IP: BUSINESS ETHICS

Quiz

1. **Consequentialism means**
    a. **judging the morality of an act according to the intentions of the person performing it.**
    b. **judging the morality of an act by the standards of society.**
    c. **judging the morality of an act by its results.**

2.   **Deontology means**

    a.   **a moral theory which judges acts by their results**

    b.   **a moral theory which judges acts by their social acceptability**

    c.   **a moral theory which judges acts according to their intrinsic rightness or wrongness.**

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3.   **Relativism means**

    a.   **a theory which judges right and wrong according to social norms**

    b.   **a theory which judges right and wrong according to universal standards**

    c.   **a theory which judges right and wrong according to the commands of God.**

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4.   **Universalisation in ethics is**

      a.   **a way of testing the rightness of an action**

      b.   **a principle of religious ethics**

      c.   **a principle of utility.**

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5.   **Virtue ethics is**

   a.   **an alternative to utilitarianism and deontology**

   b.   **concerned with the kinds of acts a virtuous person would do**

   c.   **a theory about the rules of morality**

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6.   **Reflective equilibrium means**

     a.   **having a balanced view of life**

     b.   **placing other people's interests before your own**

     c.   **bringing particular judgements into harmony and consistency with principles.**

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7.   The ethical principle of utility means

a.   to maximise benefits and minimise costs

b.   to try one's best in life

c.   to ignore the consequences of one's acts.

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8.   **Ethical reasoning**

   a.   **is based on self-interest**

   b.   **is based upon reasons**

   c.   **is a personal preference like a taste in food.**

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9. **Frankena's hierarchy of duties is**

    a.   **a theory of business responsibilities**

    b.   **do no evil, prevent evil, remove evil and do good**

    c.   **place others first and yourself last.**

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10.   To say that "people are ends in themselves" means

     a.   taking account of the preferences of others

     b.   respecting people without qualification

     c.   avoiding conflicts of interest