QUIZ 1 – ETHICAL ISSUES IN MEDIA, BUSINESS AND SOCIETY

WHAT IS ETHICS?

Q1) Business ethics deals with values, facts, and arguments.
   True
   False

Q2) The test of an ethical argument lies in the fact that others need to be able to follow it and come to the same result.
   True
   False

Q3) Two of the most common moral dictates are don't lie and don't steal.
   True
   False

Q4) The rules of religion trace back to beliefs and faith, while ethics goes back to arguments.
   True
   False

Q5) Apart from authority figures, urges to conformity and peer pressure also guide the decisions of an individual.
   True
   False

Q6) In deciding the justness of an act, the legal and the ethical interpretation are one and the same.
   True
   False

Q7) What’s the difference between normative ethics and descriptive ethics?
   a) Normative ethics determines norms, while descriptive ethics analyzes how norms are formed.
   b) Normative ethics is objective and fact based, while descriptive ethics is value based.
   c) Normative ethics concerns how people ought to act, while descriptive ethics depicts how people actually are acting.
   d) There is no difference at all, as both imply how people should behave.

Q8) In the matter of ethics, the actual result or the conclusion is more important than the process.
   True
   False
Q9) The development of business ethics inside universities corresponded with increasing public awareness of problems associated with modern economic activity, especially on environmental and financial fronts.

True
False

Q10) Watch 16-minute talk by Dan Ariely. And answer the question accordingly:
https://www.ted.com/talks/dan_ariely_on_our_buggy_moral_code

The research confirmed that being more religious decreased the amount of cheating.
True
False

QUIZ 2 – ETHICAL ISSUES IN MEDIA, BUSINESS AND SOCIETY
DUTIES AND RIGHTS

Q1) “Means justify the ends” can be described as the situation that you should follow the rules no matter the consequences.
True
False

Q2) When the means justify the ends, ethical consideration focuses on what you do, not the consequences of what you’ve done.
True
False

Q3) The duty to do ourselves no harm refers to our responsibility to maintain ourselves healthily in the world.
True
False

Q4) The duty to do ourselves no harm also refers to our responsibility to develop our abilities and talents.
True
False

Q5) Kant's conception of ethical duties can provide clear guidance, but at the cost of inflexibility.
True
False
Q6) Fairness means that rules for treating people must be applied equally.
True
False

Q7) Which of the following options is **not included** in the list of universal rights in the textbook?

a) Right to free speech - Right to freedom
b) Right to religious expression - Right to pursue happiness
c) **Right to eat** - **Right to death**
d) Right to possessions - Right to health

Q8) According to Locke, the characteristics of rights are as follows:

a) Private, fair, non-exclusive
b) **Universal, equal, inalienable**
c) Eternal, inflexible, non-transferrable
d) Public, unfair, non-exclusive

Q9) The duty of beneficence can be described as:

a) Treat others as you would like to be treated by them.
b) Tell the truth and not leave anything important out.
c) Treat equals equally and unequals unequally.
d) **Promote others’ welfare so far as it is possible and reasonable.**

Q10) _____ refers to an ethical rule that does not depend on circumstances.

a) Dignity principle
b) Libertarianism
c) Veil of ignorance
d) **Categorical imperative**
e) Consistency principle

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**QUIZ 3 – ETHICAL ISSUES IN MEDIA, BUSINESS AND SOCIETY**

**THEORIES OF CONSEQUENCE ETHICS: EGOISM, ALTRUISM AND UTILITARIANISM**

Q1) Utilitarianism is a consequentialist ethics; that is the outcome matters, not the act. It implies the greatest good for the greatest number.
True
False
Q2) According to the definition of altruism, the altruist does whatever can be done so that others will be happier.
True
False

Q3) Ethical egoism argues that whatever action serves my self-interest is also the morally right action.
True
False

Q4) Even though the theories of consequence ethics aim to model people’s ethical behavior in general, all three approaches have various problems and limitations; mainly due to the fact that happiness can be easily quantified and objectively defined.
True
False

Q5) According to the textbook, egoists are always selfish and they don’t have the ability to recognize that there are others sharing the world.
True
False

Q6) Altruism defines ethically good as any act that ends up increasing net happiness when everything is taken into account except the actor’s increased or diminished happiness.
True
False

Q7) In a dictatorship the citizens of a country are persecuted if any attempt is made to criticize the government in power. The above instance serves as an example of the violation of which right of the common people?
a) Right to free speech
b) Right to religious expression
c) Right to life
d) Right to pursue happiness
e) Right to possessions

Q8) Which of the following holds true for the concept of "negative rights"?
a) It refers to the obligations others have to help protect and preserve my basic right to work without any interference from others.
b) It refers to the obligations society holds to provide minimal conditions allowing individuals their free pursuit of happiness.
c) It refers to the acceptance of basic rights as the providers of moral guidance, with emphasis attached to the right to our possessions and the fruits of our work.
d) It refers to those rights that require others to not interfere with me and whatever I'm doing.
e) It refers to the guarantee that individuals and organizations may earn freely and keep what they have made.

Q9)
Which of the following holds true for the concept of "positive rights"?

a) It refers to the obligations others have to help protect and preserve my basic right to work without any interference from others.
b) It refers to the obligations society holds to provide minimal conditions allowing individuals their free pursuit of happiness.
c) It refers to the acceptance of basic rights as the providers of moral guidance, with emphasis attached to the right to our possessions and the fruits of our work.
d) It refers to those rights that require others to not interfere with me and whatever I'm doing.
e) It refers to the guarantee that individuals and organizations may earn freely and keep what they have made.

Q10)
_____ refers to the requirement that people be treated as holding intrinsic value.

a) Dignity principle
b) Libertarianism
c) Veil of ignorance
d) Categorical imperative
e) Consistency principle

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**QUIZ 4 – ETHICAL ISSUES IN MEDIA, BUSINESS AND SOCIETY**

**THEORIES RESPONDING TO THE CHALLENGE OF CULTURAL RELATIVISM**

Q1) Cultural relativists believe that since all moral guidelines originate within specific cultures, there’s no way to dismiss one set of rules as wrong or inferior to those developed in another culture.

True
False

Q2) The philosophical concept of the eternal return of the same guides us in a world without morals.

True
False

Q3) Contrary to the views of Kantian ethics, the theories about Cultural Relativism argue that there are no universal definitions of right and wrong, only different customs that change from one society to another.

True
False

Q4) Culturists don’t have faith in traditional moral regulation.

True
False
Q5)
The eternal return maximizes individuality but does little to help individuals live together in a community.

True
False

Q6)
'The eternal return of the same’ is:

a) The theory that moral doctrines are only the rules a community believes, and acting in a way that's ethical recommendable means learning and following those local guidelines.
b) A thought experiment in which you imagine what you would do if the life you chose to lead now will have to be repeated forever.
c) The ability to reveal yourself to others with confidence that you'll be respected. It fits between the extremes of frigidity and emotional outpouring.
d) The method of resolving ethical dilemmas by gathering involved parties and asking them to discuss the matter reasonably until a consensual and peaceful solution is found.

Q7) Which of the following options below is not considered an advantage of the Eternal Return?

a) The eternal return is that it adds gravity to life; forcing you to accept every decision you make as one you will repeat forever.
b) The eternal return is that it forces you to make your own decisions.
c) The eternal return forces you to become a person that you want to be accepted by the society, as you seek mutual agreements.
d) Everyone thinks about what's best for themselves, so the decisions taken by individuals are serious.

Q8) According to Nietzsche, moral rules are:

a) Just a set of opinions that a group of people share and nothing more.
b) A melting pot
c) Acting without regard for one's own well-being.
d) Universal and equal, if not inalienable.