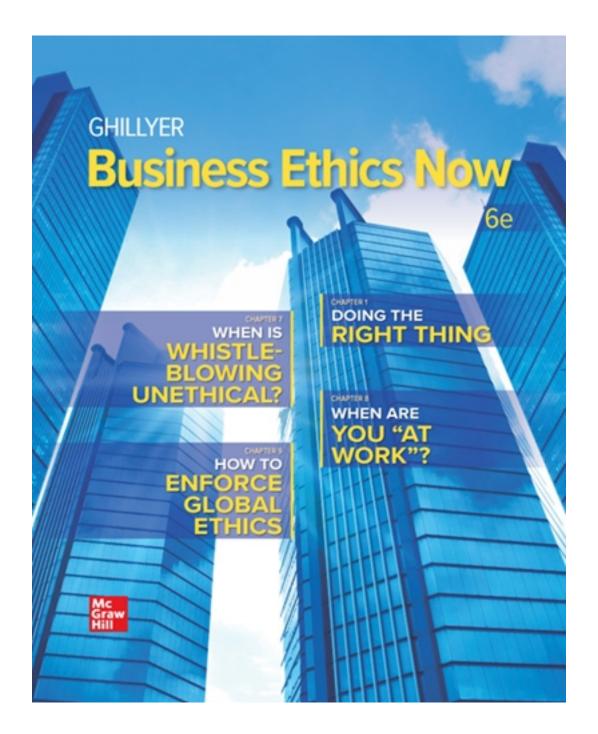
Test Bank for Business Ethics Now 6th Edition by Ghillyer

CLICK HERE TO ACCESS COMPLETE Test Bank



Test Bank

ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE SECOND PART OF THIS DOCUMENT

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

1)		field of ethics is the study of how people try to live their lives	according to a standard
of "ri	ght" or	"wrong" behavior.	
			1)
			-/ <u></u>
	0	true	
	0	false	
	ion Deta		
		Keyboard Navigation	
	's : Reme		
	ulty:1E	ctive: 01-01 Define ethics.	
Learni	ing Objec	cure . of of Bernie cuites.	
2)	A soc	ciety is a closed, confined unit in which people have to follow	a distinct religion.
			2)
	_		
	0	true	
	0	false	
	ion Deta		
	-	Keyboard Navigation	
	n's : Reme ulty : 1 E		
	-	ctive : 01-01 Define ethics.	
3)	Mora	ality is a set of morals dictated by society.	
			2)
			3)
	0	true	
	0	false	
Quest	ion Detai	iils	
-		Keyboard Navigation	

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 01-01 Define ethics.

Version 1

4)	A simple truth is demonstrated by a person's behavior.				
			4)		
	o	true			
	0	false			
0	د. د کار	n.			
	tion Deta	nis Keyboard Navigation			
	n's : Rem				
	ulty:1 E				
Learn	ing Obje	ctive: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.			
5)	A sir	nple truth is something that most people can understand and support.			
-,	11 011	approximation sometimes with mass proper can analysis and suppose	5 \		
			5)		
	o	true			
	0	false			
Acces	t ion Deta ssibility : n's : Rem	Keyboard Navigation			
	ulty:1E				
Learn	ing Obje	ctive: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.			
6)	Mora	al standards are independent of religious beliefs.			
U)	1,1016	is standards are independent of rengious benefit.			
			6)		
	0	true			
	0	false			
Ques	tion Deta	iils			
	ssibility: n's:Rem	Keyboard Navigation			
	ulty: 1 E				
	-	ctive: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.			
7)		n is a high-school senior whose peers are into drugs. He also has a family buse. This will have no impact on his moral standards.	y history of		
			7)		

	o	true	
	0	false	
Accessi Learnin Difficul	-	Keyboard Navigation cive: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.	
3) alphab		duals acquire their personal moral standards in the same way that they le	earn the
			8)
	<!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td>	true false	
Accessi Learnin Bloom's	g Objecti s : Unders ty : 2 Me	Xeyboard Navigation cive: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.	tha
		th positive and negative, set by everyone around them.	uie
			9)
		true false	
Accessi Learnin Bloom's	-	Keyboard Navigation cive: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.	
10) so an i	The te	erm "morals" is applied to a society, while the term "values" is used when	n referring
			10)

Version 1 3

	o	true	
	o	false	
Bloom's Difficul	bility : F s : Reme ty : 1 Ea	Keyboard Navigation ember	
11)	A val	ue system refers to a set of personal principles formalized into a code or	f behavior.
			11)
		true false	
Bloom's Difficul	bility : I s : Reme ty : 1 Ea g Objec	Keyboard Navigation ember	another
value.			12)
	<!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td>	true false	
Bloom's Difficul	bility : I s : Reme ty : 1 Ea	Keyboard Navigation ember	
13) anothe		iness and health are examples of instrumental values that are pursued to	reach
			13)

true

	0	Taise	
Access Bloom'	on Detail ibility : K s : Reme lty : 1 Ea	Keyboard Navigation mber	
	-	tive: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.	
14) doing	-	e truth is one of the four basic categories of ethics and can be expressed at thing.	d simply as
			14)
	o	true	
	0	false	
Access Bloom' Difficu	s : Reme lty : 1 Ea	Keyboard Navigation mber	
		of appropriate individual behavior represent the idea that the moral staurselves impact our lives on a daily basis in our behavior and the other make.	
			15)
	<!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td>	true false	
Access Learnin Bloom'		Xeyboard Navigation cive: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.	
16)	"Do u	nto others as you would have them do unto you" is the Golden Rule.	16)

	o	true	
	o	false	
Accessi Bloom's Difficul	s : Remei ty : 1 Ea	eyboard Navigation mber	
17)	Every	religion in the world shares the Golden Rule.	
			17)
	\circ		
	0	true	
	0	false	
Bloom's Difficul Learnin	s : Remei ty : 1 Ea g Object Virtue		of different
societi	es.		
			18)
		true false	
Accessi Bloom's Difficul	s: Under ty: 2 Me	eyboard Navigation stand	
19) virtues	_	roblem with virtue ethics is that societies can place different emphasis of	on different
			19)
			· / /

0

true

	0	false	
Accessi Bloom' Difficu	s : Remer lty : 1 Ea	Leyboard Navigation mber	
20)	Ethics	for the greater good is also referred to as utilitarianism.	
			20)
		true false	
Bloom' Difficu	s : Remer lty : 1 Ea ng Object		the means.
			21)
	<!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td>	true false	
Accessi Bloom' Difficu Learnir	s: Under lty: 2 Me ng Object	Reyboard Navigation stand edium ive: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.	
		er and his idea of launching a national genocide against Jews on the ethne Aryan race.	ical grounds
			22)

0

true

	0	false	
Accessil Bloom's Difficul	: Understy : 2 Me	eyboard Navigation stand	
23) to a sel		oncept of universal ethics argues that there are certain principles that show ethical judgments.	ould apply
			23)
	<!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td>	true false	
Accessil Bloom's Difficul	: Rementy : 1 East	eyboard Navigation nber	
			24)
	<!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td>	true false	
Accessil Bloom's Difficul	: Rementy: 1 Eas	eyboard Navigation nber	
25) concep		reek philosopher Plato's belief in individual character and integrity estating one's life according to a commitment to the achievement of a clear in	
			25)

	0	true	
	0	false	
Access Bloom Difficu	's : Reme ılty : 1 Ea	Keyboard Navigation mber	
26)	David	Hume, a Scottish philosopher, originally proposed the concept of univ	versal ethics.
			26)
	<!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td>	true false	
Bloom Difficu Learnin	's : Reme ilty : 1 Ea ng Object Ethica		nions, and the
circui	nstance	s of the present moment define one's cuncar principles.	27)
	<!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td>	true false	
Access Bloom Difficu	's : Reme ilty : 1 Ea	Keyboard Navigation mber	
28)	Appli	ed ethics is the study of theories related to the Golden Rule.	
			28)
	o	true	
	0	false	

Version 1 9

Question Details

Bloom' Difficu	s : Reme lty : 1 Ea		
29)	Ethica	al dilemmas are the study of how ethical theories are put into practice.	
			29)
	o	true	
	0	false	
Accessi Bloom' Difficu	s : Remei lty : 1 Ea	Leyboard Navigation mber	
30) out rat		nical dilemma is a situation in which there is no obvious right or wrong ght or right answer.	decision,
			30)
	o	true	
	o	false	
Accessi Bloom' Difficu	s : Remei lty : 1 Ea	Leyboard Navigation mber	
31) n con		asic assumption of ethical theory is that a person as an individual or could the factors that influence the choices that he or she makes.	nmunity is
			31)
	<!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td>	true false	

Question Details

Bloom' Difficu	s : Rements : 1 Ea	ssy	
Learnir	ng Object	tive: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.	
32)	An eth	nical dilemma can be resolved with a satisfactory answer to the probler	n.
			32)
	o	true	
	0	false	
Access: Bloom'	on Detail ibility : K s : Reme lty : 1 Ea	Keyboard Navigation mber	
Learnir	ng Object	ive: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.	
33)	The fi	rst step in resolving an ethical dilemma is to analyze the actions.	
			33)
		true false	
Access: Bloom' Difficu	s : Rements : 1 Ea	Xeyboard Navigation mber	
what s	and the	o aggressive competition, Amanda feels pressured to copy an assignment internet to get good grades. She feels the professor would not be able With this ethical dilemma, the first thing Amanda must do is analyze by about consequences.	to figure out
			34)
	<!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td>	true false	

ty : 3 Ha s : Apply	eyboard Navigation rd	
The fin	nal step in solving an ethical dilemma is to make a decision.	
		35)
o	true	
0	false	
bility : K s : Remer ty : 1 Eas	eyboard Navigation mber sy	
Arthur na.	Dobrin identified 15 questions that one should consider when resolvi	ng an ethical
		36)
o	true	
0	false	
bility : K s : Remer ty : 1 Eas	eyboard Navigation nber sy	
-		
		37)
<!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td>	true false	
	bility: K ty: 3 Ha s: Apply g Object The fir o o on Detail bility: K s: Remen ty: 1 Ear g Object Arthur na. o o on Detail bility: K s: Remen ty: 1 Ear g Object The pr ng Concludes The pr	bility: Keyboard Navigation ty: 3 Hard 3: Apply g Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it. The final step in solving an ethical dilemma is to make a decision. 1 true 1 false 2 false 2 false 3 false 3 false 3 false 4 false 5 false 5 false 5 false 6 false 6 false 6 false 7 false 7 false 8 false

	bility : I	Keyboard Navigation	
	s: Under		
	-	tive: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.	
Louinin	g objec	are to 1 of the Explain an edited differential, and apply a process to resorre in	
38)	Preco	nventional is the lowest level of Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical	reasoning.
			38)
	0	true	
	0	false	
		_	
-	n Detai		
	omiy : r	Keyboard Navigation	
	ty:1 Ea		
	•	tive: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.	
	C J		
39) wrong		e lowest level of moral development, a person's response to a perception ally directly linked to the expectation of punishment or reward.	of right and
			20)
			39)
	o	true	
	o	false	
	O	Tuise	
Questio	n Detai	ls	
_		Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom's	s : Reme	mber	
	lty:1 Ea	·	
Learnin	g Objec	tive: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.	
40)	The la	ast level of Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning is convention	onal.
			40)
			40)
	0	true	
		false	
	o	Taise	

Question Details

Access	ibility: 1	Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom'	s : Reme	ember	
	lty: 1 E	•	
Learnir	ng Objec	ctive: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.	
41)	The t	hird stage of Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning is law-and-order or	ientation.
			41)
		tmvo	
	<u> </u>	true	
	<u></u>	false	
Questi	on Deta	ils	
		Keyboard Navigation	
	s : Reme		
	lty:1 E		
Learnir	ng Objec	ctive: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.	
42)	In the	e third stage of Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning, a person is focus	ad on
,			
meem	ng the 6	expectations of his friends and coworkers and how something will affect	et their fives.
			42)
	o	true	
	0	false	
Onesti	on Deta	ils	
_		Keyboard Navigation	
	s : Unde	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Difficu	lty: 2 M	l edium	
Learnir	ng Objec	ctive: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.	
40`			
43)	The h	nighest level of ethical reasoning is the postconventional level.	
			43)
			,
	0	true	
	0	false	

-	on Detai						
Access	ibility : I	Keyboard Navigati	on				
Bloom	's : Reme	ember					
Difficu	lty:1 Ea	asy					
Learnii	ng Objec	tive : 01-05 Explai	n an ethical dilemma	, and apply a pro	ocess to resolve it	•	
44) or her	Accor	•	rg's framework, a	n individual o	can jump beyon	nd the next s	stage of his
							44)
	0	true					
	<u> </u>	false					
	O						
Questi	on Detai	ls					
	•	Keyboard Navigati	on				
	's : Unde						
	lty: 2 M						
Learnii	ng Objec	tive : 01-05 Explai	n an ethical dilemma	, and apply a pro	ocess to resolve it	•	
45) and di		•	it would be impos beyond his or her	-	-		oral issues
							45)
	0	tmio					
	<u> </u>	true					
	0	false					
Ouesti	on Detai	lls					
-		Keyboard Navigati	on				
Bloom	's : Reme	ember					
Difficu	lty:1 Ea	asy					
Learnii	ng Objec	tive: 01-05 Explai	n an ethical dilemma	, and apply a pro	ocess to resolve it		
		CHOICE - Cl	noose the one alt	ernative that	best complete	es the staten	nent or
answ 46)		-	is the study of 1	now neonle to	y to live their 1	ives accordi	ng to a
,		right" or "wrong	_ is the study of hg" behavior.	iow beobie it	y to five their i	ives accordi	ng to a
							46)

A) metaphilosophy

B) ethicsC) aesthetics

D) epistemology
Bloom's : I Difficulty :	ty: Keyboard Navigation Remember
47) S	ociety refers to a(n)
	47)
B C resources	
Bloom's : I Difficulty :	ty: Keyboard Navigation Remember
Student I cuisine, a	manda and Ross have been chosen to go to Ethiopia for their university's International Exchange Program. They read about the beliefs, attitudes, practices, norms, traditions, and music of Ethiopia to better adapt to the place. Amanda and Ross are reading about aspect of Ethiopia.
	48)

	A) culturalB) economicalC) politicalD) philosophical
Access Learnin Difficu	on Details ibility: Keyboard Navigation ng Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making. lty: 3 Hard s: Apply
49)	Which of the following will most likely influence the moral standards of an individual? 49)
	 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
Access Learnin Bloom'	on Details ibility: Keyboard Navigation ng Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making. 's: Understand lty: 2 Medium
50)	Which of the following statements describes the terms "morals" and "values"?

Version 1 17

50) _____

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.

On	estion	De	tails
νu	csuon	$\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{c}}$	tans

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

51)	refers to a s	et of persona	ıl principl	les formalized	Linto a code	of behavior.
	,	. I CI CI D tO ti D	or or personic	u principi	ios rormanizou	into a coac	OI COMMITTEE

51) _____

- A) Traditional norm
- B) Value system
- C) Extrinsic norm
- D) Utilitarianism

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.

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) _____.

52) _____

	A)	traditional norm	
	B)	instrumental value	
	C)	extrinsic norm	
	D)	intrinsic value	
Questio	n Det	tails	
Accessil	oility	: Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom's			
Difficul	-		
Learning	g Obj	ective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.	
53)	An.	example of intrinsic value is	
33)	All	example of munisic value is	
			53)
	4.		
	,	money	
		a package holiday	
		a job offer	
	D)	health	
Questio	n Det	tails	
	-	: Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom's			
Difficult	-	•	
Learning	g Obj	ective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.	
54)	Rile	ey was granted the title of Doctor of Medicine by a medical school in Ohio	His
,		re extremely happy and content with his achievement. The worth attached	
-		perienced by Riley's parents is an example of	to the
iccinig	o CA	perioneed by teney's parents is an example of	
			54)

Version 1

A) unconventional value

	B)	intrinsic value	
	C)	instrumental value	
	D)	extrinsic value	
Questio			
		: Keyboard Navigation	
Difficult		ective : 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making. Hard	
Bloom's	-		
55)	The	quality by which the pursuit of one value is a good way to reach another	value is
known	as_	·	
			55)
	A)	intrinsic value	
	B)	extrinsic norm	
	C)	instrumental value	
	D)	traditional norm	
Questio	n Doi	toile	
_		: Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom's	: Rei	member	
Difficult			
Learning	g Obj	ective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.	
56)	Ide	ntify an example of instrumental value.	
			56)
	A)	money	
	B)	self-respect	
	C)	happiness	
	D)	health	

Question Details	Question	Details
------------------	----------	----------------

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.

57) Which of the following scenarios exemplifies instrumental value?

57)	
· ,	

- 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.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.

Difficulty: 3 Hard Bloom's: Apply

58) The difference between intrinsic value and instrumental value is that

5×1	
50)	

- 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.

Learni Bloom	sibility: Keyboard Navigation ng Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making. s's: Understand alty: 2 Medium	
59) it is s	In the context of the basic categories of ethics, is just doing thoughthe the context of the basic categories and support.	e right thing, and
		59)
	A) memory conformityB) the rule of differentiationC) double thinkD) a simple truth	
Access Bloom Diffict	ion Details sibility: Keyboard Navigation s's: Remember silty: 1 Easy ng Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.	
60)	Which of the following is one of the four basic categories of ethics?	
		60)
	A) personal integrity	
	B) psychological behaviorism	
	C) rules of differentiation	
	D) stretched truth	
Ouest	ion Details	

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.

Version 1 22

61)	Which of the following best illustrates the	concept of simple truth?

61	١١		
n	1)		

- 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.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.

Difficulty: 3 Hard Bloom's: Apply

62) Which of the following exemplifies the rules of appropriate individual behavior?

62)	
-----	--

- 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.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.

Difficulty: 3 Hard Bloom's: Apply

63)	Alison Anderson, the CEO of Anderson Inc., laid the foundation for apt professional
behavi	or 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 ethics is depicted in this
scenari	o?

63)	

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

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.

Difficulty: 3 Hard Bloom's: Apply

Which of the following statements accurately explains the basic categories of ethics?

64)	

- 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.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" explains the _____.

	65)
A) Golden Rule	
A) Golden RuleB) simple truth	
C) virtue ethics	
D) rule of rescue	
b) Tule of rescue	
Question Details Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom's: Remember	
Difficulty: 1 Easy	
Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.	
	• • •
Charlotte works for an advertising agency. She is usually late in responding to	
and work-related queries. She has a change of attitude when she realizes that an important the grant of the state of the s	
project she was responsible for was delayed due to similar behavior from her manage.	
Charlotte replies to her e-mails on time. Which of the following indicates that this ch	ange m
Charlotte's behavior is a result of adopting the Golden Rule?	
	66)
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.	
b) she has no menas and is folicity.	
Once of the Desterille	
Question Details Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation	
Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.	
Difficulty: 3 Hard	
Bloom's : Analyze	
damonatuated by someone's behavior locate at athirs from an entire	m o1 moth on
67), demonstrated by someone's behavior, looks at ethics from an exter	nai rainer
than an internal viewpoint.	
	67)

A) Personal integrity	
B) Simple truth	
C) Appropriate behavior	
D) Virtue ethics	
Question Details	
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy	
Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.	
8 J	
68) The Greek philosopher Aristotle's belief in individual characte	r and integrity established
the concept of	
	68)
	/
A) whilesowhicel othics	
A) philosophical ethics	
B) virtue ethics	
C) ethical relativism	
D) utilitarianism	
Question Details Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom's: Remember	
Difficulty: 1 Easy	
Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitation	ns.
eshious and of a clear ideal	commitment to the
achievement of a clear ideal.	
	69)

A) The simple truth

	B)	The Golden Rule	
	C)	Ethical relativism	
	D)	Virtue ethics	
Owasti	on Do	140ila	
<mark>Quest</mark> i Access		: Keyboard Navigation	
	-	emember	
Difficu	ılty: 1	l Easy	
Learni	ng Ob	jective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.	
70)	The	e problem with virtue ethics is that	
		70)	
		, o) <u> </u>	
	A \	it is board on consequentialism	
		it is based on consequentialism.	
		societies are formed according to the Golden Rule.	
		societies can place different emphasis on different virtues.	
	D)	it is based on the idea that the ends justify the means.	
Questi	ion De	etails	
	-	: Keyboard Navigation	
		nderstand	
	-	2 Medium pjective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.	
Learin	ng Oo	getive . 01-05 Onderstand opposing etinear theories and their inintations.	
71)	Eth	nics for the greater good or is an approach more focused on the outcom	e of
one's	actio	ns rather than the apparent virtue of the actions themselves.	
		71)	
		/1) <u> </u>	
	A \	nalilia ni ani ana	
	A)		
	B)	normative ethics	
	C)	worldcentrism	
	D)	virtue ethics	

-	ion Details sibility : Keyboard Navigation	
	s's : Remember	
	ılty : 1 Easy	
Learni	ng Objective : 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.	
72)		for the greatest number
of pe	ople.	
		72)
		(2)
	A) Virtue ethics	
	B) Universal ethics	
	C) Fundamentalism	
	D) Utilitarianism	
Quest	ion Details	
Acces	sibility: Keyboard Navigation	
	's : Remember	
	ulty: 1 Easy	
_earn1	ng Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.	
73)	The problem with a utilitarian approach to ethics is	
(3)	The problem with a difficultian approach to ethics is	
		73)
	A) the differing attitudes of various societies to the Colden Pule	
	A) the differing attitudes of various societies to the Golden Rule. B) the idea that the and instifut the manner.	
	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.	
-	ion Details	
	sibility : Keyboard Navigation	

Version 1 28

Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

74) ideal		the context of, actions are taken out of duty and obligation to a property than based on the needs of a situation.	ourely moral
			74)
	A)	normative ethics	
	B)	universal ethics	
	C)	reductionist ethics	
	D)	deontological ethics	
	sibility	: Keyboard Navigation	
		member Face.	
Difficı Learni	-	jective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.	
75)	Un	iversal ethics argues that	
			75)
	B) C)	societies can place different emphasis on different virtues. universal principles may not apply to everyone, everywhere, all the time. there are certain principles that should apply to all ethical judgments. everyone is committed to doing the right thing.	
Bloom Diffict	sibility 's : Un ılty : 2	etails : Keyboard Navigation derstand Medium jective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.	
76)	Wh	nich of the following is a problem with the universal ethics approach?	
			76)

78) Which of the following statements is true of ethical relativism?	78)
Question Details Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Bloom's: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-04 Discuss ethical relativism.	
A) universal ethicsB) normative ethicsC) ethical relativismD) utilitarianism	
77) According to the concept of, the traditions of one's society, one's per opinions, and the circumstances of the present moment define one's ethical principles.	sonal 77)
Question Details Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Bloom's: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.	
 A) The problem with this approach is the reverse of the weakness in ethics for 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 community. D) The problem with this approach is that everyone is committed to doing the thing. 	in a

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.
Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Learning Objective: 01-04 Discuss ethical relativism.
79) The study of how ethical theories are put into practice refers to
,
79)
A) meta-ethics
B) normative ethics
C) descriptive ethics
D) applied ethics
Question Details
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Fasy

80) The basic assumption of ethical theory is that

Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.

80) _____

 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.
Question Details Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Bloom's: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.
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 principleB) Logical inferenceC) Ethical dilemmaD) Defeasible reasoning
Question Details Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Bloom's: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.

Version 1 32

Joe feels pressured to lie to his client to keep an important contract because of intense

82) _____

market competition. He feels they will never discover the truth. Joe is

82)

	A)	undergoing functional fixedness.	
	B)	facing an ethical dilemma.	
	C)	testing the benefits of risk-taking.	
	D)	controlling the factors that influence his choices.	
Questi			
Access Difficu Bloom	lty:3		
	_	ojective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.	
83)	The	e first step in the three-step process for solving an ethical problem is to	
			83)
		analyze the consequences.	
	,	make a plan.	
	D)	analyze the actions.	
	ibility	etails y : Keyboard Navigation emember	
Difficu Learnii	•	Easy bjective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.	
84) proble		nich of the following is the final step of the three-step process for solving	an ethical
			84)
	A)	7 6 1	
	B)	planning a solution	
	C)	making a decision	
	D)	analyzing the actions	

Ou	estion	De	tails

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.

85) Which of the following questions is identified by Arthur Dobrin to resolve an ethical dilemma?

85) _____

- 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?

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.

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

86) _____

A)	Arthur Dobrin's	eight questions	are based	on the assur	nption that i	feelings a	re not
taken into c	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.

Question Details Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it. Bloom's: Analyze	
87) looks at the information available to people to resolve an ethical dilemma, a draws conclusions based on that information in relation to their own ethical standards.	nd
87)	
A) Universal ethicsB) UtilitarianismC) Ethical reasoningD) Metaphilosophy	
Question Details Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Bloom's: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.	
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
Question De	tails : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Re	
Difficulty: 1	
Learning Ob	jective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.
89) Wh	ich of the following is true of Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning?
	89)
	Kohlberg argues that we develop a reasoning process over time, moving through four ges as we are exposed to major influences in our lives.
	At the postconventional stage, the lowest level of moral development, a person's
	the perception of right and wrong is initially directly linked to the expectation of
-	t or reward.
-	At the preconventional stage, the highest level of ethical reasoning, a person makes a
	to define principles and moral values that reflect an individual value system rather
	y reflecting a group position.
D)	Kohlberg states that stereotypical behavior is recognized, and conformity to that
behavior d	evelops in the conventional stage of moral development.
Question De	tails
Accessibility	: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Un	
Difficulty: 2	Medium jective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.
	2 of 2. primit an earliest estermina, and appriy a process to resolve to

90) The stage in which an individual is focused on self-chosen ethical principles found to be comprehensive and consistent is _____.

90) _____

Version 1 36

A)	"good boy/nice girl" ethical orientation
B)	law-and-order orientation
C)	universal ethical principle orientation
D)	obedience and punishment orientation
Question De	etails v : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Re	
Difficulty: 1	
_earning Ob	jective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.
	the context of ethical theories, a challenge takes the form of a dilemma in which the ne must make requires one to make a right choice knowing full well that one is
	91)
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.
Question De	otails
-	: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Ur	nderstand
Difficulty: 2	
Learning Ob	jective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.
=	its very definition, a(n) cannot really be resolved in the sense that a of the problem implies a satisfactory answer to the problem.
	92)

A) deontological problem

B) fairness dilemma

	C)	unscrupulous choice	
	D)	ethical dilemma	
Questio	on De	tails	
	-	: Keyboard Navigation	
		member	
Difficul Learnin	-	ective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.	
Learnin	ig Obj	cetive . 01 03 Explain air culical diferinia, and apply a process to resolve it.	
93)	Wh	en ethical theories have to be put into practice, one moves into the area of	·
			93)
	A \		
		applied ethics	
	- 1	ethical reasoning	
		relativism	
	D)	utilitarianism	
Questio	m Do	4aila	
_		: Keyboard Navigation	
	-	member	
Difficul	lty: 1	Easy	
Learnin	ıg Obj	ective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.	
94)	Δη	person is focused on self-chosen ethical principles that are found to be com-	nrehencive
,		tent at the stage of Kohlberg's stages of ethical reasoning.	prenensive
una co	,115150	ent at the stage of Romoerg's stages of cumcar reasoning.	
			94)
	A)	obedience and punishment orientation	
	B)	universal ethical principle orientation	
	C)	social contract legalistic orientation	
	D)	law-and-order orientation	
	,		

Question Details

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

answers the (-	o.f
	refers to a study of how people try to live their lives according to a standard rong" behavior.	OI
inglic of wi	Tong Committee	
	95)	
Question Detail	ls	
-	Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom's : Reme		
Difficulty: 1 Ea		
Learning Object	tive: 01-01 Define ethics.	
96) A	refers to a structured community of people bound together by similar	
raditions and		
	96)	
Question Detail	ls	
Accessibility: K	Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom's : Reme		
Difficulty: 1 Ea		
Learning Object	tive: 01-01 Define ethics.	
97)	is a particular set of attitudes, beliefs, and practices that characterize a group	of
ndividuals.		
	97)	
Question Detail	ls	
-	Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom's : Reme		
Difficulty: 1 Ea		
earning Object	tive: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.	

98)	refers to a set of personal principles formalized into a code of behavior	or.
	98	3)
Access Bloom Difficu	ion Details sibility: Keyboard Navigation 's: Remember ulty: 1 Easy ng Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.	
99) reach	A(n) is the quality by which the pursuit of one good value is a good wanother value.	•
	99	9)
Access Bloom Difficu	ion Details sibility: Keyboard Navigation a's: Remember sulty: 1 Easy ang Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making. An, such as happiness is a good thing in itself and is pursued for its over 100 to 10	wn sake. O)
Access Bloom Difficu	ion Details sibility: Keyboard Navigation a's: Remember sulty: 1 Easy ang Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.	<i></i>
101)	"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" is the of ethics	1)

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.

102)	is a concept of living one's life according to a commitment t	to the achievement
of a clear ideal.		
		102)
Question Details		
Accessibility : Key	yboard Navigation	
Bloom's: Underst	and	
Difficulty: 2 Med		
Learning Objectiv	ve: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.	
103)	refers to actions that are taken out of duty and obligation to	a purely moral
	an based on the needs of the situation, since the universal principal princi	iples are seen to
apply to every	and, every where, and the time.	103)
Question Details		
-	yboard Navigation	
Bloom's : Remem	ber	
Difficulty: 1 Easy		
Learning Objectiv	ve: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.	
104) Ethical	choices that offer the greatest good for the greatest number of	people refer to the
,	ch, proposed by David Hume, known as	
		104)
Question Details		
Accessibility : Key	yboard Navigation	
Bloom's : Remem	ber	
Difficulty: 1 Easy		
Learning Objectiv	ve: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.	
105)	is the study of how ethical theories are put into practice.	
,		105
		105)

Question	n Details	
Accessib	ility: Keyboard	Navigation
Bloom's	: Remember	
Difficult	y: 1 Easy	
Learning	Objective: 01-	05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.
106)	An	is a situation in which there is no obvious right or wrong decision, but
rather a	right or right	answer.

106) _____

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.

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?

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Learning Objective: 01-01 Define ethics.

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

108) Differentiate between intrinsic and instrumental value.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

109) Explain how the four basic categories of ethics represent different feature of ethics.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

110) Give examples of how different religions express the Golden Rule.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain the role of values in ethical decision making.

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

111) Name and discuss the three categories of ethical theories.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.

112) Discuss at least one weakness of each of the ethical theories.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 01-03 Understand opposing ethical theories and their limitations.

Bloom's: Analyze

113) What is implied by the idea of ethical relativism?

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 01-04 Discuss ethical relativism.

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

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain an ethical dilemma, and apply a process to resolve it.

Answer Key

Test name: CH01

- 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 20 th 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 actions taken to abide by those principles.

25) FALSE

The Greek philosopher Aristotle'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.

26) FALSE

The utilitarian approach to ethics was originally proposed by a Scottish philosopher named David Hume.

- **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 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

Version 1

- 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 buy rather than for itself.

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 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.

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 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 111) Ethical theories can be divided into three categories: virtue ethics, ethics for the greater good, and universal ethics. Virtue ethics refers 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 refers to actions placed within a strictly moral context.

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

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