

<https://selldocx.com/products/business-ethics-5e-test-bank-crane>

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 - Question 1

**01)** Issues relating to business ethics often lead to \_\_\_\_\_ conflict, where there may simply not be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ correct answer. Therefore, it may not just be a case of deciding between right and wrong but often at an individual level it involves deciding between different courses of action that different \_\_\_\_\_ both believe to be right or wrong.

a. Value, Subjectively, Organizations

**Feedback:** Business ethics are not always clear correct and often stray into very grey areas due to *value* conflict where an *objectively* correct answer simply does not exist, therefore it can often be a case of trying to understand and reconcile different *actors'* points of view.

**Page reference: p.6**

\*b. Value, Objectively, Actors

**Feedback:** Business ethics are not always clear correct and often stray into very grey areas due to *value* conflict where an *objectively* correct answer simply does not exist, therefore it can often be a case of trying to understand and reconcile different *actors'* points of view.

**Page reference: p.6**

c. Economic, Objectively, Actors

**Feedback:** Business ethics are not always clear correct and often stray into very grey areas due to *value* conflict where an *objectively* correct answer simply does not exist, therefore it can often be a case of trying to understand and reconcile different *actors'* points of view.

**Page reference: p.6**

d. Economic, Subjectively, Organizations

**Feedback:** Business ethics are not always clear correct and often stray into very grey areas due to *value* conflict where an *objectively* correct answer simply does not exist, therefore it can often be a case of trying to understand and reconcile different *actors'* points of view.

**Page reference: p.6**

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 - Question 2

**02)** Which of the following statements regarding morality and ethics are correct?

1. Morality is concerned with norms, values and beliefs embedded in social processes
2. Ethics define what is right and wrong for an individual or community
3. Morality is concerned with the study of ethics and the application of reason to elucidate specific rules and principles
4. Ethical theories are the codification of rules and principles

\*a. 1,4

**Feedback:** Statements 1 and 4 are correct. Morality is concerned with the norms, values, and beliefs embedded in social processes which define right and wrong for an individual or a community. Ethics is concerned with the study of morality and the application of reason to elucidate specific rules and principles that determine morally acceptable course of actions. Ethical theories are the codification of these rules and principles.

b. 1,3

**Feedback:** Statements 1 and 4 are correct. Morality is concerned with the norms, values, and beliefs embedded in social processes which define right and wrong for an individual or a community. Ethics is concerned with the study of morality and the application of reason to elucidate specific rules and principles that determine morally acceptable course of actions. Ethical theories are the codification of these rules and principles.

c. 1,2,3

**Feedback:** Statements 1 and 4 are correct. Morality is concerned with the norms, values, and beliefs embedded in social processes which define right and wrong for an individual or a community. Ethics is concerned with the study of morality and the application of reason to elucidate specific rules and principles that determine morally acceptable course of actions. Ethical theories are the codification of these rules and principles.

d. 1,2,3,4

**Feedback:** Statements 1 and 4 are correct. Morality is concerned with the norms, values, and beliefs embedded in social processes which define right and wrong for an individual or a community. Ethics is concerned with the study of morality and the application of reason to elucidate specific rules and

principles that determine morally acceptable course of actions. Ethical theories are the codification of these rules and principles.

**Type: multiple response question**

**Title:** Chapter 01 - Question 03

**03)** Which of the three following factors characterise public sector organisations engagement with ethical issues?

**a.** Informal organisational structure, Accountability to general public, Focus on employee and community issues

**Feedback:** Public sector organisations are often characterised by formal, bureaucratic organisational structures, as well as being accountable to the general public and higher-level government organizations, and conflict of interest and corruption are key ethical priorities.

**Page reference:** p.16-17

**b.** Formal organisational structure, Accountability to shareholders, Focus on employee and community issues

**Feedback:** Public sector organisations are often characterised by formal, bureaucratic organisational structures, as well as being accountable to the general public and higher-level government organizations, and conflict of interest and corruption are key ethical priorities.

**Page reference:** p.16-17

**c.** Informal organisational structure, Accountability to Shareholders, Focus on conflict of interests

**Feedback:** Public sector organisations are often characterised by formal, bureaucratic organisational structures, as well as being accountable to the general public and higher-level government organizations, and conflict of interest and corruption are key ethical priorities.

**Page reference:** p.16-17

**\*d.** Formal organisational structure, Accountability to general public, Focus on conflict of interests

**Feedback:** Public sector organisations are often characterised by formal, bureaucratic organisational structures, as well as being accountable to the general public and higher-level government organizations, and conflict of interest and corruption are key ethical priorities.

**Page reference:** p.16-17

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 01 - Question 04

**04)** The following sentence describes the relationship between morality, ethics and ethical theory. Fill in the missing word. Ethics rationalizes morality to produce ethical \_\_\_\_\_ that can be applied to any situation.

**Feedback:** Ethics rationalizes morality to produce ethical theory that can be applied to any situation. For a graphical depiction, see Figure 1.2.

**Page reference:** p.8-9

**a.** Theory

**Type: multiple response question**

**Title:** Chapter 01 - Question 05

**05)** An information and mobile technology company might call itself ethical because it... Please select all that apply.

**\*a.** Ensures that its pricing practices are fair

**Feedback:** All are possible reasons an information and mobile technology company to call itself ethical.

**Page reference:** p.15

**\*b.** Protects children from harmful materials

**Feedback:** All are possible reasons an information and mobile technology company to call itself ethical.

**Page reference:** p.15

**\*c.** Provides philanthropic support for related causes (e.g. human rights).

**Feedback:** All are possible reasons an information and mobile technology company to call itself ethical.

**Page reference:** p.15

**\*d.** Manages and reduces its carbon emissions

**Feedback:** All are possible reasons an information and mobile technology company to call itself ethical.

**Page reference:** p.15

**Type: matching question**

**Title:** Chapter 01 - Question 06

**06)** Match the different types of organization with their different approaches to managing ethics.

**Feedback:** Different kinds of organizations also face different priorities in addressing business ethics, have different constraints, and are responsible or accountable to different kinds of stakeholder. See Figure 1.5.

**Page reference:** p.16

**a.** Large corporation = Formal, public-relations and/or systems-based

**Feedback:** Different kinds of organizations also face different priorities in addressing business ethics, have different constraints, and are responsible or accountable to different kinds of stakeholder. See Figure 1.5.

**Page reference:** p.16

**b.** Small business = Informal, trust-based

**Feedback:** Different kinds of organizations also face different priorities in addressing business ethics, have different constraints, and are responsible or accountable to different kinds of stakeholder. See Figure 1.5.

**Page reference:** p.16

**c.** Civil society organization = Informal, values-based

**Feedback:** Different kinds of organizations also face different priorities in addressing business ethics, have different constraints, and are responsible or accountable to different kinds of stakeholder. See Figure 1.5.

**Page reference:** p.16

**d.** Public sector organization = Formal, bureaucratic

**Feedback:** Different kinds of organizations also face different priorities in addressing business ethics, have different constraints, and are responsible or accountable to different kinds of stakeholder. See Figure 1.5.

**Page reference:** p.16

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 01 - Question 07

**07)** According to Crane et al, globalization as defined in terms of the deterritorialization of economic activities is particularly relevant for business ethics, and this is evident in three areas – culture, law, and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Feedback:** According to Crane et al, globalization as defined in terms of the deterritorialization of economic activities is particularly relevant for business ethics, and this is evident in three areas – culture, law, and accountability.

**Page reference:** p.20-22

**a.** Accountability

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 01 - Question 08

**08)** There are clear regional differences in business ethics. Read the following statements carefully and decide which of the following is correct.

**a.** In North America, the key actors in business ethics are government, trade unions and corporate associations. In Europe it is government and corporations, while in Asia it is the corporation.

**Feedback:** In Europe, the key actors in business ethics are government, trade unions and corporate associations. In Asia it is government and corporations, while in North America it is the corporation.

**Page reference:** p.23-25

**\*b.** Key issues in business ethics in Asia are corporate governance and accountability. In North America they are misconduct and immorality in single decision situations. In Europe, key issues in business ethics are social issues in organizing the framework of business.

**Feedback:** Key issues in business ethics in Asia are corporate governance and accountability. In North America they are misconduct and immorality in single decision situations. In Europe, key issues in business ethics are social issues in organizing the framework of business.

**Page reference: p.23-25**

c. In North America, the individual is responsible for ethical conduct in business, while in Asia it is social control by the collective and in Europe the responsibility lies with top management.

**Feedback:** In North America, the individual is responsible for ethical conduct in business, while in Europe it is social control by the collective and in Asia the responsibility lies with top management.

**Page reference: p.23-25**

d. In North America, a formalized multiple stakeholder approach is the dominant perspective on stakeholder management. Asia focuses on shareholder value, while Europe tends to take an implicit multiple stakeholder and benign managerialism approach.

**Feedback:** In Europe, a formalized multiple stakeholder approach is the dominant perspective on stakeholder management. North America focuses on shareholder value, while Asia tends to take an implicit multiple stakeholder and benign managerialism approach.

**Page reference: p.23-25**

**Type: multiple response question**

**Title:** Chapter 01 - Question 09

**09)** Which of the following statements regarding stakeholder management approaches are incorrect?

1. North American corporations tend to be smaller than their European counterparts and focus more on multiple stakeholders
2. European, African and Asian models of capitalism tend to not be so dominated by shareholder value maximization compared to the North American approach
3. North American companies are often managed by large executive and supervisory boards
4. The Calvinist-Protestant religious tradition in Europe led to the rise of a distinctly different capitalist economic system.

**Feedback:** Statements 1, 3, and 4 are incorrect. European corporations tend to be smaller than their North American counterparts and focus more on multiple stakeholders, and as such, are often managed by large executive and supervisory boards. The Calvinist-Protestant religious tradition in North America led to the rise of a distinctly different capitalist economic system, while European, African and Asian models of capitalism tend to not be so dominated by shareholder value maximization compared to the North American approach

**Page reference: p.23-25**

**\*a.** 1,3,4

**Feedback:** Statements 1, 3, and 4 are incorrect. European corporations tend to be smaller than their North American counterparts and focus more on multiple stakeholders, and as such, are often managed by large executive and supervisory boards. The Calvinist-Protestant religious tradition in North America led to the rise of a distinctly different capitalist economic system, while European, African and Asian models of capitalism tend to not be so dominated by shareholder value maximization compared to the North American approach

**Page reference: p.23-25**

**b.** 2,3,4

**Feedback:** Statements 1, 3, and 4 are incorrect. European corporations tend to be smaller than their North American counterparts and focus more on multiple stakeholders, and as such, are often managed by large executive and supervisory boards. The Calvinist-Protestant religious tradition in North America led to the rise of a distinctly different capitalist economic system, while European, African and Asian models of capitalism tend to not be so dominated by shareholder value maximization compared to the North American approach

**Page reference: p.23-25**

**c.** 1,2,3

**Feedback:** Statements 1, 3, and 4 are incorrect. European corporations tend to be smaller than their North American counterparts and focus more on multiple stakeholders, and as such, are often managed by large executive and supervisory boards. The Calvinist-Protestant religious tradition in North America led to the rise of a distinctly different capitalist economic system, while European, African and Asian models of capitalism tend to not be so dominated by shareholder value maximization compared to the North American approach

**Page reference: p.23-25**

**d.** 1,2,3,4

**Feedback:** Statements 1, 3, and 4 are incorrect. European corporations tend to be smaller than their North American counterparts and focus more on multiple stakeholders, and as such, are often

managed by large executive and supervisory boards. The Calvinist-Protestant religious tradition in North America led to the rise of a distinctly different capitalist economic system, while European, African and Asian models of capitalism tend to not be so dominated by shareholder value maximization compared to the North American approach

**Page reference: p.23-25**

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title: Chapter 01 - Question 10**

**10)** Crane et al point out that inequality has become a major concern. Which is not a commonly discussed way in which firms may be part of the solution?

**a.** The financial services industry may need substantial reform to restrict market agents.

**Feedback:** Reich advises this.

**Page reference: p.35**

**b.** Lobbying may need to be curtailed,

**Feedback:** Reich advises this.

**Page reference: p.35**

**\*c.** Firms might have to donate their profits.

**Feedback:** This is not a commonly discussed avenue for reform.

**Page reference: p.35**

**d.** Firms may need to cooperate with a strengthening of labour rights.

**Feedback:** Reich advises this.

**Page reference: p.35**

**Type: true-false**

**Title: Chapter 01 - Question 11**

**11)** The key issue in the social perspective on sustainability is that of social justice.

**\*a.** True

**Feedback:** Yes, the key issue in the social perspective on sustainability is that of social justice. This includes matters of injustice, inequality, poverty, and exclusion.

**Page reference: p.35**

**b.** False

**Feedback:** the key issue in the social perspective on sustainability is that of social justice. This includes matters of injustice, inequality, poverty, and exclusion.

**Page reference: p.35**

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title: Chapter 01 - Question 12**

**12)** The collective action problem where multiple firms chase elusive advantage in exploiting employees, degrading the environment, and pressuring developing countries to weaken regulation and lower tax rates is often called \_\_\_\_\_.

**a.** The globalization effect

**Feedback:** This is more specific than just globalization, but rather shows the collective action problem of the race to the bottom.

**Page reference: p.18**

**b.** National competitiveness.

**Feedback:** This is more specific than just competitiveness, which is generally healthy, but rather shows the collective action problem of the race to the bottom.

**Page reference: p.18**

**\*c.** The race to the bottom

**Feedback:** Yes, this dynamic effect is called the race to the bottom.

**Page reference: p.18**

**d.** The traditional market at work.

**Feedback:** No, this effect goes beyond traditional market forces to include regulatory pressures and the undermining of state law.

**Page reference: p.18**

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title: Chapter 01 - Question 13**

**13)** Fill in the missing word. The on-going integration of political, social and economic interactions at the transnational level, regardless of physical proximity or distance, is often called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Feedback:** This is a common understanding of the concept of “globalization”

**Page reference:** p.19

**a.** Globalization

**Type: matching question**

**Title:** Chapter 01 - Question 14

**14)** Match the different regions to their approach towards business ethics

**a.** North America = Loose institutional framework of business ethics with key actor tending to be the corporation

**Feedback:** Each of the three regions has different traditions which influence their approach to business ethics and the key actors.

**Page reference:** p.24

**b.** Europe = Dense network of regulation with key actors being governments, trade unions and corporate associations

**Feedback:** Each of the three regions has different traditions which influence their approach to business ethics and the key actors.

**Page reference:** p.24

**c.** Latin America = Key actor often third sector organizations which incentivize and organize ethical initiatives by businesses

**Feedback:** Each of the three regions has different traditions which influence their approach to business ethics and the key actors.

**Page reference:** p.24

**Title:** Chapter 01 - Question 15

**15)** What of the following does the term of sustainability typically denote? Please select all that apply.

**\*a.** The concept of system maintenance.

**Feedback:** Sustainability points towards system maintenance and intergenerational equity, where business pursues economic, environmental, and social goals in general harmony. It does not necessarily privilege the environment over the economic or the social goals of firms or stakeholders.

**Page reference:** p.30-35

**\*b.** Intergenerational equity

**Feedback:** Sustainability points towards system maintenance and intergenerational equity, where business pursues economic, environmental, and social goals in general harmony. It does not necessarily privilege the environment over the economic or the social goals of firms or stakeholders.

**Page reference:** p.30-35

**c.** Placing environment needs over human needs.

**Feedback:** Sustainability points towards system maintenance and intergenerational equity, where business pursues economic, environmental, and social goals in general harmony. It does not necessarily privilege the environment over the economic or the social goals of firms or stakeholders.

**Page reference:** p.30-35

**\*d.** Business must pursue environmental and social goals in addition to economic goals.

**Feedback:** Sustainability points towards system maintenance and intergenerational equity, where business pursues economic, environmental, and social goals in general harmony. It does not necessarily privilege the environment over the economic or the social goals of firms or stakeholders.

**Page reference:** p.30-35