- (A) occupational crimes (B) white collar crimes (C) personal crimes (D) none
33. When professionals or office workers commit the occupational crimes, it is referred as []
- (A) occupational crimes (B) white collar crimes (C) personal crimes (D) none
34. are the rights possessed by virtue of being people or moral agents. []
- (A) human rights (B) employee rights (C) professional rights
(D) intellectual property rights
35.are the rights that apply or refer to the status or position of employee. []
- (A) human rights (B) employee rights (C) professional rights

- (D) intellectual property rights
36.are the rights possessed by virtue of being professionals having special moral responsibilities. []
- (A) human rights (B) employee rights (C) professional rights
(D) intellectual property rights
37. The legal rights built up on the intellectual property created are known as []
- (A) human rights (B) employee rights (C) professional rights
(D) intellectual property rights
38. WTO expands for.....
39. TRIPS stands for
40. is a morally unjustified treatment of people on arbitrary or irrelevant grounds. []
- (A) conflicts of interest (B) confidentiality (C) discrimination (D) collegiality

UNIT – V [GLOBAL ISSUES]

1. MNCs stand for
2. Large corporations having investment and business in a number of countries are known as the []
(A) multinational corporations (B) transnational corporations
(C) A or B (D) National corporations
3. Operations are spread in many countries, which are at different levels of development for any corporation is known as []
(A) national corporations (B) multinational corporations
(C) social corporations (D) all of the above
4. has a multinational stock ownership. []
(A) multinational corporations (B) national corporations
(C) social corporations (D) all of the above
5. has a multinational central management. []
(A) national corporations (B) social corporations
(C) multinational corporations (D) all of the above
6. maintains industrial organizations including R&D and manufacturing facilities in several countries. []
(A) multinational corporations (B) national corporations
(C) social corporations (D) all of the above
7. local subsidiaries are managed by nationals. []
(A) national corporations (B) social corporations
(C) multinational corporations (D) all of the above
8. says that actions are morally right when they are approved by law or custom. []
(A) ethical relativism (B) descriptive relativism
(C) environmental ethics (D) none
9. states that beliefs about values differ from culture to culture. []
(A) ethical relativism (B) descriptive relativism
(C) environmental ethics (D) none
10. means conscious efforts to protect an environment and to maintain its stability from the hazardous pollutants. []
(A) ethical relativism (B) descriptive relativism
(C) environmental ethics (D) none

11. Engineers can be concerned for the environment when environmental pollution poses a direct and clear threat to human health is known as []
(A) health related concern (B) non-health concern (C) both A & B (D) none
12. Engineers can also be concerned for the environment even when human wealth is not directly affected is known as []
(A) health related concern (B) non-health concern (C) both A & B (D) none
13. is a crime in which a person cracks a system and gains unauthorized access to the data stored in them. []
(A) hacking (B) viruses (C) cyber crime (D) none
14. refer to the various kinds of computer and internet related crimes. []
(A) hacking (B) viruses (C) cyber crime (D) none
15. are programs introduced deliberately for destroying or altering the operating systems and database of computer. []
(A) hacking (B) viruses (C) cyber crime (D) none
16. is the study of ethical issues that are associated primarily with computing machines and the computing profession. []
(A) computer ethics (B) cyber ethics (C) environmental ethics (D) none
17. is the field of applied ethics that examines moral, legal and social issues in the development and use of cyber technology. []
(A) computer ethics (B) cyber ethics (C) environmental ethics (D) none
18. means the basic right of an individual to control access to and use of information about himself. []
(A) computer autonomy (B) ethical climate (C) privacy (D) none
19. refers to the ability of computer to make decisions without the intervention of humans. []
(A) computer autonomy (B) ethical climate (C) privacy (D) none
20. A favorable working atmosphere required to achieve a morally responsible conduct is called an []
(A) computer autonomy (B) ethical climate (C) privacy (D) none
21. are persons who give expert advice in engineering, business, law etc. []
(A) consultants (B) agents (C) engineers (D) labours
22. means the process of offering of prices at an auction or in business to achieve something. []
(A) competitive bidding (B) competitive bargaining
(C) competitive production (D) all of the above
23. The process of competing for projects on the basis of submitting priced proposals are called as []
(A) competitive bidding (B) competitive bargaining
(C) competitive production (D) all of the above
24. should be paid the consultancy fees honestly and fairly for their professional competence. []
(A) consulting engineers (B) competitive engineers
(C) competitive labourers (D) all of the above
25. means an individual's idea of himself or herself, especially in relation to other people or to the outside world. []
(A) ego (B) satisfaction (C) selfish (D) none
26. The success of corporation is to a greater extent is influenced by the quality of []
(A) Leadership (B) service (C) customers (D) none

27. According to Chester Barnardrefers to the quality of the behavior of the individuals whereby, they guide people on their activities in organized effort. []
 (A) fellowship (B) leadership (C) individuality (D) none
28. ASME stands for
29. ASCE stands for
30. IEEE stands for
31. NSPE stands for
32. AIChE stands for
33. ACM stands for
34. CSI stands for.....
35. are those who direct, motivate, organize, manage, or in other ways the groups toward morally valuable goals. []
 (A) moral leaders (B) im-moral leaders (C) moral engineers (D) none
36. violates the standards of honesty and also due care in conducting investigations. []
 (A) copy right (B) hired gun (C) technology transfer (D) trade mark
37. is the right to copy and make use of literary, dramatic, musical, artistic works, cinematographic films, records and broad casts. []
 (A) copy right (B) hired gun (C) technology transfer (D) trade mark
38. is the process of moving technology to a quite new set of conditions and implementing it there. []
 (A) copy right (B) hired gun (C) technology transfer (D) trade mark
39. ... are words, phrases, sounds or symbols associated with goods or services.[]
 (A) copy right (B) hired gun (C) technology transfer (D) trade mark
40. is the view that there may be alternative moral perspectives that are reasonable. But none of them can be accepted completely by all the rational and the morally concerned persons. []
 (A) ethical pluralism (B) hired gun (C) technology transfer (D) trade mark



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AUTONOMOUS
QUESTION BANK (DESCRIPTIVE)

Subject with Code :HUMAN VALUES AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS(16HS606)Course & Branch: B.Tech - ME Year & Sem:I-B.Tech & I-Sem

UNIT-I

[HUMAN VALUES]

1. (a) What are human values? List key principles that compose the foundation of human values. -5M
(b) Explain why the study of human values is very essential to engineers. List few important human values and sub values. -5M
2. (a) Define Moral? List characteristics of moral values? -5M
(b) Define Ethics? Explain it in relation to other studies? -5M
3. (a) What is meant by the virtue term integrity? What are the different accounts of integrity? -5M
(b) What is work ethic? Discuss briefly the various elements of it? -5M
4. (a) What is service learning? Why is service learning important? -5M
(b) What are the important characteristics of service learning? -5M
5. (a) What is time management? Write the steps required to manage one's time? -5M
(b) What is meant by civic virtue? What are some salient features of courage? -5M
6. Explain importance of following human values:
(i) Caring (ii) Sharing (iii) Co-operation (iv) Commitment -10M
7. (a) What is meant by empathy? What is difference between empathy and sympathy? -5M
(b) What are benefits of empathy? -5M
8. (a) Write short notes on the following human values:
(i) Self confidence (ii) character -5M
(b) Explain the concept of spirituality in work place? -5M
9. Define the terms Yoga and Meditation? Discuss their role in stress management? -10M
10. (a) List some time wasters identified by Engineers? -5M
(b) What is meant by spirituality? How does it differ from religion? -5M

UNIT- II [ENGINEERING ETHICS]

1. (a) Define ethics. Describe any four disciplines of ethics? -5M
(b) Why is it necessary for engineering students to study engineering ethics? -5M
2. (a) Write short notes on 'senses or dimensions of engineering ethics'. -5M
(b) What is morality? What are moral reasons? -5M
3. (a) What are the different approaches to engineering ethics? -3M
(b) Where and how do moral problems arise in engineering? -7M
4. (a) What are the types of inquiries in engineering ethics? Explain any one type of enquiry with suitable example? -5M
(b) What are the steps in confronting moral dilemmas? -5M
5. (a) What are the factors influencing the moral concern? -5M
(b) What is meant by moral autonomy? What are the skills required to improve moral autonomy? -5M
6. (a) Explain the various stages of moral development as given by Kohlberg. -5M
(b) What was the base for Kohlberg and Gilligan theories of moral development? Also write drawbacks of Kohlberg's theory? -5M
7. (a) Explain Gilligan's theory of moral development? -5M
(b) What is consensus and controversy? Explain relationship between autonomy and authority with an example? -5M
8. (a) Define profession and professionalism? -5M
(b) What are the professional roles to be played by an engineer? -5M
9. (a) What is meant by utilitarianism? Discuss the two versions of utilitarianism? -5M
(b) What are the similarities between duty ethics and right ethics? -5M
10. (a) What are the uses of ethical theories? -5M
(b) What are the attributes of a profession? -5M

UNIT-III [ENGINEERING AS EXPERIMENTATION]

1. (a) What are the similarities between engineering experiments and standard experiments? -5M
(b) What do you understand by informed consent in the context of engineering as experimentation? -5M
2. (a) What are the general responsibilities of engineers to society? -5M
(b) Explain about conscientiousness? -5M
3. (a) What are the general features of morally responsible engineers? -5M
(b) What are the requirements for engineers to act as responsible engineers in the context of engineering as social experimentation? -5M

4. (a) Brief about 'moral autonomy' and 'accountability' viewing engineering as social experimentation? -5M
(b) What are Codes of Ethics? -5M
5. What are the different roles and functions of codes of ethics? -10M
6. (a) Write any five reputed engineering societies that have published codes of ethics? -5M
(b) What are limitations of codes of ethics? -5M
7. (a) Write any five ways of promoting ethics by the engineering societies? -5M
(b) What are the objections of codes of ethics? -5M
8. (a) What does balanced outlook on law emphasize upon? Define a law? -5M
(b) How law and ethics are related to each other? -5M
9. (a) Define the term standardization? What are the facilities provided by standards? -5M
(b) Tabulate types of standards and their purposes with examples? -5M
10. (a) What are the problems associated with the laws in engineering? -5M
(b) Enumerate the proper role of law in engineering? -5M

UNIT-IV [SAFETY, RESPONSIBILITIES AND RIGHTS]

1. (a) Define safety? Enumerate criteria for ensuring safe design? -5M
(b) Define risk? What are the factors influencing risk? -5M
2. (a) How to incorporate safety into the engineering design process? -5M
(b) How can the products be designed by the engineers to minimize the risk to the user? -5M
3. (a) Write the factors that influence the perception of risk? -5M
(b) What are the job related risks? -5M
4. (a) Brief about voluntary risk and controlled risk with examples? -5M
(b) Explain in detail the effect of why both low-risk and high-risk products are costly? -5M
5. (a) What is the role of engineers to safeguard the public from risk? -5M
(b) Brief about reducing risks? -5M
6. (a) What is meant by respect for authority? How institutional authority differs from expert authority? -5M
(b) What is meant by collective bargaining? Brief the process of collective bargaining? -5M
7. (a) Write minimum three arguments in favor and against unions? -5M
(b) What types of information should be kept confidential? -5M

8. (a) Define the terms confidentiality and confidential information? What are the external responsibilities of engineers? -5M
 (b) Explain the different types of conflicts of interest with suitable examples? -5M
9. Discuss in detail about terms related to confidential information? -10M
10. (a) What are occupational crimes? -5M
 (b) Define whistle blowing? What are the types of whistle blowing? -5M
11. (a) Write about justification of professional rights by ethical theories? -4M
 (b) Discuss briefly about the following
 (i) Patents (ii) Trade marks (iii) Copy rights -6M
12. (a) What are the benefits of Intellectual property rights? -5M
 (b) Define discrimination and preferential treatment? What are different kinds of preferential treatment? -5M

UNIT-V [GLOBAL ISSUES]

1. (a) Define MNC? What criteria for corporation to be called as MNC? -5M
 (b) What are the merits of MNC's doing their business in underdeveloped and developing countries? -5M
2. (a) Explain the meaning of environmental ethics. What are the various environmental concerns for engineers? -5M
 (b) What does professional codes of ethics say about the environment? -5M
3. (a) Write about Sentient-Centered ethics? -5M
 (b) Write about Human-Centered environmental ethics? -5M
4. (a) What is meant by computer ethics? Explain how the computers can be used as the instrument of unethical behavior? -5M
 (b) Write short notes on Hacking and Computer virus? -5M
5. What are the 'Ten commandments of computer ethics'? -10M
6. (a) Discuss an engineer's involvement in weapons work. Why do some engineers refuse to do war works? -5M
 (b) What are the defense industry problems? -5M
7. (a) Why do most of the engineers move into managerial roles? -5M
 (b) What are the two main responsibilities of engineer-managers? -5M
8. (a) Who are the consultants? Write short notes on consulting engineers and the areas they work ? -5M

- (b) What does deceptive advertisement mean? In what ways deceptive advertisements can be made? -5M
9. (a) What does forensic engineering mean? Explain the role of engineers as eye witness and expert witness? -5M
(b) Write short notes on Financial bias, ego bias and sympathy bias? -5M
10. (a) What is moral leadership? Who are moral leaders? -5M
(b) Discuss the role of moral leadership and their participation in engineering societies? -5M