Chapter 01

Understanding Ethics

**True / False Questions**

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| 1. | The field of ethics is the study of how people try to live their lives according to a standard of "right" or "wrong" behavior.    True    False |

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| 2. | A society is a closed, confined unit in which people have to follow a distinct religion.    True    False |

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| 3. | Moral standards are independent of religious beliefs.    True    False |

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| 4. | Jason is a high-school senior whose peers are into drugs. He also has a family history of substance abuse. This will have no impact on his moral standards.    True    False |

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| 5. | Individuals acquire their personal moral standards in the same way that they learn the alphabet.    True    False |

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| 6. | Standards of ethical behavior are absorbed by osmosis as individuals observe the examples, both positive and negative, set by everyone around them.    True    False |

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| 7. | The term "morals" is applied to a society, while the term "values" is used when referring to an individual.    True    False |

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| 8. | A value system refers to a set of personal principles formalized into a code of behavior.    True    False |

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| 9. | An intrinsic value means that the pursuit of one value is a good way to reach another value.    True    False |

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| 10. | Happiness and health are examples of instrumental values that are pursued to reach another value.    True    False |

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| 11. | Simple truth is one of the four basic categories of ethics and can be expressed simply as doing the right thing.    True    False |

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| 12. | Rules of appropriate individual behavior represent the idea that the moral standards we develop for ourselves impact our lives on a daily basis in our behavior and the other types of decisions we make.    True    False |

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| 13. | "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" is the Golden Rule.    True    False |

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| 14. | Every religion in the world shares the Golden Rule.    True    False |

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| 15. | Virtue ethics is the concept of living your life according to the similar virtues of different societies.    True    False |

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| 16. | The problem with virtue ethics is that societies can place different emphasis on different virtues.    True    False |

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| 17. | Ethics for the greater good is also referred to as utilitarianism.    True    False |

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| 18. | The problem with ethics for the greater good is the idea that the ends justify the means.    True    False |

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| 19. | The problem with utilitarianism is the focus on doing the most good for a select few, such as Adolf Hitler and his idea of launching a national genocide against Jews on the ethical grounds of restoring the Aryan race.    True    False |

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| 20. | The concept of universal ethics argues that there are certain principles that should apply to a select few ethical judgments.    True    False |

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| 21. | The problem with universal ethics is the idea that the ends justify the means.    True    False |

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| 22. | Ethical relativism is where the traditions of one's society, one‘s personal opinions, and the circumstances of the present moment define one's ethical principles.    True    False |

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| 23. | Applied ethics is the study of theories related to the Golden Rule.    True    False |

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| 24. | Ethical dilemmas are the study of how ethical theories are put into practice.    True    False |

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| 25. | An ethical dilemma is a situation in which there is no obvious right or wrong decision, but rather a right or right answer.    True    False |

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| 26. | The basic assumption of ethical theory is that a person as an individual or community is in control of all the factors that influence the choices that he or she makes.    True    False |

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| 27. | An ethical dilemma can be resolved with a satisfactory answer to the problem.    True    False |

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| 28. | The first step in resolving an ethical dilemma is to analyze the actions.    True    False |

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| 29. | Due to aggressive competition, Amanda feels pressured to copy an assignment from a friend and the Internet to get good grades. She feels the professor would not be able to figure out what she did. With this ethical dilemma, the first thing Amanda must do is analyze her actions without thinking about consequences.    True    False |

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| 30. | The final step in solving an ethical dilemma is to make a decision.    True    False |

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| 31. | Arthur Dobrin identified 15 questions that one should consider when resolving an ethical dilemma.    True    False |

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| 32. | The process of ethical reasoning involves looking at the available information and then drawing conclusions based on that information in relation to an individual's own ethical standards.    True    False |

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| 33. | Preconventional is the lowest level of Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning.    True    False |

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| 34. | At the lowest level of moral development, a person's response to a perception of right and wrong is initially directly linked to the expectation of punishment or reward.    True    False |

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| 35. | The last stage of Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning is conventional.    True    False |

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| 36. | The third stage of Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning is law-and-order orientation.    True    False |

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| 37. | In the third stage of Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning, a person is focused on meeting the expectations of his friends and coworkers and how something will affect their lives.    True    False |

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| 38. | The highest level of ethical reasoning is the postconventional level.    True    False |

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| 39. | According to Kohlberg's framework, an individual can jump beyond the next stage of his or her six stages.    True    False |

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| 40. | Kohlberg stated that it would be impossible for a person to comprehend the moral issues and dilemmas at a level far beyond his or her life experience and education.    True    False |

**Multiple Choice Questions**

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| 41. | The field of \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of how people try to live their lives according to a standard of "right" or "wrong" behavior.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | metaphilosophy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | aesthetics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | epistemology | |

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| 42. | Society refers to a(n):      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | environment that does not mention acceptable standard of good and bad behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | closed, confined unit in which people have to follow a distinct religion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | group of individuals who share similar psychological order and community resources. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | structured community of people bound together by similar traditions and customs. | |

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| 43. | Amanda and Ross have been chosen to go to Ethiopia for their university's International Student Exchange Program. They read about the beliefs, attitudes, practices, norms, traditions, cuisine, and music of Ethiopia to better adapt to the place. Amanda and Ross are reading about the \_\_\_\_\_ aspect of Ethiopia.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | cultural |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | economical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | political |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | philosophical | |

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| 44. | Which of the following will most likely influence the moral standards of an individual?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | The change of government in the individual's home country |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | A strict family upbringing |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | The attitude of people in the neighboring country |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | An opportunity to learn a foreign language | |

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| 45. | Which of the following statements describe the terms "morals" and "values"?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | They are used to define a society and not an individual. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | The term "morals" is used to refer to an individual, while the term "values" is used in the context of a society. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | They are often used to mean the same thing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | The term "values" refers to religious judgments, while the term "morals" refer to coded behavior. | |

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| 46. | \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a set of personal principles formalized into a code of behavior.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Traditional norm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Value system |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Extrinsic norm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Utilitarianism | |

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| 47. | The quality by which a value is a good thing in itself and is pursued for its own sake, whether anything comes from that pursuit or not, is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | traditional norm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | instrumental value |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | extrinsic norm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | intrinsic value | |

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| 48. | An example of intrinsic value is \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | money |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | a package holiday |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | a job offer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | health | |

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| 49. | Riley was granted the title of Doctor of Medicine by a medical school in Ohio. His parents were extremely happy and content with his achievement. The worth attached to the feelings experienced by Riley's parents is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | unconventional value |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | intrinsic value |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | instrumental value |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | extrinsic value | |

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| 50. | The quality by which the pursuit of one value is a good way to reach another value is known as \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | intrinsic value |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | extrinsic norm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | instrumental value |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | traditional norm | |

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| 51. | Identify an example of instrumental value.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Money |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Self-respect |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Happiness |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Health | |

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| 52. | Which of the following scenarios exemplifies instrumental value?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Victoria possesses half a million in her bank account. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Eighty-year-old Mathew exercises on a daily basis and is in good health. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Tia's son won his first spelling bee competition which made her extremely happy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Fernando is upset with his poor SAT scores. | |

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| 53. | The difference between intrinsic value and instrumental value is that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | as opposed to instrumental value, intrinsic value refers to the adoption of those standards that are ultimately unique to a society. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | as opposed to intrinsic value, instrumental value refers to the quality by which the pursuit of one value is a good way to reach another value. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | as opposed to intrinsic value, instrumental value refers to the quality by which a value is a good thing in itself and is pursued for its own sake, whether anything comes from that pursuit or not. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | as opposed to instrumental value, intrinsic value refers to values acquired through media and religion. | |

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| 54. | In the context of the basic categories of ethics, \_\_\_\_\_ is just doing the right thing, and it is something most people can understand and support.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | memory conformity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | the rule of differentiation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | double think |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | a simple truth | |

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| 55. | Which of the following is one of the four basic categories of ethics?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Personal integrity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Psychological behaviorism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Rules of differentiation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Stretched truth | |

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| 56. | Which of the following best illustrates the concept of simple truth?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Ronald lives a life true to his moral standards and is considered the ideal son by his parents. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Jonathan's personal value system helps him to stay away from simple conflicts. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Amelia believes that murder is wrong, a view supported by most people. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Cathy always gives equal respect to all irrespective of whether they are younger or older than her. | |

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| 57. | Which of the following exemplifies the rules of appropriate individual behavior?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Jamie had a strict family upbringing that had major impact on his personal moral standards. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Mitchell had never lied to her parents or done anything without their consent. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Damian always reaches the workplace before time and is always the last one to leave. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Alice travels to different countries for work and conducts herself according to the culture of the country she visits. | |

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| 58. | Alison Anderson, the CEO of Anderson Inc., laid the foundation for an apt professional behavior in her workplace. She is honest, aware, and sensitive and is considered a role model by young entrepreneurs. Which of the following basic categories of ethics is depicted in this scenario?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Simple truth |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Rules of differentiation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Personal integrity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Rules of appropriate behavior for a community or society | |

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| 59. | Which of the following statements accurately explains the basic categories of ethics?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | A question of someone's personal character, his or her integrity, is not one of the basic categories of ethics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Personal integrity, a category of ethics, looks at ethics from an external rather than an internal viewpoint. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Simple truth is an assumption of the four basic categories of ethics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Rules of appropriate behavior for a community or society are only applicable to closed societies. | |

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| 60. | "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" explains the \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Golden Rule |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | simple truth |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | virtue ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Rule of rescue | |

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| 61. | Charlotte works for an advertising agency. She is usually late in responding to e-mails and work-related queries. She has a change of attitude when she realizes that an important project she was responsible for was delayed due to similar behavior from her manager. Now, Charlotte replies to her e-mails on time. Which of the following indicates that this change in Charlotte's behavior is a result of adopting the Golden Rule?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | She empathizes with others when she faces a similar situation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | She is afraid that her manager will give her a low rating. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | She wants to impress her colleagues. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | She has no friends and is lonely. | |

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| 62. | The Greek philosopher Aristotle's belief in individual character and integrity established the concept of \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | philosophical ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | virtue ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | ethical relativism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | utilitarianism | |

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| 63. | \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a concept of living one's life according to a commitment to the achievement of a clear ideal.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | The simple truth |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | The Golden Rule |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Ethical relativism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Virtue ethics | |

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| 64. | The problem with virtue ethics is that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | it is based on consequentialism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | societies are formed according to the Golden Rule. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | societies can place different emphasis on different virtues. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | it is based on the idea that the ends justify the means. | |

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| 65. | Ethics for the greater good or \_\_\_\_\_ is an approach more focused on the outcome of one's actions rather than the apparent virtue of the actions themselves.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | utilitarianism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | normative ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | worldcentrism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | virtue ethics | |

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| 66. | Ethical choices that offer the greatest good for the greatest number of people are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | virtue ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | normative ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | ethical relativism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | utilitarianism | |

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| 67. | The problem with a utilitarian approach to ethics is:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | the differing attitudes of various societies to the Golden Rule. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | the idea that the ends justify the means. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | that societies can place different emphasis on different virtues. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | that not everyone is committed to doing the right thing. | |

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| 68. | In the context of \_\_\_\_\_, actions are taken out of duty and obligation to a purely moral ideal rather than based on the needs of a situation.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | normative ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | universal ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | reductionist ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | deontological ethics | |

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| 69. | Universal ethics argues that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | societies can place different emphasis on different virtues. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | universal principles may not apply to everyone, everywhere, all the time. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | there are certain principles that should apply to all ethical judgments. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | everyone is committed to doing the right thing. | |

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| 70. | Which of the following is a problem with the universal ethics approach?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | The problem with this approach is the reverse of the weakness in ethics for the greater good. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | The problem with this approach is the idea that the ends justify the means. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | The problem with this approach is that individuals share similar standards in a community. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | The problem with this approach is that everyone is committed to doing the right thing. | |

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| 71. | According to the concept of \_\_\_\_\_, the traditions of one's society, one's personal opinions, and the circumstances of the present moment define one's ethical principles.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | universal ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | normative ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | ethical relativism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | utilitarianism | |

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| 72. | Which of the following statements is true of ethical relativism?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | The idea of relativism implies some degree of flexibility as opposed to strict black-and-white rules. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | The idea of relativism implies that the ends of any action justify the means. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | The problem with this approach is that individuals share similar standards in a community. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | The problem with this approach is that everyone is committed to doing the right thing without paying any attention to his or her actions. | |

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| 73. | The study of how ethical theories are put into practice refers to \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | meta-ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | normative ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | descriptive ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | applied ethics | |

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| 74. | The basic assumption of ethical theory is that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | a person as an individual or community is in control of all the factors that influence the choices he or she makes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | everyone is committed to doing the right thing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | individuals share similar standards in a community. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | an individual's pursuit of an ethical ideal should match others' ethical ideals to avoid trouble. | |

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| 75. | \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a situation in which there is no obvious "right" or "wrong" decision, but rather a "right" or "right" answer.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Less evil principle |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Logical inference |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Ethical dilemma |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Defeasible reasoning | |

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| 76. | Joe feels pressured to lie to his client to keep an important contract because of intense market competition. He feels they will never discover the truth. Joe is:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | undergoing a functional fixedness. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | facing an ethical dilemma. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | contemplating the instrumental value attached to the contract. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | expressing a simple truth. | |

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| 77. | The first step in the three-step process for solving an ethical problem is to:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | analyze the consequences. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | make a plan. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | make a decision. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | analyze the actions. | |

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| 78. | Which of the following is the final step of the three-step process for solving an ethical problem?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Analyzing the consequences |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Planning a solution |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Making a decision |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Analyzing the actions | |

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| 79. | Which of the following questions is identified by Arthur Dobrin to resolve an ethical dilemma?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | What do your feelings tell you? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | What are the alternatives? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | What can be done to resolve the problem? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | What will people think of you if you don't find a solution? | |

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| 80. | Susan and Jessica are arguing over the importance of Arthur Dobrin's eight questions to be considered when resolving an ethical dilemma. Susan is of the view that these questions are apt and relevant. Jessica does not agree with Susan's view. Which of the following would weaken Susan's argument?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Arthur Dobrin's eight questions are based on the assumption that feelings are not taken into consideration. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Arthur Dobrin's eight questions are based on the fact that alternative resolutions for one to select from are always present. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Arthur Dobrin's eight questions are based on the fact that there is not enough information available for one to answer the questions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Arthur Dobrin's eight questions are based on the assumption that there is sufficient time for the degree of contemplation that such questions require. | |

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| 81. | \_\_\_\_\_ looks at the information available to people to resolve an ethical dilemma, and draws conclusions based on that information in relation to their own ethical standards.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Universal ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Utilitarianism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Ethical reasoning |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Metaphilosophy | |

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| 82. | The lowest level of moral development in Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning is the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | preconventional |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | social choice |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | postconventional |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | social contract | |

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| 83. | Which of the following is true of Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Kohlberg argues that we develop a reasoning process over time, moving through four distinct stages as we are exposed to major influences in our lives. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | At the postconventional stage, the lowest level of moral development, a person's response to the perception of right and wrong is initially directly linked to the expectation of punishment or reward. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | At the preconventional stage, the highest level of ethical reasoning, a person makes a clear effort to define principles and moral values that reflect an individual value system rather than simply reflecting a group position. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Kohlberg states that stereotypical behavior is recognized, and conformity to that behavior develops in the conventional stage of moral development. | |

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| 84. | The stage in which an individual is focused on self-chosen ethical principles found to be comprehensive and consistent is \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | "good boy/nice girl" ethical orientation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | law-and-order orientation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | universal ethical principle orientation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | obedience and punishment orientation | |

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| 85. | \_\_\_\_\_, demon­strated by someone's behavior, looks at ethics from an external rather than an internal viewpoint.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Personal integrity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Simple truth |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Appropriate behavior |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Virtue ethics | |

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| 86. | In the context of ethical theories, a challenge takes the form of a dilemma in which the decision one must make requires one to make a right choice knowing full well that one is:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | not likely to suffer something bad as a result of that choice. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | not leaving an equally right choice undone. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | contradicting a personal ethical principle in making that choice. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | adopting an ethical value of one's community or society in making that choice. | |

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| 87. | By its very definition, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ can­not really be resolved in the sense that a resolution of the problem implies a satisfactory answer to the problem.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | deontological problem |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | fairness dilemma |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | unscrupulous choice |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | ethical dilemma | |

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| 88. | When ethical theories have to be put into practice, one moves into the area of \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | applied ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | ethical reasoning |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | relativism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | utilitarianism | |

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| 89. | A person is focused on self-chosen ethical principles that are found to be comprehensive and consistent at the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | obedience and punishment orientation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | universal ethical principle orientation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | social contract legalistic orientation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | law-and-order orientation | |

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

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| 90. | \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a study of how people try to live their lives according to a standard of "right" or "wrong" behavior.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 91. | A \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a structured community of people bound together by similar traditions and customs.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 92. | \_\_\_\_\_ is a particular set of attitudes, beliefs, and practices that characterize a group of individuals.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 93. | \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a set of personal principles formalized into a code of behavior.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 94. | The terms "\_\_\_\_\_" and "values" are often used to mean the same thing, a set of personal principles by which one aims to live one's life.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 95. | An \_\_\_\_\_, such as happiness is a good thing in itself and is pursued for its own sake.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 96. | Money has \_\_\_\_\_ value, which means that money is valued for what it can buy rather than for itself.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 97. | Stealing is wrong, but stealing food for a starving child would reflect a \_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 98. | A \_\_\_\_\_ is just doing the right thing, and it is something most people can understand and support.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 99. | The \_\_\_\_\_ is based on the assumption that one's pursuit of an ethical ideal will match others' ethical ideals.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 100. | The problem with \_\_\_\_\_ is that societies can place different emphasis on different virtues.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 101. | \_\_\_\_\_ is an approach more focused on the outcome of one's actions rather than the apparent virtue of the actions themselves.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 102. | Ethical choices that offer the greatest good for the greatest number of people refer to the ethical approach, proposed by David Hume, known as \_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 103. | Originally attributed to a German philosopher named Immanuel Kant, \_\_\_\_\_ argues that there are certain and universal principles that should apply to all ethical judgments.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 104. | The idea of \_\_\_\_\_ implies some degree of flexibility as opposed to strict black-and-white rules.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 105. | An \_\_\_\_\_ is a situation in which there is no obvious "right" or "wrong" decision, but rather a "right" or "right" answer.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 106. | The first step in the three-step process for solving an ethical problem is to \_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 107. | The final step in the three-step process for solving an ethical problem is to \_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 108. | Kohlberg's framework offers us a clearer view into the process of ethical \_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 109. | At the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of moral development, a person is focused on individual rights and the development of standards based on critical examination.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Essay Questions**

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| 110. | How do people arrive at the definition of what's right or wrong? |

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| 111. | Differentiate between intrinsic and instrumental value. |

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| 112. | Name and discuss the three categories of ethical theories. |

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| 113. | Discuss at least one weakness of each of the ethical theories. |

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| 114. | What is implied by the idea of ethical relativism? |

Chapter 01 Understanding Ethics Answer Key

**True / False Questions**

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| 1. | The field of ethics is the study of how people try to live their lives according to a standard of "right" or "wrong" behavior.    **TRUE** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-01 Define ethics.* |

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| 2. | A society is a closed, confined unit in which people have to follow a distinct religion.    **FALSE**  Society refers to a structured community of people bound together by similar traditions and customs. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-01 Define ethics.* |

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| 3. | Moral standards are independent of religious beliefs.    **FALSE**  Moral standards are principles based on religious, cultural, or philosophical beliefs by which judgments are made about good or bad behavior. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 4. | Jason is a high-school senior whose peers are into drugs. He also has a family history of substance abuse. This will have no impact on his moral standards.    **FALSE**  A strict family upbringing or religious education would obviously have a direct impact on individuals' personal moral standards. These standards would then provide a moral compass (a sense of personal direction) to guide the individuals in the choices they make in their lives. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Apply Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 5. | Individuals acquire their personal moral standards in the same way that they learn the alphabet.    **FALSE**  Individuals do not acquire their personal moral standards in the same way that they learn the alphabet. Standards of ethical behavior are absorbed by osmosis as individuals observe the examples (both positive and negative) set by everyone around them—parents, family members, friends, peers, and neighbors. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 6. | Standards of ethical behavior are absorbed by osmosis as individuals observe the examples, both positive and negative, set by everyone around them.    **TRUE** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 7. | The term "morals" is applied to a society, while the term "values" is used when referring to an individual.    **FALSE**  The terms "morals" and "values" are often used to mean the same thing—a set of personal principles by which individuals aim to live their lives. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 8. | A value system refers to a set of personal principles formalized into a code of behavior.    **TRUE** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 9. | An intrinsic value means that the pursuit of one value is a good way to reach another value.    **FALSE**  An intrinsic value—by which a value is a good thing in itself and is pursued for its own sake, whether anything good comes from that pursuit or not. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 10. | Happiness and health are examples of instrumental values that are pursued to reach another value.    **FALSE**  An instrumental value—by which the pursuit of one value is a good way to reach another value. For example, money is valued for what it can buy rather than for itself. |

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| 11. | Simple truth is one of the four basic categories of ethics and can be expressed simply as doing the right thing.    **TRUE** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 12. | Rules of appropriate individual behavior represent the idea that the moral standards we develop for ourselves impact our lives on a daily basis in our behavior and the other types of decisions we make.    **TRUE** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 13. | "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" is the Golden Rule.    **TRUE** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 14. | Every religion in the world shares the Golden Rule.    **FALSE**  The Golden Rule is simple and very clear rule shared by many different religions in the world like Buddhism, Christianity, and Hinduism but not all the religions. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 15. | Virtue ethics is the concept of living your life according to the similar virtues of different societies.    **FALSE**  Virtue ethics refers to the concept of living one's life according to a commitment to the achievement of a clear ideal. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.* |

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| 16. | The problem with virtue ethics is that societies can place different emphasis on different virtues.    **TRUE** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.* |

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| 17. | Ethics for the greater good is also referred to as utilitarianism.    **TRUE** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.* |

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| 18. | The problem with ethics for the greater good is the idea that the ends justify the means.    **TRUE** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.* |

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| 19. | The problem with utilitarianism is the focus on doing the most good for a select few, such as Adolf Hitler and his idea of launching a national genocide against Jews on the ethical grounds of restoring the Aryan race.    **FALSE**  The problem with the approach of utilitarianism to ethics is the idea that the ends justify the means. The 20th century witnessed one of the most extreme examples of this when Adolf Hitler and his Nazi party launched a national genocide against Jews and "defective" people on the utilitarian grounds of restoring the Aryan race. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.* |

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| 20. | The concept of universal ethics argues that there are certain principles that should apply to a select few ethical judgments.    **FALSE**  Universal ethics refers to actions that are taken out of duty and obligation to a purely moral ideal rather than based on the needs of the situation, since the universal principles are seen to apply to everyone, everywhere, all the time. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.* |

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| 21. | The problem with universal ethics is the idea that the ends justify the means.    **FALSE**  The problem with the universal ethics approach is the reverse of the weakness in ethics for the greater good. If all one focuses on is abiding by a universal principle, no one is accountable for the consequences of the actions taken to abide by those principles. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.* |

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| 22. | Ethical relativism is where the traditions of one's society, one‘s personal opinions, and the circumstances of the present moment define one's ethical principles.    **TRUE** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-04 Discuss ethical relativism.* |

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| 23. | Applied ethics is the study of theories related to the Golden Rule.    **FALSE**  Applied ethics refers to the study of how ethical theories are put into practice. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 24. | Ethical dilemmas are the study of how ethical theories are put into practice.    **FALSE**  An ethical dilemma refers to a situation in which there is no obvious right or wrong decision, but rather a right or right answer. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 25. | An ethical dilemma is a situation in which there is no obvious right or wrong decision, but rather a right or right answer.    **TRUE** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 26. | The basic assumption of ethical theory is that a person as an individual or community is in control of all the factors that influence the choices that he or she makes.    **TRUE** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 27. | An ethical dilemma can be resolved with a satisfactory answer to the problem.    **FALSE**  By its very definition, an ethical dilemma cannot really be resolved in the sense that a resolution of the problem implies a satisfactory answer to the problem. Since, in reality, the "answer" to an ethical dilemma is often the lesser of two evils, it is questionable to assume that there will always be an acceptable answer—it's more a question of whether or not one can arrive at an outcome one can live with. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 28. | The first step in resolving an ethical dilemma is to analyze the actions.    **FALSE**  The first step in resolving an ethical dilemma is to analyze the consequences. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 29. | Due to aggressive competition, Amanda feels pressured to copy an assignment from a friend and the Internet to get good grades. She feels the professor would not be able to figure out what she did. With this ethical dilemma, the first thing Amanda must do is analyze her actions without thinking about consequences.    **FALSE**  The first step in resolving an ethical dilemma is to analyze the consequences. Amanda must analyze the consequences first. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Apply Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 30. | The final step in solving an ethical dilemma is to make a decision.    **TRUE**  The final step in solving an ethical dilemma is to make a decision. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 31. | Arthur Dobrin identified 15 questions that one should consider when resolving an ethical dilemma.    **FALSE**  Arthur Dobrin identified eight questions that one should consider when resolving an ethical dilemma. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 32. | The process of ethical reasoning involves looking at the available information and then drawing conclusions based on that information in relation to an individual's own ethical standards.    **TRUE** |

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| 33. | Preconventional is the lowest level of Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning.    **TRUE** |

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| 34. | At the lowest level of moral development, a person's response to a perception of right and wrong is initially directly linked to the expectation of punishment or reward.    **TRUE** |

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| 35. | The last stage of Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning is conventional.    **FALSE**  The last stage of Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning is postconventional. |

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| 36. | The third stage of Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning is law-and-order orientation.    **FALSE**  The third stage of Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning is "good boy/nice girl" orientation. |

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| 37. | In the third stage of Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning, a person is focused on meeting the expectations of his friends and coworkers and how something will affect their lives.    **FALSE**  In the third stage of Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning, a person is focused on meeting the expectations of family members—that is, something is right or wrong because it pleases those family members. |

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| 38. | The highest level of ethical reasoning is the postconventional level.    **TRUE** |

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| 39. | According to Kohlberg's framework, an individual can jump beyond the next stage of his or her six stages.    **FALSE**  Kohlberg also believed that a person could not move or jump beyond the next stage of his or her six stages. It would be impossible, he argued, for a person to comprehend the moral issues and dilemmas at a level so far beyond his or her life experience and education. |

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| 40. | Kohlberg stated that it would be impossible for a person to comprehend the moral issues and dilemmas at a level far beyond his or her life experience and education.    **TRUE** |

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**Multiple Choice Questions**

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| 41. | The field of \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of how people try to live their lives according to a standard of "right" or "wrong" behavior.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | metaphilosophy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | aesthetics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | epistemology | |

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| 42. | Society refers to a(n):      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | environment that does not mention acceptable standard of good and bad behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | closed, confined unit in which people have to follow a distinct religion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | group of individuals who share similar psychological order and community resources. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | structured community of people bound together by similar traditions and customs. | |

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| 43. | Amanda and Ross have been chosen to go to Ethiopia for their university's International Student Exchange Program. They read about the beliefs, attitudes, practices, norms, traditions, cuisine, and music of Ethiopia to better adapt to the place. Amanda and Ross are reading about the \_\_\_\_\_ aspect of Ethiopia.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | cultural |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | economical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | political |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | philosophical | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Apply Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 44. | Which of the following will most likely influence the moral standards of an individual?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | The change of government in the individual's home country |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | A strict family upbringing |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | The attitude of people in the neighboring country |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | An opportunity to learn a foreign language | |

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| 45. | Which of the following statements describe the terms "morals" and "values"?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | They are used to define a society and not an individual. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | The term "morals" is used to refer to an individual, while the term "values" is used in the context of a society. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | They are often used to mean the same thing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | The term "values" refers to religious judgments, while the term "morals" refer to coded behavior. | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 46. | \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a set of personal principles formalized into a code of behavior.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Traditional norm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Value system |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Extrinsic norm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Utilitarianism | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 47. | The quality by which a value is a good thing in itself and is pursued for its own sake, whether anything comes from that pursuit or not, is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | traditional norm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | instrumental value |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | extrinsic norm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | intrinsic value | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 48. | An example of intrinsic value is \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | money |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | a package holiday |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | a job offer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | health | |

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| 49. | Riley was granted the title of Doctor of Medicine by a medical school in Ohio. His parents were extremely happy and content with his achievement. The worth attached to the feelings experienced by Riley's parents is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | unconventional value |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | intrinsic value |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | instrumental value |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | extrinsic value | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Apply Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 50. | The quality by which the pursuit of one value is a good way to reach another value is known as \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | intrinsic value |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | extrinsic norm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | instrumental value |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | traditional norm | |

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| 51. | Identify an example of instrumental value.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | Money |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Self-respect |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Happiness |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Health | |

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| 52. | Which of the following scenarios exemplifies instrumental value?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | Victoria possesses half a million in her bank account. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Eighty-year-old Mathew exercises on a daily basis and is in good health. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Tia's son won his first spelling bee competition which made her extremely happy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Fernando is upset with his poor SAT scores. | |

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| 53. | The difference between intrinsic value and instrumental value is that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | as opposed to instrumental value, intrinsic value refers to the adoption of those standards that are ultimately unique to a society. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | as opposed to intrinsic value, instrumental value refers to the quality by which the pursuit of one value is a good way to reach another value. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | as opposed to intrinsic value, instrumental value refers to the quality by which a value is a good thing in itself and is pursued for its own sake, whether anything comes from that pursuit or not. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | as opposed to instrumental value, intrinsic value refers to values acquired through media and religion. | |

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| 54. | In the context of the basic categories of ethics, \_\_\_\_\_ is just doing the right thing, and it is something most people can understand and support.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | memory conformity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | the rule of differentiation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | double think |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | a simple truth | |

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| 55. | Which of the following is one of the four basic categories of ethics?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | Personal integrity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Psychological behaviorism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Rules of differentiation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Stretched truth | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 56. | Which of the following best illustrates the concept of simple truth?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Ronald lives a life true to his moral standards and is considered the ideal son by his parents. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Jonathan's personal value system helps him to stay away from simple conflicts. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Amelia believes that murder is wrong, a view supported by most people. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Cathy always gives equal respect to all irrespective of whether they are younger or older than her. | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Apply Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 57. | Which of the following exemplifies the rules of appropriate individual behavior?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Jamie had a strict family upbringing that had major impact on his personal moral standards. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Mitchell had never lied to her parents or done anything without their consent. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Damian always reaches the workplace before time and is always the last one to leave. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | Alice travels to different countries for work and conducts herself according to the culture of the country she visits. | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Apply Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 58. | Alison Anderson, the CEO of Anderson Inc., laid the foundation for an apt professional behavior in her workplace. She is honest, aware, and sensitive and is considered a role model by young entrepreneurs. Which of the following basic categories of ethics is depicted in this scenario?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Simple truth |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Rules of differentiation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Personal integrity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Rules of appropriate behavior for a community or society | |

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| 59. | Which of the following statements accurately explains the basic categories of ethics?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | A question of someone's personal character, his or her integrity, is not one of the basic categories of ethics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Personal integrity, a category of ethics, looks at ethics from an external rather than an internal viewpoint. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Simple truth is an assumption of the four basic categories of ethics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Rules of appropriate behavior for a community or society are only applicable to closed societies. | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 60. | "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" explains the \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | Golden Rule |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | simple truth |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | virtue ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Rule of rescue | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 61. | Charlotte works for an advertising agency. She is usually late in responding to e-mails and work-related queries. She has a change of attitude when she realizes that an important project she was responsible for was delayed due to similar behavior from her manager. Now, Charlotte replies to her e-mails on time. Which of the following indicates that this change in Charlotte's behavior is a result of adopting the Golden Rule?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | She empathizes with others when she faces a similar situation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | She is afraid that her manager will give her a low rating. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | She wants to impress her colleagues. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | She has no friends and is lonely. | |

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| 62. | The Greek philosopher Aristotle's belief in individual character and integrity established the concept of \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | philosophical ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | virtue ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | ethical relativism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | utilitarianism | |

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| 63. | \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a concept of living one's life according to a commitment to the achievement of a clear ideal.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | The simple truth |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | The Golden Rule |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Ethical relativism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | Virtue ethics | |

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| 64. | The problem with virtue ethics is that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | it is based on consequentialism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | societies are formed according to the Golden Rule. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | societies can place different emphasis on different virtues. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | it is based on the idea that the ends justify the means. | |

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| 65. | Ethics for the greater good or \_\_\_\_\_ is an approach more focused on the outcome of one's actions rather than the apparent virtue of the actions themselves.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | utilitarianism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | normative ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | worldcentrism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | virtue ethics | |

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| 66. | Ethical choices that offer the greatest good for the greatest number of people are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | virtue ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | normative ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | ethical relativism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | utilitarianism | |

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| 67. | The problem with a utilitarian approach to ethics is:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | the differing attitudes of various societies to the Golden Rule. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | the idea that the ends justify the means. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | that societies can place different emphasis on different virtues. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | that not everyone is committed to doing the right thing. | |

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| 68. | In the context of \_\_\_\_\_, actions are taken out of duty and obligation to a purely moral ideal rather than based on the needs of a situation.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | normative ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | universal ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | reductionist ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | deontological ethics | |

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| 69. | Universal ethics argues that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | societies can place different emphasis on different virtues. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | universal principles may not apply to everyone, everywhere, all the time. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | there are certain principles that should apply to all ethical judgments. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | everyone is committed to doing the right thing. | |

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| 70. | Which of the following is a problem with the universal ethics approach?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | The problem with this approach is the reverse of the weakness in ethics for the greater good. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | The problem with this approach is the idea that the ends justify the means. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | The problem with this approach is that individuals share similar standards in a community. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | The problem with this approach is that everyone is committed to doing the right thing. | |

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| 71. | According to the concept of \_\_\_\_\_, the traditions of one's society, one's personal opinions, and the circumstances of the present moment define one's ethical principles.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | universal ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | normative ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | ethical relativism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | utilitarianism | |

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| 72. | Which of the following statements is true of ethical relativism?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | The idea of relativism implies some degree of flexibility as opposed to strict black-and-white rules. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | The idea of relativism implies that the ends of any action justify the means. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | The problem with this approach is that individuals share similar standards in a community. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | The problem with this approach is that everyone is committed to doing the right thing without paying any attention to his or her actions. | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-04 Discuss ethical relativism.* |

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| 73. | The study of how ethical theories are put into practice refers to \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | meta-ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | normative ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | descriptive ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | applied ethics | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 74. | The basic assumption of ethical theory is that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | a person as an individual or community is in control of all the factors that influence the choices he or she makes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | everyone is committed to doing the right thing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | individuals share similar standards in a community. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | an individual's pursuit of an ethical ideal should match others' ethical ideals to avoid trouble. | |

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| 75. | \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a situation in which there is no obvious "right" or "wrong" decision, but rather a "right" or "right" answer.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Less evil principle |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Logical inference |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Ethical dilemma |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Defeasible reasoning | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 76. | Joe feels pressured to lie to his client to keep an important contract because of intense market competition. He feels they will never discover the truth. Joe is:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | undergoing a functional fixedness. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | facing an ethical dilemma. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | contemplating the instrumental value attached to the contract. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | expressing a simple truth. | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Apply Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 77. | The first step in the three-step process for solving an ethical problem is to:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | analyze the consequences. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | make a plan. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | make a decision. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | analyze the actions. | |

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| 78. | Which of the following is the final step of the three-step process for solving an ethical problem?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Analyzing the consequences |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Planning a solution |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Making a decision |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Analyzing the actions | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 79. | Which of the following questions is identified by Arthur Dobrin to resolve an ethical dilemma?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | What do your feelings tell you? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | What are the alternatives? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | What can be done to resolve the problem? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | What will people think of you if you don't find a solution? | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 80. | Susan and Jessica are arguing over the importance of Arthur Dobrin's eight questions to be considered when resolving an ethical dilemma. Susan is of the view that these questions are apt and relevant. Jessica does not agree with Susan's view. Which of the following would weaken Susan's argument?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Arthur Dobrin's eight questions are based on the assumption that feelings are not taken into consideration. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Arthur Dobrin's eight questions are based on the fact that alternative resolutions for one to select from are always present. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Arthur Dobrin's eight questions are based on the fact that there is not enough information available for one to answer the questions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | Arthur Dobrin's eight questions are based on the assumption that there is sufficient time for the degree of contemplation that such questions require. | |

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| 81. | \_\_\_\_\_ looks at the information available to people to resolve an ethical dilemma, and draws conclusions based on that information in relation to their own ethical standards.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Universal ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Utilitarianism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Ethical reasoning |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Metaphilosophy | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 82. | The lowest level of moral development in Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning is the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | preconventional |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | social choice |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | postconventional |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | social contract | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 83. | Which of the following is true of Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Kohlberg argues that we develop a reasoning process over time, moving through four distinct stages as we are exposed to major influences in our lives. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | At the postconventional stage, the lowest level of moral development, a person's response to the perception of right and wrong is initially directly linked to the expectation of punishment or reward. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | At the preconventional stage, the highest level of ethical reasoning, a person makes a clear effort to define principles and moral values that reflect an individual value system rather than simply reflecting a group position. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | Kohlberg states that stereotypical behavior is recognized, and conformity to that behavior develops in the conventional stage of moral development. | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 84. | The stage in which an individual is focused on self-chosen ethical principles found to be comprehensive and consistent is \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | "good boy/nice girl" ethical orientation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | law-and-order orientation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | universal ethical principle orientation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | obedience and punishment orientation | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 85. | \_\_\_\_\_, demon­strated by someone's behavior, looks at ethics from an external rather than an internal viewpoint.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | Personal integrity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Simple truth |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Appropriate behavior |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Virtue ethics | |

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| 86. | In the context of ethical theories, a challenge takes the form of a dilemma in which the decision one must make requires one to make a right choice knowing full well that one is:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | not likely to suffer something bad as a result of that choice. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | not leaving an equally right choice undone. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | contradicting a personal ethical principle in making that choice. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | adopting an ethical value of one's community or society in making that choice. | |

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| 87. | By its very definition, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ can­not really be resolved in the sense that a resolution of the problem implies a satisfactory answer to the problem.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | deontological problem |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | fairness dilemma |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | unscrupulous choice |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | ethical dilemma | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 88. | When ethical theories have to be put into practice, one moves into the area of \_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | applied ethics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | ethical reasoning |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | relativism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | utilitarianism | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 89. | A person is focused on self-chosen ethical principles that are found to be comprehensive and consistent at the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | obedience and punishment orientation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | universal ethical principle orientation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | social contract legalistic orientation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | law-and-order orientation | |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

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| 90. | \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a study of how people try to live their lives according to a standard of "right" or "wrong" behavior.    **Ethics** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-01 Define ethics.* |

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| 91. | A \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a structured community of people bound together by similar traditions and customs.    **society** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-01 Define ethics.* |

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| 92. | \_\_\_\_\_ is a particular set of attitudes, beliefs, and practices that characterize a group of individuals.    **Culture** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 93. | \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a set of personal principles formalized into a code of behavior.    **Value system** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 94. | The terms "\_\_\_\_\_" and "values" are often used to mean the same thing, a set of personal principles by which one aims to live one's life.    **morals** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 95. | An \_\_\_\_\_, such as happiness is a good thing in itself and is pursued for its own sake.    **intrinsic value** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 96. | Money has \_\_\_\_\_ value, which means that money is valued for what it can buy rather than for itself.    **instrumental** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 97. | Stealing is wrong, but stealing food for a starving child would reflect a \_\_\_\_\_.    **value conflict** |

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| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 98. | A \_\_\_\_\_ is just doing the right thing, and it is something most people can understand and support.    **simple truth** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 99. | The \_\_\_\_\_ is based on the assumption that one's pursuit of an ethical ideal will match others' ethical ideals.    **Golden Rule** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 100. | The problem with \_\_\_\_\_ is that societies can place different emphasis on different virtues.    **virtue ethics** |

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| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.* |

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| 101. | \_\_\_\_\_ is an approach more focused on the outcome of one's actions rather than the apparent virtue of the actions themselves.    **Ethics for the greater good** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.* |

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| 102. | Ethical choices that offer the greatest good for the greatest number of people refer to the ethical approach, proposed by David Hume, known as \_\_\_\_\_.    **utilitarianism** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 103. | Originally attributed to a German philosopher named Immanuel Kant, \_\_\_\_\_ argues that there are certain and universal principles that should apply to all ethical judgments.    **universal ethics** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.* |

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| 104. | The idea of \_\_\_\_\_ implies some degree of flexibility as opposed to strict black-and-white rules.    **ethical relativism** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-04 Discuss ethical relativism.* |

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| 105. | An \_\_\_\_\_ is a situation in which there is no obvious "right" or "wrong" decision, but rather a "right" or "right" answer.    **ethical dilemma** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 106. | The first step in the three-step process for solving an ethical problem is to \_\_\_\_\_.    **analyze the consequences** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 107. | The final step in the three-step process for solving an ethical problem is to \_\_\_\_\_.    **make a decision** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 108. | Kohlberg's framework offers us a clearer view into the process of ethical \_\_\_\_\_.    **reasoning** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

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| 109. | At the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of moral development, a person is focused on individual rights and the development of standards based on critical examination.    **social contract legalistic orientation** |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma and apply a process to resolve it.* |

**Essay Questions**

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| 110. | How do people arrive at the definition of what's right or wrong?     The field of ethics is the study of how one tries to live one's lives according to a standard of "right" or "wrong" behavior—in both how one thinks and behaves toward others and how one would like them to think and behave toward oneself. For some people it is a conscious choice to follow moral standards or ethical principles, while others look to the behavior of people around them to determine what is an acceptable standard of right and wrong. People arrive at the definition of what's right or wrong as a result of many factors, including how they were raised, their religion, and the traditions and beliefs of their society. |

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| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-01 Define ethics.* |

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| 111. | Differentiate between intrinsic and instrumental value.     Intrinsic value is a value that is a good thing in itself; it is pursued for its own sake, whether anything good comes from the pursuit or not. For example, happiness, health, and self-respect can all be said to have intrinsic value. In contrast, the pursuit of an instrumental value is a good way to reach another value. For example, money is valued for what it can buy rather than for itself. |

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| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.* |

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| 112. | Name and discuss the three categories of ethical theories.     Ethical theories can be divided into three categories: virtue ethics, ethics for the greater good, and universal ethics. Virtue ethics refers to living one's life according to a commitment to the achievement of a clear ideal. Ethics for the greater good focuses on the outcomes of one's actions rather than focusing on the apparent virtue of actions themselves. Universal ethics refers to actions placed within a strictly moral context. |

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| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.* |

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| 113. | Discuss at least one weakness of each of the ethical theories.     Virtue ethics can create value conflict. Therefore, conflict can occur if the virtues one hopes to achieve fail to reflect the values of the society in which one lives. Ethics for the greater good emphasizes the idea that the ends justify the means. Universal ethics focuses on abiding by a universal principle; however, no one is accountable for the consequences of actions taken to abide by these principles. |

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| *Blooms: Analyze Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.* |

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| 114. | What is implied by the idea of ethical relativism?     The idea of ethical relativism implies some degree of flexibility as opposed to strict black-and-white rules. It also offers the comfort of being a part of the ethical majority in one's community or society instead of standing by one's individual beliefs as an outsider from the group. In one's current society, when one talks about peer pressure among groups, one is acknowledging that the expectations of this majority can sometimes have negative consequences. |

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| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-04 Discuss ethical relativism.* |