

Student name: _____

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

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 he or she makes.

- ☐ 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 last level of

Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning is conventional.

his 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 his or her six stages.

- ☐ 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 his or her life 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 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.

48) 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

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 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

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 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.

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) 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.

62) 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.

63) Alison Anderson, the CEO of Anderson Inc., laid the foundation for 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

- A) simple truth
- B) instrumental value
- C) personal integrity

ethics is depicted in this scenario?

- D) expectancy value

64) 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.

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) 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.

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

- A) utilitarianism
- B) normative ethics

than the apparent virtue of the actions themselves.

- C) worldcentrism
- 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 his or her 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 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.

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) 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 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) 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

- 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

Susan's view. Which of the following would weaken Susan's argument?

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) deontological problem
- B) fairness dilemma
- C) unscrupulous choice

a satisfactory answer to the problem.

- 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, since 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 different features 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 Bank

Test name: Business Ethics Now Chapter 01

1) TRUE

2) FALSE

Society refers to a structured community of people bound together by similar traditions and customs.

3) FALSE

One's personal set of morals—one's morality—represents a collection of various influences

that are built up over one's lifetime.

4) FALSE

A simple truth is differentiating between right and wrong or good and bad.

5) TRUE

6) FALSE

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

7) 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.

8) 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.

9) TRUE

10) 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.

11) TRUE

12) 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.

13) 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.

14) TRUE

15) TRUE

16) TRUE

17) 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.

18) FALSE

Virtue ethics refers to the concept of living one's life according to a commitment to the

achievement of a clear ideal.

19) TRUE

20) TRUE

21) TRUE

22) 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.

23) 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.

24) 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

25) FALSE

The Greek philosopher Aristotle's belief in individual character and integrity established a concept of living one's life according to a

26) FALSE

The utilitarian approach to ethics was originally proposed by a Scottish philosopher

27) TRUE

28) FALSE

Applied ethics refers to the study of how ethical theories are put into practice.

29) 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.

30) TRUE

31) TRUE

32) FALSE

By its very definition, an ethical dilemma

actions taken to abide by those principles.

commitment to the achievement of a clear ideal.

named David Hume.

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.

33) FALSE

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

34) FALSE

The first step in resolving an ethical dilemma is to analyze the consequences. Amanda must

analyze the consequences first.

35) TRUE

36) FALSE

Arthur Dobrin identified eight questions that one should consider when resolving an ethical dilemma.

37) TRUE

38) TRUE

39) TRUE

40) FALSE

The last level of Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning is postconventional.

41) FALSE

The third stage of Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning is "good boy/nice girl" orientation.

42) 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.

43) TRUE

44) 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.

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) 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.

108) 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

109) Each of the four basic categories of ethics represents a different feature of ethics. On one level, the study of ethics seeks to understand how people make the choices they make—how they develop their own set of moral standards, how they live their lives on the basis of those standards, and how they judge the behavior of others in relation to those standards. On a second level, this understanding is used to develop a set of

110) The goal of living an ethical life is expressed by the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," or "treat others as you would like to be treated." This simple and very clear rule is shared by many different religions in the world:

Buddhism: "Hurt not others in ways that you yourself would find hurtful."—Udana-Varga 5:18

Christianity: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to

111) Ethical theories can be divided into three categories: virtue ethics, ethics for the greater good, and universal ethics. Virtue ethics refers

buy rather than for itself.

ideals or principles by which a group of ethical individuals can combine as a community with a common understanding of how they "ought" to behave.

you, do ye even so to them."—Matthew 7:12

Hinduism: "This is the sum of duty: do naught unto others which would cause you pain if done to you."—Mahabharata 5:1517

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

112) Some weaknesses of the ethical theories are as follows: 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. The weakness of this approach is that no one is accountable for the actions that are taken to achieve the outcome. Universal ethics focuses on abiding

113) 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

114) Lawrence Kohlberg developed a framework of moral development that presents the argument that one develops a reasoning process over time, moving through three levels of moral development as one is exposed to major influences in one's life.

The first level is preconventional. At this

refers to actions placed within a strictly moral context.

by a universal principle; however, no one is accountable for the consequences of the actions taken to abide by these principles.

among groups, one is acknowledging that the expectations of this majority can sometimes have negative consequences.

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.

The second level is conventional. At this level, a person continues to become aware of broader influences outside of the family.

The third level is postconventional. At this 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 the group position.