**Part One: Chapter One: The Nature of Morality**

Multiple Choice (24)

1. Ethics addresses the question of

a. whether God exists

b. what we know

**c. how we should live**

d. what we are

2. Ethics does not investigate questions of

a. duty and obligation

**b. mind and body**

c. fairness and unfairness

d. good and bad

3. Business ethics is the study of what constitutes good and bad human conduct in a

**a. business setting**

b. academic setting

c. heavenly setting

d. utopian setting

4. Who discussed whether a merchant should tell people more goods similar to his are on their way?

a. Plato

b. Seneca

c. Aristotle

**d. Cicero**

5. Business ethics dates to

a. The Modern period

b. The Renaissance

**c. Ancient times**

d. The Industrial Revolution

6. “Business” and “businessperson” are

a. technical terms

b. narrow terms

**c. broad terms**

d. colloquial terms

7. The objective of businesses is to provide goods or services for

**a. profit**

b. sale

c. free

d. rent

8. A group of persons working together for a common purpose is

a. a club

b. a business

c. a committee

**d. an organization**

9. Moral standards concern behavior that is

**a. of serious consequence to human welfare**

b. subject to legal assessment

c. performed only by businesses

d. of trivial importance

10. Whether you should copy a pirated DVD on your office computer is a

a. technical question

b. factual question

**c. moral question**

d. business question

11. What term generally refers to any special code of social behavior?

a. morality

b. business

**c. etiquette**

d. deontology

12. Rules of etiquette are generally

a. old-fashioned

**b. nonmoral**

c. judgmental

d. utilitarian

13. Laws enacted by legislative bodies are called

a. torts

**b. statutes**

c. common law

d. liabilities

14. Common law is

**a. judge-made law**

b. legislative law

c. arbitrary law

d. statute law

15. Who did Martin Luther King Jr. address his “Letter from Birmingham Jail” to?

a. the courts

**b. fellow clergy**

c. fellow protestors

d. fellow convicts

16. Professional codes of ethics lie somewhere between

**a. etiquette and law**

b. right and wrong

c. law and morality

d. facts and values

17. For philosophers, the important question is

a. where our moral principles come from

**b. whether our moral principles can be justified**

c. where our moral principles are going

d. whether our moral principles are legal

18. Any religion provides its believers with a

**a. worldview**

b. church

c. established clergy

d. God

19. The Golden Rule represents

a. one of humankind’s lowest moral requirements

b. a rule applicable to all sentient beings

**c. one of humankind’s highest moral ideals**

d. a rule that is self-contradictory

20. The idea that morality must be based n religion can be interpreted in

a. two ways

**b. three ways**

c. four ways

d. five ways

21. The moral instructions of the world’s great religions are

**a. general and imprecise**

b. precise and specific

c. inapplicable to modern life

d. only applicable to believers

22. The view that what is right is determined by what a culture says is right is

a. deontology

b. utilitarianism

c. virtue ethics

**d. ethical relativism**

23. Carr defends a form of

a. virtue ethics