FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY

UNIVERSITY OF HIGH EDUCATION

“KUBAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY”

Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY

TESTS BY THE DISCIPLINE OF

bioethics

for preparing specialist

**31.05.01 – Medical faculty**

Krasnodar

**SECTION 1.: ETHICS AS THE SCIENCE OF MORALITY.**

##

1. What is the correct definition of " ethics»:

1) philosophical science, the object of study of which is morality

2) the system of norms of behavior of people

3) special type of public relations

##

2. Which of these thinkers is the author of the work "Nicomachean Ethics"?

1) Plato

2) Aristotle

3) Epicurus

##

3. What is the subject of ethics as a science?

1) morality, ethics

2) artistic values

3) debt

##

4. Which of these characteristics expresses the meaning of the concept of "morality"?

1) form of public relations

2) set of scientific facts

3) philosophical teaching

##

5. What is the correct definition of "morality"?

1) type of social relations that regulate human behavior based on the ratio of the principles of good and evil

2) the doctrine of morality

3) duties of people towards each other and society as a whole

##

6. What does the concept of "morality" mean?

1) norms and rules of human behavior and its relations to other people, determined by its internal spiritual qualities

2) a person's ability to help another person

3) the doctrine of good and evil

##

7. Which of the thinkers is a representative of the socio-historical

concepts of the origin of morality?

1) K. Marx

2) Z. Freud

3) F. Aquinas

##

8. Which of these thinkers deduced the moral world of man from

 basic instincts?

1) Z. Freud

2) K. Marx

3) F. Aquinas

**SECTION 2.**

**MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND DEONTOLOGY.**

##

1. What does the term "professional ethics" mean?

1) the branch of applied ethics that specifies the fundamental and theoretical principles and norms of morality in relation to certain areas of professional activity of people

2) interdisciplinary scientific direction, the subject of which is the moral attitude of society to a person, his health, life and death

3) the inner attitude of a person to act according to his conscience and free will

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2. What type of scientific knowledge does medical ethics belong to?

1) natural science

2) humanitarian

3) interdisciplinary

##

3. Medicine and ethics are United:

1) a person as a subject of study

2) research methods

3) mastering techniques for overcoming conflicts

in human relationships

##

4. Can there be contradictions between professional duty

and moral attitudes?

1) Yes

2) no

##

5. What kind of professional ethics is the concept of "deontology" associated with?

1) pedagogical

2) the judicial

3) medical

##

6. Deontology is:

1) set of norms and principles of behavior,

accepted in this society in a certain period of time

2) duties of people towards each other and society as a whole

3) section of ethics that addresses issues of duty and due

##

7. A distinctive feature of a doctor's professional ethics is:

1) freedom of choice of treatment methods

2) conscious choice of moral principles and rules of conduct

3) the need to subordinate personal interests to corporate interests

##

8. Biomedical ethics is:

1) the science of moral norms and principles that regulate the behavior of medical workers in the system of their professional activity

2) science that interprets the achievements of the medical and biological Sciences and medical activities from the standpoint of moral theories and principles

3) teaching about the professional duty of a doctor

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9. Correlation of General ethical teachings and

professional biomedical ethics has the character of:

1) regulatory

2) informative

3) there is no connection between them

##

10. The value of human life in medical ethics is determined by:

1) age

2) mental and physical fullness

3) uniqueness and uniqueness of the person

##

11. Does corporate ethics belong to the main provisions of the Hippocratic oath?

1) Yes

2) no

**SECTION 3. FROM MEDICAL DEONTOLOGY TO BIOMEDICAL ETHICS AND BIOETHICS.**

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1. According to the world health organization, health is:

1) the absence of disease

2) combination of physical and mental components

3) state of physical, mental and social well-being

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2. A physical sign of health is:

1) well-developed attention and memory

2) social activity

3) normal functioning of all organs and systems

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3. A personal sign of health is:

1) responsibility for your health

2) maximum adaptation to the environment

3) active attitude to the world

##

4. An indicator of moral health is:

1) emotional stability

2) well-developed strong-willed qualities

3) the presence of a conscious value system

##

5. The term "bioethics" was introduced:

1) Aristotle

2) I. Bentham

3) V. R. Potter

##

6. The term "bioethics" in a broad sense means:

1) the doctrine of the moral attitude of man to all living things

2) the philosophical doctrine of life and death

3) the doctrine of morality

##

7. Bioethics is the science of:

1) social, legal and ethical

consequences of the progress of biology and medicine

2) ethical standards of performance

a medical professional of their professional duties

3) a set of moral standards of behavior

doctor in relation to the patient

##

8. The tasks of bioethics as a social institution include:

1) progress of medical science

2) the practical application

health care of new biomedical technologies

3) search for ways to solve moral problems generated by the latest achievements of biomedical science and practice

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9. The natural science factors of bioethics formation include:

1) development of new biomedical technologies

2) development of social responsibility of research scientists

3) the emergence of ethical committees

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10. One of the prerequisites for the development of bioethics in Russia is:

1) the collapse of the USSR

2) the emergence of an anti-globalist current in the world

3) progress of domestic medical science

##

11. What idea is common to bioethics and

Orthodox moral anthropology:

1) the provision on the divine creation of the universe

2) priority of interests of scientific and technical progress

3) the principle of " sanctity of life»