Chapter 1 Quiz

True / False Questions

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

2. A structured community of people bound together by similar traditions and customs refers to society.
   True    False

3. Ethics are a particular set of attitudes, beliefs, and practices that characterize a group of individuals.
   True    False

4. Moral standards are based on religious, cultural, or philosophical beliefs by which judgments are made about good or bad behavior.
   True    False

5. Interestingly, individuals acquire their personal moral standards in the same way that they learn the alphabet.
   True    False

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

7. Fortunately, the terms morals and values do not mean the same thing.
   True    False

8. Instrumental value is pursued for its own sake, whether anything good comes from the pursuit or not.
   True    False

9. Intrinsic value means that the pursuit of a specific value is a good way to reach another value.
   True    False

10. There are clearly defined rules of right and wrong, and you should live your life in direct observance of those rules.
    True    False

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

12. Superman has become a fictional representation of personal integrity.
    True    False

13. Personal integrity is 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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14. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" is the golden rule.
   True    False

15. Every religion in the world shares the golden rule.
   True    False

16. Ethical theories can be divided into three categories: virtue ethics, ethics for the greater good, and universal ethics.
   True    False

17. Reliable ethics is a concept of living your life according to the achievement of a clear ideal.
   True    False

18. The problem with virtue ethics is that this approach to ethics posits that the ends justify the means.
   True    False

19. Utilitarianism is a belief in the ethical choices that offer the greatest good for the greatest number of people.
   True    False

20. Universal ethics argue that there are certain universal principles that should apply to all ethical judgments.
   True    False

21. The problem with a utilitarianism approach to ethics is the danger of value conflict.
   True    False

22. A weakness of universal ethics is that no one is held accountable for the consequences of actions taken to abide by those principles.
   True    False

23. Applied ethics is the study of how ethical theories are put into practice.
   True    False

24. The study of how ethical theories are put into practice describes ethical dilemmas.
   True    False

25. Ethical relativism is where the traditions of your society, your personal opinions, and the circumstances of the present moment define your ethical principles.
   True    False

26. An ethical dilemma occurs when there is no obvious right or wrong decision.
   True    False

27. The first step in solving an ethical problem is to analyze the problem.
   True    False
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28. An ethical dilemma can be resolved in the sense that a resolution of the problem provides a satisfactory answer to the problem.
True    False

29. The first step in resolving an ethical dilemma is to analyze the consequences.
True    False

30. The final step in solving an ethical dilemma is to evaluate the results of your decision.
True    False

31. Arthur Dorbin identified 15 questions you should consider when resolving an ethical dilemma.
True    False

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

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

34. The first stage of Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning is preconventional.
True    False

35. The third stage of Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning is law and order.
True    False

36. The highest level of ethical reasoning is the post-conventional level.
True    False

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

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

Multiple Choice Questions

39. ______ refers to a study of how people try to live their lives according to a standard of "right" or "wrong" behavior.
A. Morality
B. Ethics
C. Virtuosity
D. Philosophy
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40. A structured community of people bound together by similar traditions and customs defines a ________________.
   A. neighborhood
   B. global Village
   C. cult
   D. society

41. All of the following are sources of individuals' moral standards except:
   A. Family
   B. Religion
   C. Government
   D. Friends

42. _______ is a particular set of attitudes, beliefs, and practices that characterize a group of individuals.
   A. Culture
   B. Role
   C. Morals
   D. Norm

43. When individuals share similar standards in a community, we can use the term _______.
   A. moral system
   B. value system
   C. ethical system
   D. instrumental system

44. An _______ is a value that is a good thing in itself and is pursued for its own sake.
   A. intrinsic value
   B. extrinsic value
   C. instrumental value
   D. external value

45. An _______ is where the pursuit of that value is a good way to reach another value.
   A. intrinsic value
   B. extrinsic value
   C. instrumental value
   D. external value

46. The impact of a person's or a group's _______ can be seen in the extent to which their daily lives are influenced by those values.
   A. ethics
   B. morality
   C. religion
   D. value system
47. What is it that makes the study of ethics so complex?
A. Constant change
B. The grey area
C. Differing religions
D. Black and white decisions

48. Which of the following is not one of the four basic categories of ethics?
A. Personal integrity
B. Rules of appropriate individual behavior
C. Rules of appropriate behavior for a community or society
D. Stretched truth

49. Which of the following defines simple truth?
A. The idea that the moral standards we develop for ourselves impact our lives on a daily basis.
B. The idea that we must bring our personal value systems into a world that we share with people who may have different value systems.
C. Doing the right thing.
D. Viewing one's behavior from an external, rather than an internal, viewpoint.

50. All of the following represent the ideal of personal integrity except:
A. Spider-Man
B. Batman
C. Superman
D. Scrooge McDuck

51. For some, the _______ rule best expresses the goal of living an ethical life: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.
A. golden
B. virtuous
C. moral justice
D. equality

52. Ethical theories can be divided into the following categories except:
A. Virtue ethics
B. Ethics for the greater good
C. Rational ethics
D. Universal ethics

53. _______ is a concept of living your life according to a commitment to the achievement of a clear ideal.
A. Universal ethics
B. Ethics for the greater good
C. Utilitarianism
D. Virtue ethics
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54. Which of the following faces the problem that societies can place different emphases on different virtues?
   A. Normative ethics
   B. Utilitarianism
   C. Virtue ethics
   D. Universal ethics

55. The Greek philosopher Aristotle's belief in individual character and integrity established the concept of _______.
   A. philosophical ethics
   B. virtue ethics
   C. moral ethics
   D. societal ethics

56. _______ is a theory more focused on the outcome of your actions rather focusing on the apparent virtue of the actions themselves.
   A. Ethics for the greater good
   B. Normative ethics
   C. Ethical relativism
   D. Utilitarianism

57. The problem with _______ is the idea that the ends justify the means.
   A. ethics for the greater good
   B. normative ethics
   C. ethical relativism
   D. utilitarianism

58. The theory of _______ places actions within a strictly moral context instead of basing actions on the needs of a particular situation.
   A. normative ethics
   B. universal ethics
   C. virtue ethics
   D. utilitarianism

59. According to the theory of _______, the traditions of your society, your personal opinions, and the circumstances of the present moment define your ethical principles.
   A. ethics for the greater good
   B. normative ethics
   C. ethical relativism
   D. utilitarianism

60. The study of how ethical theories are put into practice refers to _______.
   A. applied ethics
   B. normative ethics
   C. descriptive ethics
   D. meta-ethics
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61. An ethical _______ is a situation in which there is no obvious "right" or "wrong" decision, but rather a "right" or "right" answer.
   A. choice
   B. dilemma
   C. impasse
   D. preference

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

63. The second step in the three-step process for solving an ethical problem is to _______.
   A. analyze the consequences
   B. analyze the problem
   C. make a decision
   D. analyze the actions

64. The final step in the three-step process for solving an ethical problem is to _______.
   A. analyze the consequences
   B. analyze the problem
   C. make a decision
   D. analyze the actions

65. All of the following are questions identified by Arthur Dorbin to resolve an ethical dilemma except:
   A. What do your feelings tell you?
   B. What are the alternatives?
   C. What are the facts?
   D. What will you think of yourself if you decide one thing or another?

66. _______ looks at the information available to us in resolving an ethical dilemma, and draws conclusions based on that information in relation to our own ethical standards.
   A. Ethical framework
   B. Philosophical logic
   C. Ethical reasoning
   D. Moral reasoning

67. Which of the following is the lowest level of moral development?
   A. Preconventional
   B. Conventional
   C. Postconventional
   D. Social contract
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68. How many stages are in Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning?
   A. 3
   B. 5
   C. 6
   D. 7

69. The _______ stage focuses on the avoidance of punishment and deference to power and authority.
   A. "good boy/nice girl" orientation
   B. law and order orientation
   C. principled conscience
   D. obedience and punishment orientation

70. At the _______ stage, a person focuses on self-chosen ethical principles that are comprehensive and consistent.
   A. "good boy/nice girl" orientation
   B. law and order orientation
   C. principled conscience
   D. obedience and punishment orientation

71. The _______ stage focuses on individual rights and the development of standards based on critical examination.
   A. social-contract legalistic orientation
   B. law and order orientation
   C. principled conscience
   D. obedience and punishment orientation

72. Kohlberg's framework offers us a clearer view into the process of _______.
   A. resolving ethical dilemmas
   B. ethical reasoning
   C. ethical relativism
   D. applied ethics