

Student name: _____

In a general sense, a business stakeholder is one who has made substantial financial investments in the business.

true

false

In the face of inevitable disagreement, Thrasymachus's view was that everyone works together to figure the best way forward.

true

false

Ethics refers to how human beings should live their lives.

true

false

Norms appeal to certain values that would be promoted or attained by acting in a certain way.

true

false

Values are the only guidance individuals need to act in ways that are positive or ethical.

true

false

Ethical values are personal codes of ethics that ensure that a person meets his or her individual standards of well-being.

true

false

The well-being promoted by ethical values is not a personal and selfish well-being.

true

false

Societies that value individual freedom legally stipulate codes of personal integrity and common decency to safeguard this freedom.

true

false

Human beings are capable of a wide diversity of motivations and behaviors, ranging from narrow self-interest to wide empathy and altruism, and in this, business is no different.

true

false

Ethical theories are patterns of thinking, or methodologies, to help us decide what to do.

true

false

Which of the following represents the role of philosophical ethics in the field of business ethics?

Providing the fundamental language and categories of ethics

Understanding how business organizations fit into political context

Recognizing the mental processes behind why people behave as they do

Promoting a culture in which legal compliance flourishes

Identify a true statement about the field of business ethics.

It is rooted in the more general principle of social ethics.

It is not a multidisciplinary field.

It is mainly relevant to decision making within an organization.

It involves decisions at the individual, at the organizational, and at a broader social and governmental level.

Which of the following is a goal of a business ethics class?

understanding how and why people behave unethically

doing everything required to satisfy business stakeholders

separating ordinary ethical consideration from business decisions

recognizing that business has its own standards of good and bad

_____ is a theory of human motivation that claims that all human actions are selfish and motivated by self-interest.

Theoretical reasoning

The stakeholder theory

Psychological egoism

The separation thesis

The _____ asserts that ordinary ethical standards should be kept separate from, and not be used to judge, business decisions because business has its own standards of good and bad.

scientific method

separation thesis

concept of theoretical reasoning

social ethics model

In a general sense, anyone who affects or is affected by decisions made within a firm can be called a business _____.

nominee

stakeholder

analyst

insider

Which of the following best describes a business stakeholder?

only the minority shareholders in a business entity

only those who have acquired significant shares in a firm

anyone who audits a firm

anyone who affects or is affected by decisions made within a firm

Which of the following best describes ethics?

an academic discipline that originated in the early 1900s

a descriptive approach that provides an account of how and why people do act the way they do

the study of how human beings should lead their lives

a descriptive approach such as psychology and sociology

Which of the following is an approach advocated while teaching ethics?

Teachers should teach ethical dogma to a passive audience.

Teachers should consider acceptance of customary norms as an adequate ethical perspective.

Teachers should understand that their role is only to tell the right answers to their students.

Teachers should challenge students to think for themselves.

Philosophers often state that ethics is _____, which means that it focuses on people's reasoning about how they should act.

normative

derivative

circumstantial

clinical

Which of the following observations is true of ethics?

It is descriptive in nature.

It deals with our reasoning about how we should act.

It provides an account of how and why people act the way they do.

It is equivalent to law-abiding behavior.

Social sciences such as psychology and sociology are different from ethics owing to the fact that they are _____.

normative in nature

descriptive in nature

conjectural in nature

clinical in nature

_____ seeks an account of the how and why people should act a certain way, rather than how they do act.

Sociology

Psychology

Ethics

Anthropology

Which of the following is a factor that distinguishes social sciences, such as psychology and sociology, from ethics?

Unlike ethics, these disciplines inquire why people act the way they do.

Unlike ethics, these disciplines are normative rather than descriptive.

Unlike ethics, these disciplines provide an account of how people should act.

Unlike ethics, these disciplines give directives about how people should act.

The _____ discipline provides an account of how and why people do act the way they do.

descriptive

supererogatory

normative

stipulative

Individual codes of conduct based on one's value structures regarding how one should live, how one should act, what one should do, and what kind of a person should one be is sometimes referred to as _____.

morality

independence

leadership

rationality

Morality is the aspect of ethics that we can refer to by the phrase "_____."

personal freedom

individual rationality

personal integrity

persuasive rationality

Ethics refers to the applications of _____ on which people's decisions are based.

values

morals

etiquettes

norms

Identify the area of ethics that raises questions about justice, law, civic virtues, and political philosophy.

stipulative ethics

existential ethics

virtue ethics

social ethics

The aspect of business ethics that examines business institutions from a social rather than an individual perspective is referred to as

decision making for social responsibility.

corporate cultural responsibility.

organizational ethical responsibility.

institutional morality.

_____ establish the guidelines or standards for determining what one should do, how one should act, and what type of person one should be.

Governments

Set expectations

Norms

Laws

Which of the following is a true statement about norms?

They are a set of broad and flexible expectations of behavior.

They are standards of appropriate and proper behavior.

They do not adhere to any underlying values or beliefs.

They consist of guidelines for bringing about positive behavioral change.

The crux of normative ethics is that these disciplines

presuppose some underlying values.

describe what people do.

should always involve the study or discipline of ethics.

branch away from social ethics to personal ethics.

Which of the following refers to an underlying belief that causes people to choose between plausible courses of action?

norms

paradigms

protocols

values

Which of the following is true about values?

Values are the highest standards of appropriate and proper behavior.

Corporate scandals prove the fact that individuals have personal values, but institutions lack values.

Values cannot lead to unethical results.

Values are underlying beliefs that cause us to act or to decide in a certain way.

_____ are beliefs and principles that provide the ultimate guide to a company's decision making.

Mission statements

Core values

Historical milestones

Vision statements

Business ethics is a multidisciplinary field that takes its roots from the more general disciplines of

philosophy and sociology.

anthropology.

psychology.

political code of conduct.

Ethics requires that the promotion of human welfare be done

based on the personal opinions of the decision maker.

based on the level of need of the beneficiaries.

understanding the religious beliefs of the beneficiary.

in a manner that is acceptable and reasonable from all relevant points of view.

Dramatic examples of tyrannical regimes in history demonstrate that societies valuing freedom welcome laws that require more than the ethical minimum. just societies can only be achieved through strict enforcement of ethical codes. obedience to the law almost always makes people apathetic toward their ethical duties. one's ethical responsibility may run counter to the law.

Telling organizations that their ethical responsibilities end with obedience to the law is just inviting more legal regulation. is enough to maintain an ethical business environment. reduces the frequency of corporate scandals. eliminates ambiguity while making personal ethics-related decisions.

The failure of personal ethics among companies like Enron led to the creation of the Brooks Act.

Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.

Clinger-Cohen Act.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Which of the following observations is true?

Obedience to the law is sufficient to fulfill one's ethical duties.

The law is very effective at promoting "goods."

The law cannot anticipate every new dilemma that businesses might face.

An individual's ethical responsibility can never run counter to the law.

Which of the following is a true statement about the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)?

What counts as a disability remains ambiguous under the law.

The law lays out clear-cut rules for reasonable accommodation.

The law has not been put into practice till date.

Mental disabilities have been left out of the purview of the law.

A process to identify potential events that may affect the entity, and manage risk to be within its risk appetite, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of entity objectives is called _____.

risk assessment

practical reasoning

theoretical reasoning

risk pooling

Practical reasoning is reasoning about

what we should think.

what we should do.

what we should believe.

what we should share.

Reasoning about what should be done is known as _____ reasoning.

practical

objective

theoretical

predictive

Theoretical reasoning is reasoning about

what we actually do.

what we should do.

what we should believe.

what we should implement.

_____ reasoning is reasoning about what we should believe.

Practical

Abstract

Theoretical

Descriptive

Which of the following is the pursuit of the highest standard for what we should believe?

theoretical reason

notional reason

emotional reason

practical reason

Which of the following is the great arbiter of truth according to the tradition of theoretical reason?

religion

customs

science

norms

Which of the following can be thought of as the answer to the fundamental questions of theoretical reason?

the scientific method

the practical approach

the contingency approach

the normative model

A _____ is anyone affected, for better or for worse, by the decisions made within a particular firm.

_____ is a theory of human motivation that claims that all human actions are selfish and motivated by self-interest.

The _____ asserts that ordinary ethical standards should be kept distinct from, and not be used to judge, business decisions because business has its own standards of good and bad.

A process to identify potential events that may affect the entity, and manage risk to be within its risk appetite, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of entity objectives is called _____.

As a discipline, _____ deals with norms and standards of appropriate and proper behavior.

_____ is the aspect of ethics that is referred to by the phrase “personal integrity.”

Normative disciplines presuppose some underlying _____.

Acts and decisions that seek to promote human welfare are based on _____.

The aspect of business integrity that focuses on examining business institutions from a collective rather than from an individual perspective falls under the area of _____.

_____ reasoning is reasoning about what we should believe.

Explain how the study of ethics was viewed until recently, and what kind of shift in focus has occurred post the scandals.

Describe the advantages associated with ethical decision making.

Discuss the hesitation (that may be justified) associated with teaching ethics. Explain briefly how the authors of this text believe that ethics can be taught constructively in a class.

Define ethics. How is it different from social sciences such as psychology and sociology?

Differentiate the concepts of morality and social ethics.

Why is “ethics” considered a normative discipline?

Define values and discuss the element of corporate culture in detail.

Describe the two elements of ethical values.

Discuss the impact of maintaining that holding to the law is sufficient to fulfill one's ethical duties, and what it says about the law itself.

Explain the difficulties associated with telling a business that its ethical responsibilities end with obedience to the law.

Discuss the importance of precedents for most laws concerning business.

Define risk assessment.

While using the risk assessment model, what might the decision makers include in their assessment before taking action?

Differentiate between practical reasoning and theoretical reasoning.

Answer Key

Test name: CH1 Business Ethics E6

FALSE

FALSE

TRUE

TRUE

FALSE

FALSE

TRUE

FALSE

TRUE

TRUE

A

D

A

C

B

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stakeholder

Psychological egoism

separation thesis

risk assessment

normative ethics

Morality

values

ethical values

social ethics

Theoretical

Essay

Essay

Essay

Essay

Essay

Essay

Essay

Essay

Essay

Essay

Essay

Essay

Essay

Essay