Test Bank

The Helping Professional's Guide to Ethics: A New Perspective

Chapter 1: The Basics of Moral Theory, Professional Codes of Ethics, and Professional Ideals

Multiple Choice (Choose the best answer):

1.   The Code of Ethics is grounded in which core values:

a. Social Justice, Inherent Worth and Dignity, Mutuality, Faith, Free Enterprise, Hospitality
b. Integrity, Service, Competence, the Importance of Human Relationships, Social Justice, Inherent Worth and Dignity
c. Service, Social Justice, Peace, Liberty, Generosity, Humility
d. Inherent Worth and Dignity, Utility, Competence, Service, Human Relations, Social Justice

answer: b

2. There are _____ standards in the 1996 version of the NASW Code of Ethics.

a. 50
b. 12
c. 95
d. 155

answer: d

3. The first major work that promoted the development of professional values in social work was published by:

a. Fred Reamer
b. Bernard Gert
c. Muriel Pumphrey
d. Lola Sanders

answer: c

4. The first official code of ethics for social work was adopted in:

a. 1960
b. 1925
c. 1996
d. 1937

answer: a

5. One historical event, noted by the authors that contributed to dramatic changes in codes of ethics during the 1960's and 1980's was:

a. the 1960's peace movement
b. the Vietnam war.
c. Nixon's Watergate scandal
d. the Tuskegee Syphilis Study

answer: d

6. The conceptual framework as principlism:

a. originated from the ethical ideals articulated in the 1979 Belmont Report
b. argues that core ethical values such as: respect for persons, justice, and beneficience should form the theoretical basis for ethical decision-making
c. was first proposed by philosopher Bernard Gert
d. both a and b

answer: both a and b

7. The moral theory that emphasizes promoting the greatest good for the most number is:

a. Common Morality
b. Principlism
c. Deontology
d. Utilitarianism

answer: d

8. Deontology

a. Considers the weighing of consequences an important component of ethical decision-making.
b. argues that consequences are irrelevant to making moral decisions.
c. originated in a school of dentistry.
d. was originally developed by the work of Thomas Aquinas.

answer: b

9. Both Deontology and Utilitarianism

a. have influenced the articulation of core values within professions, even though fundamentally, they are at odds with one another.
b. are great conversation starters at large social gatherings
c. have influenced the development and implementation of key social welfare policies.
d. have had little influence on ethical decision-making within the professions.

answer: a

10. The authors in chapter one, ultimately argue that:

a. ethical principles and their derived values are the best means of promoting sound ethical decision-making practices.
b. the use of ethical principles, though useful for educating students on the common goals of one's profession is inherently problematic for promoting competent ethical decision-making.
c. following one's code of ethics is the best way to develop sound ethical decision-making practices.
d. social workers and other helping professionals are best served by relying primarily on their "gut" for sound ethical decision-making practices.

Answer: b

11. Chapter one summarizes several ethical decision-making strategies that have been put forth by the profession over the last few decades. One common theme (according to the authors) in all of these approaches it that:

a. they are boring.
b. they are value laden.
c. they are all created by people whose last name begins with M.
d. they dictate a utilitarian approach.

answer: b

12. According to the text values

a. are agreed on by all
b. are informed by experiences, religious beliefs, politics, and other sources
c. are the actions we take in response to moral rules.
d. are the best means by which professionals make ethical decisions.

answer: b

13. According to the authors, one of the aims of ethics education is to:

a. expose students to the profession's core values that inform what one ought to do.
b. enhance student memory of the history of ethical decision-making
c. cultivate ethical decision-making abilities
d. both a and c.

answer: d

14. A good deontologist

a. always encourages brushing and flossing after every meal.
b. would never lie.
c. may lie depending on the circumstances.
d. believes that the ends justify the means.

answer: b

15. The example of a social worker withholding information about a medically fragile child to a potential adoptive family in order to increase the likelihood of the adoption taking place illustrates:

a. how withholding information is not the same as lying
b. the importance of knowledge informing practice.
c. the use of evidence based practice
d. how one's application of values can be used to inappropriately justify being deceitful.

answer: d

Possible Short Answer / Essay Questions.

1. Briefly describe the influences that contributed to the articulation and use of ethical principles as the predominant framework for ethical decision-making in the profession.

2. Briefly describe Deontology and Utilitarinism. What core social work values are derived from these moral theories? What are the strengths and weaknesses of each theory?

Chapter 2 Moral Development and Ethical Decision-Making in Social Work Practice

1. According to the text, some research on ethical decision-making among social workers has:

a. proven the effectiveness of the profession's Code of Ethics in resolving ethical dilemmas.
b. raised questions about the effectiveness of the profession's Code of Ethics in helping to resolve ethical dilemmas.
c. indicated that social workers, more often than not, rely on their "gut" or intuition to make ethical decisions.
d. both b and c

answer: d

2. Theories of moral development

a. are the same as theories of morality
b. attempt to explain the way people attain and live in an ethical manner.
c. provide little insight into how we behave ethically.
d. all of the above.

answer: b

3. The foundational moral developmental framework discussed in the text has its roots in:

a. Gilligan's theory of moral development
b. Stan Lee's marvel comic books "With great power comes great responsibility"
c. Kohlberg's theory of moral development
d. Erikson's psycho-social stages

answer: c

4. The 4 component model:

a. is part of the neo-Kohlbergian approach
b. includes a mixture of deontology, utilitarianism, social justice theory, and human behavior in the
   social environment
c. is really only comprised of three essential parts.
d. includes the theoretical work of Kolhberg, Gilligan, and Piaget.

answer: a

5. Moral sensitivity

a. is more important than moral judgment
b. refers to one's ability to identify moral issues in a particular situation
c. if left un checked could wreak havoc on the space time continuum.
d. None of the above.

Answer: b

6. . Individuals high in moral judgment are

a. better able to judge the rightness of others' ethical behavior.
b. able to provide a more reasonable rationale and justification for the ethical decisions they make.
c. are exemplified by religious zealots.
d. is not considered part of the 4 component model discussed in the text.

Answer: b

7. The moral theory that stresses the identification and cultivation of desirable ethical traits is known as:

a. normative ethics
b. descriptive ethics
c. neopolitan ethics
d. virtue ethics

answer: d

8. Most research that evaluates professional ethical decision making focuses on measuring

a. moral judgment and moral character
b. moral judgment and moral virtue
c. moral judgment and moral sensitivity
d. none of the above

answer: c

9. A person who is able to understand and articulate potential conflicts between their own personal values and one's professional values would be considered high in:

a. moral sensitivity
b. moral judgment
c. moral character
d. moral motivation

answer: d

10. Moral character

a. focuses on one's ability to do the right thing in the face of overwhelming odds.
b. has to do with one's ability to distinguish between what is and is not an ethical issue.
c. is concerned with understanding one's ability to make an ethical decision
d. is one of the most common components studied in ethics literature.

Answer: a

11. Persons who are able to demonstrate a high level of empathy in ethically difficult situations are likely high in:

a. moral sensitivity
b. moral judgment
c. moral motivation
d. moral character

answer: a

12. Proponents of virtue ethics education

a. believe that all one really needs to know about ethics was taught in kindergarten.
b. believe that moral virtues must be experienced not taught.
c. believe that teaching moral virtues can improve students sense of moral motivation and character.
d. none of the above.

answer: c

13. Overall, the purpose of this chapter was:

a. to help students appreciate the complexity of moral development and set the stage for learning an ethical framework that can enhance moral maturity.
b. to teach students core moral virtues.
c. to help students understand the importance of memorizing one's code of ethics.
d. to foster moral courage.

answer: a

14. In refusing to disclose confidential client information, even when court ordered, the social worker in Jaffee vs. Redman, Karen Beyers demonstrated a high level of
a. moral sensitivity
b. moral judgment
c. moral motivation and moral courage
d. all of the above.

answer: c

15. According to Blum, one factor that can influence one's level of moral sensitivity is:

a. one's understanding of the important facts of a case
b. the ability to empathize with others
c. an understanding of what causes harm
d. all of the above

answer: d

Short Answer / Essay

1. Describe each of the four components of moral development in the Neo Kolbergian Approach?

2. What does one's moral development have to do with one's ability to be a good ethical social worker?