1. What feature/features characteristically define human embryonic stem cell?
   a. Capacity for self renewal
   b. Potential human being
   c. Therapeutic benefits
   d. Give rise to specialized cell types

   i) a, b & c  ii) a, c & d  iii) All  iv) None

2. Which below statements are true.
   a) Human Embryo is an active potential human being
   b) Human Embryo is an passive potential human being
   c) Huma Embryo is neither active nor passive human being
   d) Status of human embryo as potential human being is based on religious texts

3. We can harvest stem cells from human embryos for clinical research and other experimentations for betterment of the society. Which ethical theory relates to this above statement?
   a) Crude Utilitarianism
   b) Deontologism
   c) Virtue ethics
   d) None

4. The derivation of human embryonic stem cells results in the destruction of the embryo, presenting an ethical dilemma for those that ascribe ........................................
   a) Potential human being
   b) Personhood to embryos
   c) Moral status of human being
   d) Embryo killing is wrong

5. State the conceptual distinction of therapy and enhancement, which are central to an understanding of the ethical issues of gene therapy.
   i) Therapy is the correction of bonafide disease conditions and Enhancement is improving the human species.
   ii) Therapy is intervention to correct body deformities and Enhancement is intervention to overcome diseases.

6. If genetic manipulation to affect non-disease traits ever allowed, what conditions would be met before it could be ethically acceptable:
   a) Clear and meaningful benefit to person
   b) No trade off with other characteristics or traits
   c) All citizens have to have equal access to genetic technology
   d) Should not exploit other human beings
7. Select statement/s which are do not encourage Enhancement.

a) We have limited knowledge and unforeseen dangerous consequences
b) Against natural order
c) Its version of eugenics
d) Intervene with diseasese and curing process

i) a, b & c  
ii) b, c & d  
iii) All  
iv) None

8. Public Health Policy may curtail ......................... in order to benefit public health.

a) Individual Autonomy
b) Privacy
c) Liberty
d) Rights

i) a, b & c  
ii) a, c & d  
iii) All  
iv) b, c & d

9. Select the public health imperatives which should be present when a state encounters epidemic.

a) Trained and Skilled health workers
b) Medical resources for the population
c) Planned executing strategy
d) Surveillance

i) All  
ii) a, b & c  
iii) a, b & d  
iv) b, c & d

10. Which major ethical principles are at stake when individuals are quarantined during epidemic outbreak.

a) Liberty
b) Autonomy
c) Justice
d) Privacy

i) a, b & d  
ii) a, b & c  
iii) All  
iv) b, c & d

11. What are the characteristics of principled approach.

a) Normative method
b) Midlevel principles
c) Based on deontological and utilitarian considerations
d) Basis on common morality

i) a, b & c  
ii) a, c & d  
iii) All  
iv) b, c & d
12. What are the limitations of religious traditions in contemporary pluralistic society?
   a) Extremely dogmatic concepts
   b) Incompatible with modern conception of justice
   c) Incapable to handle new technologies
   d) Accept secular values

   i) a, b & c  ii) a, b & d  iii) All  iv) b, c & d

13. What are the major elements of modern medicine?

   a) Institutions
   b) Technology
   c) Research
   d) Health Policies and Regulations

   i) a, b & c  ii) b, c & d  iii) All  iv) a, c & d

14. What factors facilitates bioethics in developed world?

   a) Health System development
   b) Political development
   c) Socio economic and cultural development
   d) Moral development

   i) a, b & d  ii) a, b & c  iii) a, c & d  iv) All

15. What are the important concerns of phronetics bioethics?

   a) Domain of principles and norms in specific contexts
   b) Negotiate rules, codes and guidelines within context
   c) Act of balance of ethical principles
   d) Achieve global justice

   i) a, b & c  ii) a, c & d  iii) All  iv) b, c & d