



TEXTBOOK TESTBANKS

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Corret Answers are located at the end of each chapter.

TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 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

- 2) A society is a closed, confined unit in which people have to follow a distinct religion.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false

- 3) Morality is a set of morals dictated by society.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false

- 4) A simple truth is demonstrated by a person’s behavior.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false

- 5) A simple truth is something that most people can understand and support.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false

- 6) Moral standards are independent of religious beliefs.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false

- 7) 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

- 8) Individuals acquire their personal moral standards in the same way that they learn the alphabet.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 9) Standards of ethical behavior are absorbed by osmosis as individuals observe the examples, both positive and negative, set by everyone around them.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 10) The term “morals” is applied to a society, while the term “values” is used when referring to an individual.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 11) A value system refers to a set of personal principles formalized into a code of behavior.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 12) An intrinsic value means that the pursuit of one value is a good way to reach another value.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 13) Happiness and health are examples of instrumental values that are pursued to reach another value.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 14) Simple truth is one of the four basic categories of ethics and can be expressed simply as doing the right thing.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false

- 15) 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
- 16) "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" is the Golden Rule.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 17) Every religion in the world shares the Golden Rule.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 18) Virtue ethics is the concept of living your life according to the similar virtues of different societies.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 19) The problem with virtue ethics is that societies can place different emphasis on different virtues.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 20) Ethics for the greater good is also referred to as utilitarianism.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 21) The problem with ethics for the greater good is the idea that the ends justify the means.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false

- 22) 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
- 23) The concept of universal ethics argues that there are certain principles that should apply to a select few ethical judgments.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 24) The problem with universal ethics is the idea that the ends justify the means.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 25) The Greek philosopher Plato's belief in individual character and integrity established a concept of living one's life according to a commitment to the achievement of a clear ideal.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 26) David Hume, a Scottish philosopher, originally proposed the concept of universal ethics.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 27) 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
- 28) Applied ethics is the study of theories related to the Golden Rule.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false

- 29) Ethical dilemmas are the study of how ethical theories are put into practice.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 30) 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
- 31) 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 they make.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 32) An ethical dilemma can be resolved with a satisfactory answer to the problem.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 33) The first step in resolving an ethical dilemma is to analyze the actions.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 34) 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
- 35) The final step in solving an ethical dilemma is to make a decision.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false

- 36) Arthur Dobrin identified 15 questions that one should consider when resolving an ethical dilemma.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 37) 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
- 38) Preconventional is the lowest level of Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 39) 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
- 40) The highest level of Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning is conventional.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 41) The third stage of Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning is law-and-order orientation.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 42) In the third stage of Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning, a person is focused on meeting the expectations of friends and coworkers and how something will affect their lives.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false

43) The highest level of ethical reasoning is the postconventional level.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

44) According to Kohlberg's framework, an individual can jump beyond the next stage of their six stages of ethical reasoning.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

45) Kohlberg stated that it would be impossible for a person to comprehend the moral issues and dilemmas at a level far beyond their experience and education.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

46) 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

47) Society can be defined as a(n)

- A) environment that does not mention acceptable standards 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.

- 48) Elena and Jackson 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. Elena and Jackson are reading about the _____ aspect of Ethiopia.
- A) cultural
 - B) economical
 - C) political
 - D) philosophical
- 49) 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
- 50) Which of the following statements describes the terms "morals" and "values"?
- A) They are rules and norms that an individual should abide by to be accepted in a society.
 - 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 a set of personal principles by which one aims to live one's life.
 - D) The term "values" refers to religious judgments, while the term "morals" refers to coded behavior.
- 51) _____ refers to a set of personal principles formalized into a code of behavior.
- A) Traditional norm
 - B) Value system
 - C) Extrinsic norm
 - D) Utilitarianism

- 52) 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
- 53) An example of intrinsic value is _____.
A) money
B) a package holiday
C) a job offer
D) health
- 54) Riley was granted the title of Doctor of Medicine by a medical school in Ohio. His parents were extremely happy and proud of 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
- 55) 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
- 56) Identify an example of instrumental value.
A) money
B) self-respect
C) happiness
D) health

- 57) Which of the following scenarios exemplifies instrumental value?
- A) Victoria has half a million dollars in her bank account.
 - B) Eighty-year-old Robert 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.
- 58) 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.
- 59) 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
- 60) 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

- 61) Which of the following best illustrates the concept of simple truth?
- A) Antonio 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) Sophia always gives equal respect to all regardless of whether they are younger or older than she is.
- 62) Which of the following exemplifies the rules of appropriate individual behavior?
- A) Leo had a strict family upbringing that had a major impact on his personal moral standards.
 - B) Michelle has never lied to her parents or done anything without their consent.
 - C) Darnell always reaches the workplace early and is always the last one to leave.
 - D) Alicia travels to different countries for work and conducts herself according to the culture of the country she visits.
- 63) Alison Anderson, the CEO of Anderson Inc., laid the foundation for professional behavior in her workplace. She is honest, aware, and sensitive and is considered a role model by other young entrepreneurs. Which of the following basic categories of ethics is depicted in this scenario?
- A) simple truth
 - B) instrumental value
 - C) personal integrity
 - D) expectancy value
- 64) Which of the following statements accurately explains the basic categories of ethics?
- A) A question of someone's personal character, their 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.

- 65) "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
- 66) Chelsea 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, Chelsea replies to her e-mails on time. Which of the following indicates that this change in Chelsea'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 poor rating.
C) She wants to impress her colleagues.
D) She has no friends and is lonely.
- 67) _____, 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
- 68) 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

- 69) _____ 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
- 70) 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.
- 71) 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) centrism
 - D) virtue ethics
- 72) _____ is defined as ethical choices that offer the greatest good for the greatest number of people.
- A) Virtue ethics
 - B) Universal ethics
 - C) Fundamentalism
 - D) Utilitarianism
- 73) 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.

74) 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

75) 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.

76) 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.

77) 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

- 78) 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 their actions.
- 79) The study of how ethical theories are put into practice refers to _____.
- A) meta-ethics
 - B) normative ethics
 - C) descriptive ethics
 - D) applied ethics
- 80) 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 they make.
 - 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.
- 81) _____ 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

- 82) Jose feels pressured to lie to his client to keep an important contract because of intense market competition. He feels the client will never discover the truth. Jose is
- A) undergoing functional fixedness.
 - B) facing an ethical dilemma.
 - C) testing the benefits of risk-taking.
 - D) controlling the factors that influence his choices.
- 83) 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.
- 84) 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
- 85) 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?

86) Olivia and Ava are arguing over the importance of Arthur Dobrin's eight questions to be considered when resolving an ethical dilemma. Olivia is of the view that these questions are appropriate and relevant. Ava does not agree with Olivia's view. Which of the following would weaken Olivia'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.

87) _____ 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

88) 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

- 89) 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.
- 90) 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
- 91) 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.
- 92) 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

- 93) 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
- 94) 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. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

- 95) _____ refers to a study of how people try to live their lives according to a standard of "right" or "wrong" behavior.
- 96) A _____ refers to a structured community of people bound together by similar traditions and customs.
- 97) _____ is a particular set of attitudes, beliefs, and practices that characterize a group of individuals.
- 98) _____ refers to a set of personal principles formalized into a code of behavior.
- 99) A(n) _____ is the quality by which the pursuit of one good value is a good way to reach another value.
- 100) An _____, such as happiness, is a good thing in itself and is pursued for its own sake.

- 101) “Do unto others as you would have them do unto you” is the _____ of ethics.
- 102) _____ is a concept of living one’s life according to a commitment to the achievement of a clear ideal.
- 103) _____ 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, because the universal principles are seen to apply to everyone, everywhere, all the time.
- 104) Ethical choices that offer the greatest good for the greatest number of people refer to the ethical approach, proposed by David Hume, known as _____.
- 105) _____ is the study of how ethical theories are put into practice.
- 106) An _____ is a situation in which there is no obvious right or wrong decision, but rather a right or right answer.

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

- 107) How do people arrive at the definition of what's right or wrong?
- 108) Differentiate between intrinsic and instrumental value.

- 109) Explain how the four basic categories of ethics represent a different feature of ethics.
- 110) Give examples of how different religions express the Golden Rule.
- 111) Name and discuss the three categories of ethical theories.
- 112) Discuss at least one weakness of each of the ethical theories.
- 113) What is implied by the idea of ethical relativism?

114) Explain Kohlberg's three levels of moral development.

Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 01

- 1) TRUE
- 2) FALSE
- 3) FALSE
- 4) FALSE
- 5) TRUE
- 6) FALSE
- 7) FALSE
- 8) FALSE
- 9) TRUE
- 10) FALSE
- 11) TRUE
- 12) FALSE
- 13) FALSE
- 14) TRUE
- 15) TRUE
- 16) TRUE
- 17) FALSE
- 18) FALSE
- 19) TRUE
- 20) TRUE
- 21) TRUE
- 22) FALSE
- 23) FALSE
- 24) FALSE
- 25) FALSE
- 26) FALSE
- 27) TRUE
- 28) FALSE
- 29) FALSE
- 30) TRUE
- 31) TRUE
- 32) FALSE
- 33) FALSE
- 34) FALSE
- 35) TRUE
- 36) FALSE
- 37) TRUE

- 38) TRUE
- 39) TRUE
- 40) FALSE
- 41) FALSE
- 42) FALSE
- 43) TRUE
- 44) FALSE
- 45) TRUE
- 46) B
- 47) D
- 48) A
- 49) B
- 50) C
- 51) B
- 52) D
- 53) D
- 54) B
- 55) C
- 56) A
- 57) A
- 58) B
- 59) D
- 60) A
- 61) C
- 62) D
- 63) C
- 64) B
- 65) A
- 66) A
- 67) A
- 68) B
- 69) D
- 70) C
- 71) A
- 72) D
- 73) B
- 74) B
- 75) C
- 76) A
- 77) C

- 78) A
- 79) D
- 80) A
- 81) C
- 82) B
- 83) A
- 84) C
- 85) A
- 86) D
- 87) C
- 88) A
- 89) D
- 90) C
- 91) C
- 92) D
- 93) A
- 94) B
- 95) Ethics
- 96) society
- 97) Culture
- 98) Value system
- 99) instrumental value
- 100) intrinsic value
- 101) Golden Rule
- 102) Virtue ethics
- 103) Universal ethics
- 104) utilitarianism
- 105) Applied ethics
- 106) ethical dilemma
- 107) Essay
- 108) Essay
- 109) Essay
- 110) Essay
- 111) Essay
- 112) Essay
- 113) Essay
- 114) Essay