



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

(Autonomous, affiliated to the Bharathiar University, recognized by the UGC)Re-
accredited at the 'A' Grade Level by the NAAC and ISO 9001:2008 Certified
CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

III B.Com(E.Com) [2015-2018]

Semester V

Core: Business Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility - 504D

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Business ethics deals primarily with

- A. social responsibility.
- B. the pricing of products and services.
- C. moral obligation.
- D. being unfair to the competition.

ANSWER: C

2. Ethics are important because

- A. suppliers prefer to deal with ethical companies.
- B. customers prefer to deal with ethical companies.
- C. employees prefer to deal with ethical companies.
- D. all of the choices.

ANSWER: D

3. According to the concept of moral intensity, a worker is most likely to behave ethically and legally when

- A. a manager observes his or her behavior closely.
- B. the worker has intense morals.
- C. the consequences of the act are minor.
- D. the consequences of the act are substantial.

ANSWER: A

4. Pierre takes a utilitarian viewpoint of ethics. He will therefore judge a business decision to be ethical so long as

- A. more good than bad results from the decision.
- B. everybody is treated fairly.
- C. certain rights are not violated.
- D. he has good character and integrity.

ANSWER: A

5. Benefits derived from social responsibility include

- A. enhanced organizational efficiency
- B. producing better products
- C. attracting people who want to work for the firm
- D. both a & c

ANSWER: D

6. According to concept of moral laxity, workers will often behave unethically because
- A. they have planned to be unethical.
 - B. they come from dysfunctional families.
 - C. other issues seem more important at the time.
 - D. management pressures them into unethical behavior.

ANSWER: C

7. Unethical behavior is often triggered by
- A. pressure from higher management to achieve goals.
 - B. an organizational atmosphere that condones such behavior.
 - C. both a & b
 - D. a system of checks and balances.

ANSWER: C

8. Building a sustainable environment includes
- A. developing a green supply chain
 - B. omitting hazardous emissions
 - C. writing a code of ethics
 - D. both a & b

ANSWER: D

9. A written statement of policies and principles that guides the behaviour of all employees is called
- A. code of ethics
 - B. word of ethics
 - C. ethical dilemma
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

10. An empirical inquiry into the actual rules or standards of a particular group is
- A. normative justice
 - B. descriptive justice
 - C. interpersonal justice
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

11. Which of the following is not usually the objective of a code of ethics?
- A. to create an ethical workplace
 - B. to evaluate the ethical components of the proposed actions of the employees
 - C. to improve the public image of the company
 - D. to enhance the profits of the business continuously

ANSWER: D

12. The HR policy which is based on the philosophy of the utmost good for the greatest number of people is covered under the
- A. utilitarian approach
 - B. approach based on rights

- C. approach based on justice
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

13. Which of the following is not a core principle of the Society for Human Resource Managements Code of Ethics?

- A. professional responsibility
- B. fairness and justice
- C. professional development
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: D

14. Which of the following factors shapes the ethical behaviour of the members of an organization?

- A. The supervisors behaviour
- B. organizational culture
- C. code of ethics
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

15. The purpose of backdating stock options is to give the stock-option holder

- A. large payout on his or her birthday.
- B. tax-free investment.
- C. chance to diversify his or her stock portfolio.
- D. sure profit on the options.

ANSWER: D

16. The ethical dilemma of choosing between two rights refers to

- A. choosing between the lesser of two evils.
- B. deciding which of two employee rights is the most important.
- C. deciding to offer a bribe or lose out on an important opportunity.
- D. choosing between the two types of sexual harassment.

ANSWER: A

17. The stakeholder view of social responsibility states that organizations must respond to the needs of

- A. employees and customers.
- B. shareholders and owners.
- C. all interested parties.
- D. all those who might sue the organization.

ANSWER: C

18. A firm is said to have good corporate social performance when

- A. stockholders invest in socially responsible causes.
- B. charitable deductions are automatically deducted from pay without the consent of employees.
- C. the company has not been convicted of ethical violations for five consecutive years.
- D. stakeholders are satisfied with its level of social responsibility.

ANSWER: D

19. A whistle blower is an employee who

- A. exposes organizational wrongdoing.
- B. engages in unethical behavior.
- C. engages in unethical behavior.
- D. referees disputes with other employees.

ANSWER: A

20. Which one of the following approaches to creating an ethical and socially responsible workplace is likely to be the most powerful?

- A. Passing out buttons with the statement Just Say No to Bad Ethics
- B. Placing posters about ethics throughout the organization
- C. Top management acting as models of the right behavior
- D. Including a statement about ethics and social responsibility in the employee handbook

ANSWER: C

21. A recommended way of minimizing unethical behavior is for employees to

- A. write anonymous notes to ethical violators.
- B. immediately report all suspicious behavior to top management.
- C. spend part of their vacation preparing a personal philosophy of ethics.
- D. confront fellow employees about ethical deviations.

ANSWER: D

22. Which statement does not reflect the idea of ethical relativism:

- A. All opinions are equal; no one can say what is ethically right or wrong.
- B. Ones culture, society, or personal feelings are the only criteria for deciding what is ethically right or wrong.
- C. Determining what is ethically right or wrong is a process of arguing from an appeal to values and principles that justify and legitimize an opinion.
- D. Philosophical ethics is simply a process of clarifying values, not a process of justifying them.

ANSWER: C

23. Which of the following intellectual disciplines provides absolute proof of its conclusions?

- A. The social, biological, meteorological, and medical sciences
- B. Ethical judgments based on well-reasoned arguments from sound moral principles.
- C. The applied sides of engineering, chemistry, and physics.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: D

24. Identify the statement that is consistent with utilitarian ethical theory:

- A. Adhering to a set of principles may well forbid an act that would otherwise provide overall net good consequences.
- B. No act is ever morally right or wrong in all cases, in every situation. It will all depend on the act's consequences.
- C. Some actions like murder, theft, rape, and lying are wrong of their very nature, the kind of acts they are. No amount of net good consequences could ever justify them.
- D. The end never justifies the means.

ANSWER: B

25. Which statements are legitimate challenges to utilitarian ethical theory?

- A. The end may justify the means.
- B. There is no consensus among utilitarians on how to measure and determine the overall good.
- C. It is difficult to know how to consider the consequences for all the parties that will be affected by an act.
- D. All of the above.

ANSWER: D

26. Which of the following reasons accounts for utilitarianism dominance among policy makers and administrators?

- A. It seems obvious that policy questions should be judged by results and consequences.
- B. Policy experts at all levels are focused on results and getting things done.
- C. Efficiency is simply another word for maximizing happiness.
- D. All of the above.

ANSWER: D

27. Which proposition correctly describes the concept of a right?

- A. Rights protect a persons wants.
- B. There is really no distinction between a persons wants and interests. Rights protect both.
- C. Rights protect a persons interests.
- D. My rights never correspond to your duties and your duties never correspond to my rights.

ANSWER: C

28. Which statement is not true of deontological ethics?

- A. Obligations, responsibilities, and commitments determine the correct approach to ethics.
- B. While we are committed to the dignity and well-being of individuals, an individual may have to sacrifice his or her rights in order to generate a net increase in the collective good.
- C. Certain acts are wrong and should not be performed, regardless of the overall happiness they may produce.
- D. The end does not justify the means.

ANSWER: B

29. The most influential theory of corporate responsibility of the past century is:

- A. The moral minimum model.
- B. The classical model.
- C. The social contract theory.
- D. The stakeholder theory.

ANSWER: B

30. Ethical issues in business typically arise because of conflicts between an individuals personal moral philosophies and values and

- A. the values and attitudes of the organization in which he or she works.
- B. the values and attitudes of the society in which he or she lives.
- C. the values and attitudes of the organization in which he or she works and the society in which he or she lives.
- D. the laws and regulations of the country in which he or she lives.

ANSWER: A

31. An employee for Acme, Inc., has been asked to carry out an assignment that she believes is wrong.

This situation can be classified as

- A. ethical.
- B. unethical.
- C. an ethical issue.
- D. a dilemma.

ANSWER: D

32. A person uncomfortable with his employers hiring only white men is experiencing

- A. a conflict of interest.
- B. an ethical issue.
- C. a feeling of guilt.
- D. intra-organizational conflict.

ANSWER: C

33. The principal cause of ethical compromises within business is

- A. helping the company survive.
- B. meeting overly aggressive financial or business objectives.
- C. meeting schedule pressures.
- D. saving jobs.

ANSWER: B

34. Opportunities for and encouragement of unethical behaviour result when

- A. it is easy to engage in unethical behaviour.
- B. others engage in unethical behaviour.
- C. there is a lack of rules or a lack of enforcement of the rules that do exist.
- D. there are too many rules.

ANSWER: C

35. Taking someone else work and presenting it as ones own without providing adequate credit or compensation to the source is an ethical issue in

- A. the game of business.
- B. conflict of interest.
- C. fairness and honesty.
- D. communications.

ANSWER: D

36. Relationships that involve the behaviour of organization members toward customers, suppliers, subordinates, superiors, peers, and others are defined as

- A. industrial relationships.
- B. business relationships.
- C. organizational relationships.
- D. ethical relationships.

ANSWER: B

37. It is most likely, during a takeover attempt, for a firms managers to face an ethical issue because

- A. their duties to the firms owners may conflict with their personal interests.
- B. the takeover might not be in the shareholders best interests.
- C. their duties to the firms owners may conflict with the best interests of society.

D. their duties to the firms owners may be illegal.

ANSWER: A

38. An activity is probably ethical if

- A. it is approved of by most individuals in the organization and is customary in the industry.
- B. it is approved of by most individuals in the organization.
- C. it is customary in the industry.
- D. it is legal.

ANSWER: D

39. In general when people discover unethical behaviour in their own company they usually

- A. try to right the ethical wrong.
- B. report it to the authorities outside the company.
- C. mind their own business.
- D. report it to authorities in the company

ANSWER: C

40. Individuals personal ethics play a major role in the evaluation of business decisions only when their preferences or values

- A. differ from those of their employer.
- B. influence their performance in the workplace.
- C. are unethical.
- D. are ethical.

ANSWER: B

41. Businesses seem most concerned with ethical issues that could

- A. offend their union employees.
- B. eliminate competition.
- C. affect employees.
- D. damage the firm.

ANSWER: D

42. An employees response to a moral or ethical issue depends in part on

- A. what competitors are doing.
- B. how dumb consumers are.
- C. what shift he or she is working.
- D. the structure and culture of the organization.

ANSWER: D

43. Business ethics comprises

- A. laws and regulations that guide behaviour in the world of business.
- B. mores, values, and customs that guide behaviour in general.
- C. moral principles and standards that guide behaviour in the world of business.
- D. the mores, values, and customs that parents teach their children.

ANSWER: C

44. The ability of a business organization to achieve its business goals is affected by whether its behaviour is judged to be right or wrong by

- A. society.
- B. its union members.
- C. its employees.
- D. its competitors

ANSWER: A

45. An ethical issue is a problem, situation, or opportunity

- A. that harms consumers.
- B. that harms the environment.
- C. requiring society to choose among several actions that must be evaluated as right or wrong.
- D. requiring an individual or organization to choose among several actions that must be evaluated as right or wrong, ethical or unethical.

ANSWER: D

46. A person who is punished (or not rewarded) for unethical behaviour

- A. will be a model employee.
- B. will quit the firm.
- C. will continue to behave unethically.
- D. is less likely to repeat the behaviour.

ANSWER: D

47. Honesty and fairness relate to the general _____ of decision makers.

- A. unethicalness
- B. trustworthiness
- C. ethicalness
- D. moral attributes

ANSWER: C

48. Which of the following is an example of an area of business where use of questionable ethics is considered a necessity?

- A. Attracting and sustaining new customers.
- B. Aggressive accounting practices that stretch the intent of accounting standards.
- C. Dealing with other firms who use questionable ethics.
- D. None of the statements above is correct.

ANSWER: D

49. What is meant by the phrase CSR?

- A. Corporate Social Responsibility
- B. Company Social Responsibility
- C. Corporate Society Responsibility
- D. Company Society Responsibility

ANSWER: A

50. What is meant by the phrase teleological ethics?

- A. Is used to judge is an action is right, fair and honest.
- B. An action can only be judged by its consequences.
- C. Developing the individual personal characteristics.
- D. The key purpose of ethics is to increase freedom.

ANSWER: B

51. Define morality?

- A. What is considered as correct within a society
- B. Making the right decision's where there is a chance to do wrong
- C. Defining what is right and wrong for an individual or a community
- D. Where individuals have a conscious choice to make a right and ethical decision

ANSWER: C

52. What is business ethics?

- A. The study of business situations, activities, and decisions where issues of right and wrong are addressed
- B. Defined as decisions organisations make on issues that could be considered right or wrong
- C. Ethics that can be applied to an organisationspractises
- D. Ethical processes businesses use in order to achieve a good ethical standard

ANSWER: A

53. Ethics & Law overlap. This is called -----

- A. Yellow area
- B. White area
- C. Black area
- D. Grey area

ANSWER: D

54. Spot the ethical company

- A. Primark
- B. Nike
- C. The Body shop
- D. Enron

ANSWER: C

55. Which is not a reason a business engages in business ethics?

- A. To avoid the loss of a good corporate image or being sued for misconduct
- B. To enhance global relationships
- C. To enhance stakeholder relationships
- D. To build corporate reputation

ANSWER: B

56. What are ethical theories?

- A. Ethical theories are conduct that should be followed in order to have good ethical practise
- B. Ethical theories are the rules and principles that determine right and wrong for any given situation
- C. Ethical theories are ancient hypothesis on how to create good business practise
- D. Ethical the0ries give guidelines on how to achieve a good corporate image

ANSWER: B

57. Define ethical absolutism/cognitivism

- A. Global, strict and absolute rules on right and wrong according to ethical conduct
- B. Claims morality is context dependent and subjective there are no universal right and wrongs that can

be rationally determined

C. Right and wrong is objective and determined by the organisations culture

D. Claims there are eternal, universally applicable moral principles. Right and wrong are objective qualities.

ANSWER: D

58. Utilitarianism theory

A. According to utilitarianism, an action is morally right if it results in the greatest amount of good for the greatest amount of people affected by the action

B. According to utilitarianism, an action is morally right if results in the most amount of good possible in the given situation

C. Is if you do a whole lotta good

D. According to utilitarianism, an action is morally right if it results in the least amount of negativity possible

ANSWER: A

59. Utilitarianism theories

A. Jeremy Stuart Mills & John Mills

B. Jeremy Bentham & John Stuart Mills

C. Jeremy Bentham & John Stuart Smith

D. Jeremy Stuart Mills & John Newton

ANSWER: B

60. Who invented ethics of duty

A. Wilson, H

B. Wilson, I

C. Kant, H

D. Kant, I

ANSWER: D

61. The application of ethical principles rather than actual specified actions would refer to

A. Ethical standards

B. Ethical dilemmas

C. Morality

D. Virtue ethics

ANSWER: C

62. A recommended way of minimizing unethical behavior is for employees to _____

A. Write anonymous notes to ethical violators.

B. Immediately report all suspicious behavior to top management.

C. Spend part of their vacation preparing a personal philosophy of ethics.

D. Confront fellow employees about ethical deviations.

ANSWER: D

63. Professional codes of ethics are binding _____

A. To all individuals within the profession

B. To individuals who hold that particular credential or membership

C. Only to only individuals who hold a specialty certification

D. To all professionals except students

ANSWER: B

64. Honesty and fairness relate to the general _____ of decision makers.

- A. Unethicalness
- B. Trustworthiness
- C. Ethicalness
- D. Employability

ANSWER: C

65. Ethics is about _____

- A. Tangible and intangible benefits
- B. Only tangible benefits
- C. Only intangible benefits
- D. Something other than the above

ANSWER: A

66. Ethics is the same as _____

- A. Legality
- B. Strict compliance
- C. Conformance to agreed values
- D. Following black letter law

ANSWER: C

67. Bribery and secret commissions are:

- A. Culturally acceptable
- B. Unaccepted as business practice
- C. Alright under certain circumstances
- D. Are OK if they are called something else

ANSWER: B

68. Ethical investment

- A. Is an investment of time
- B. An investment of money
- C. An investment according to value principles
- D. An investment that avoids shares in tobacco

ANSWER: C

69. Professional ethics is

- A. monopolistic
- B. Designed to protect a profession
- C. A necessary attribute of a profession
- D. Not directly relevant to practice

ANSWER: C

70. Quantification in ethics may be done by

- A. Putting monetary value on prospective actions
- B. Comparing the value of one action with another

- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A or B

ANSWER: C

71. When communicating a code of conduct

- A. Focus on values that should guide decision making
- B. Provide the same code of conduct to all departments regardless of its length.
- C. Refrain from changing the code of conduct regularly
- D. Fewer employees will read the code if it is short

ANSWER: A

72. The _____ approach to formal corporate ethics initiatives is proactive and inspirational.

- A. Rules
- B. Compliance
- C. Principles
- D. Values

ANSWER: D

73. Which of the following is false?

- A. The ethics officer is typically a middle-level manager.
- B. The ethics officer typically reports directly to the CEO.
- C. The ethics officer can be hired from inside or outside of the firm.
- D. The ethics officer can also be called the director of ethics or director of internal audit

ANSWER: A

74. Hedonism

- A. Is the greatest happiness of the greatest number
- B. Is the opposite of utilitarianism
- C. Is the same as deontology
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

75. The _____ approach to formal corporate ethics initiatives focuses on meeting required behavior norms or obeying the letter of the law

- A. Rules
- B. Compliance
- C. Principles
- D. Values

ANSWER: B

76. Virtue Ethics -----

- A. Assumes good businesses will make good decisions
- B. Assumes good governments will enforce good ethical practices on their businesses
- C. Assumes good persons will make good decisions and personal qualities affect decisions
- D. Assumes good persons will make good decisions but it has nothing to do with personal qualities.

ANSWER: C

77. Platos Virtues

- A. Wisdom, courage, self-control & justice
- B. Confidence, motivation, & control
- C. Happiness, goodness & love
- D. Wisdom, confidence, happiness and justice

ANSWER: A

78. Under the 2004 sentencing guidelines, the _____ are expected to oversee the compliance and ethics program while _____ is/are charged with ensuring its effectiveness within the company.

- A. Board of directors top management
- B. Board of directors the CEO
- C. The CEO general managers
- D. The company ethics officer top management

ANSWER: A

79. The classical view of social responsibility holds that management only social responsibility is to _____.

- A. maximize organizational profits for stockholders
- B. maximize adherence to the laws for stockholders
- C. maximize organizational profits for stakeholders
- D. minimize adherence to the laws for stockholders

ANSWER: A

80. The most outspoken advocate of the classical view of social responsibility is economist and Nobel laureate, _____.

- A. Carnegie Milton
- B. Charles Darwin
- C. Milton Friedman
- D. Milton Freeman

ANSWER: C

81. How many stages are in the model of an organization social responsibility progression?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

ANSWER: B

82. According to the model of the expansion of an organization social responsibility, Stage 2 adds an interest in _____.

- A. stockholders
- B. human resource concerns
- C. safe products
- D. air prices

ANSWER: B

83. According to the model of the expansion of an organization social responsibility, Stage 3 is noted by an added interest in _____.

- A. stockholders

- B. human resource concerns
- C. owners
- D. customers/suppliers

ANSWER: D

84. The belief that businesses should be responsible because such actions are right for their own sake is known as which argument for social responsibility?

- A. public expectation
- B. ethical obligation
- C. public image
- D. discouragement of further government regulation

ANSWER: A

85. The belief that businesses that help solve difficult social problems create a desirable community and attract and keep skilled employees is known as which argument for social responsibility?

- A. ethical obligation
- B. public image
- C. better environment
- D. possession of resources

ANSWER: C

86. Which argument for social responsibility puts forth the belief that by becoming socially responsible, businesses can expect to have less government regulation?

- A. discouragement of further government regulation
- B. stockholder interests
- C. public expectations
- D. public image

ANSWER: A

87. The belief that businesses have the financial, technical, and managerial resources to support needed public and charitable projects is known as which argument?

- A. public expectations .
- B. possession of resources
- C. public image
- D. ethical obligations

ANSWER: B

88. Social obligation is the obligation of a business to meet its _____.

- A. social and technological responsibilities
- B. economic and legal responsibilities
- C. technological and economic responsibilities
- D. economic and social responsibilities

ANSWER: B

89. Social responsiveness refers to the capacity of a firm to adapt to changing _____.

- A. societal conditions
- B. organizational conditions
- C. societal leaders

D. organizational managers

ANSWER: A

90. When a firm advertises that it only uses recycled paper products, it is _____.

- A. meeting its social obligation
- B. being socially responsive
- C. meeting social responsibilities
- D. paying attention to the bottom line

ANSWER: B

91. There is _____ to say that a company socially responsible actions significantly hurt its long-term economic performance.

- A. not any evidence
- B. little evidence
- C. a lot of evidence
- D. mounting evidence

ANSWER: B

92. Which of the following organizational structural characteristics would most likely result in managerial ethical behavior?

- A. few job descriptions
- B. formal rules
- C. mixed messages from authority figures
- D. performance appraisal systems focused on outcomes

ANSWER: B

93. Which of the following is not a way for management to reduce unethical behavior?

- A. select individuals with high ethical standards
- B. establish codes of conduct
- C. provide ethics training
- D. monitor employee telephone calls

ANSWER: D

94. A _____ is a formal statement of an organization primary values and the ethical rules it expects its employees to follow

- A. mission statement
- B. statement of purpose
- C. code of ethics
- D. vision statement

ANSWER: C

95. More than any other quality of leadership, employees crave _____.

- A. ethics
- B. honesty
- C. integrity
- D. morals

ANSWER: B

96. Why should managers communicate to employees what they believe about ethics and values?

- A. to provide ethical leadership
- B. to be good whistleblowers
- C. to offer social impact management
- D. to provide formal mechanisms to protect employees who face ethical dilemmas

ANSWER: A

97. Why should managers assure whistleblowers that they will face no personal or career risks?

- A. Using the rewards system is often not enough
- B. Many may be reluctant to raise ethical concerns
- C. some may not wish to push their values on to other employees.
- D. Most do not want to lead by example

ANSWER: B

98. At what level does ethical reasoning indicate that moral values reside in maintaining expected standards and living up to the expectations of others?

- A. principled level
- B. preconventional level
- C. conventional level
- D. value level

ANSWER: C

99. The company brings in help from outside to evaluate the situation. The routine evaluations that are performed regularly are called _____.

- A. ethical training sessions
- B. independent social audits
- C. formal protective mechanisms
- D. informal behavior modification

ANSWER: B

100. The primary debate about ethics training programs is whether _____.

- A. ethics can be taught
- B. ethics is what causes misconduct
- C. the programs cover misconduct outside the workplace
- D. the programs give unethical individuals more ammunition

ANSWER: A

101. Ethics is about

- A. improvement in standard
- B. rewards and sanctions
- C. reputation
- D. all of the above

ANSWER: D

102. Ethics is the same as

- A. Legality
- B. Strict compliance
- C. Conformance to agreed values

D. Following black letter law

ANSWER: C

103. Where does ethical loyalty primarily lie

- A. Towards family
- B. Towards agreed principles
- C. Towards the company
- D. Towards professional standards

ANSWER: B

104. Ethics is concerned about

- A. The means of achieving something
- B. The ends to be achieved
- C. Neither of those
- D. Both of those

ANSWER: D

105. Self regulation of ethics is

- A. The best system available
- B. One that requires legal backing
- C. A good way to start
- D. The worst possible way to start

ANSWER: C

106. Ethical investment

- A. Is an investment of time
- B. An investment on money
- C. An investment that avoids shares in tobacco
- D. An investment according to value principles

ANSWER: D

107. Stakeholders

- A. Are the same as shareholders
- B. May be the same as shareholders
- C. Are not employees
- D. Are members of the stock exchange

ANSWER: B

108. The commercial values of ethics

- A. Lies in its capacity to increase turnover
- B. Has a consequence of improving the bottom line
- C. Lies purely in reputational advantages
- D. Increases market share

ANSWER: B

109. Time frames for ethics involves

- A. Short time frames
- B. Long time frames

- C. No time frames
- D. Fluctuations in time frames

ANSWER: B

110. Professional ethics is

- A. Monopolistic
- B. Designed to product a profession
- C. A necessary attribute of a profession
- D. Not directly relevant to practice.

ANSWER: C

111. Periodic ethics audits

- A. Are required by the Indian stock exchange
- B. A method of fostering ethics
- C. a method of quantitative assessment
- D. always use external consultants

ANSWER: B

112. Ethics

- A. Is the same as morals
- B. Is a formal code of specific application
- C. Is a term of Latin origin
- D. Is an implied set of values

ANSWER: B

113. Hedonism

- A. Is the greatest happiness of the greatest number
- B. Is the opposite of utilitarianism
- C. Is the same as deontology
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

114. Moral development

- A. Kohlbergs theory is about moral development
- B. Kohlbergs theory is about childhood behavior
- C. Moral development is irrelevant to adulthood
- D. Takes place only in the workplace

ANSWER: A

115. Qualification in ethics may be done by

- A. A putting monetary value on prospective actions
- B. Comparing the value of one action with another
- C. both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

ANSWER: C

116. Excellence is

- A. An aspirational goal

- B. Unachievable
- C. A chimera
- D. A fundumbulator

ANSWER: A

117. Physical factors in ethics

- A. Are not worth considering
- B. Do make a contribution to our understanding
- C. Do not depend upon genes
- D. Have been shown to be irrelevant

ANSWER: B

118. Indigeneous values

- A. Are irrelevant to ethics
- B. Are a valuable means of discussing ethics
- C. Should be the basis of business ethics
- D. Are always deontologically bases

ANSWER: B

119. The Hart Delvin debate was about

- A. Morals verses ethics
- B. Morals without ethics
- C. The intersection of law and moral
- D. Civil versus criminal law

ANSWER: C

120. Black letter law is the same as

- A. Compliance with strict legal interpretation
- B. Compliance with the sprit of the law
- C. A form of jurismania
- D. Laws which are enacted

ANSWER: A

121. Legal contracts

- A. Are set in irredeemable form
- B. Open to renegotiation
- C. Are the same moral contracts
- D. Have the same meaning in different cultures

ANSWER: B

122. The reasonable man is

- A. The man on the Mumbai train
- B. The man who pilots a jet fighter
- C. The man who is a logician
- D. Someone who agrees with you

ANSWER: A

123. Which one of the following is an example of an informal code

- A. A police person deciding if a law has been broken
- B. A social teacher deciding whether a pupil is a nuisance
- C. A breach of a professional code of conduct
- D. Parking in breach of local government regulations

ANSWER: B

124. Which of the following is an ethical issues

- A. a breach of a professional code of conduct by a relevant professional
- B. allegation of serious professional misconduct
- C. allegation of business impropriety
- D. breaking a law which has a moral basis

ANSWER: A

125. Which of the following should take place in any alleged breach of ethical guidelines

- A. finding the section of the code that has been breached
- B. recording the facts of the alleged breach
- C. deciding on the case
- D. determining the sanction

ANSWER: A

126. Which of the following is the direct expression of a plain untruth

- A. suggestio falsi
- B. equivocation
- C. suppression veri
- D. a diplomatic fabrication

ANSWER: A

127. If a company has a code and an employed professional within the company finds him self in breach which code has primacy

- A. the company code
- B. their professional code
- C. their conscience
- D. what their family tell them to do

ANSWER: B

128. In ethical decision making which statement is acceptable

- A. economics never has a part to play
- B. economics is always a consideration
- C. economics should be prime
- D. only in serious cases should economics play a part

ANSWER: D

129. Guarantee for life means

- A. for the life of the purchaser
- B. for the life of the object
- C. for a specified time to be determined
- D. as an unqualified statement it means nothing

ANSWER: D

130. Sanction has more than one meaning which of the following is one of them

- A. to punish
- B. to agree and to back the proposal or action
- C. both A and B
- D. neither A nor B

ANSWER: C

131. Ethical gradualism means

- A. where there is room for discretion guidance is prime
- B. never use punishment for ethical breaches
- C. gaining a degree in ethics
- D. the use of procedural rules

ANSWER: A

132. A Decision Tree is

- A. a method of proceeding to resolve an ethical breach
- B. a branch office of the main company that determines ethics
- C. determining the appropriate sanction for a ethics
- D. an instruction to come to a determined conclusion

ANSWER: A

133. An ethical infrastructure should contain

- A. a formalised code
- B. a list of sanctions
- C. a compliance officer
- D. a mission statement

ANSWER: A

134. Training in ethics may be fostered by

- A. never using sanction
- B. always using sanction
- C. rewarding ethical behaviour
- D. suppressing reporting of ethical breaches

ANSWER: C

135. Required annual reporting on ethics progress should

- A. assist in concentrating attention to ethics matters
- B. ensure that ethics is firmly on the corporate agenda
- C. trivialise ethics
- D. an important that is not in company interests

ANSWER: B

136. Which of the following are significant aids to fostering ethics

- A. mentoring
- B. games
- C. neither A nor B
- D. both A and B

ANSWER: D

137. The rules of meeting are important for

- A. corporate governance
- B. wider understanding of formal processes
- C. to manipulate people
- D. to ensure fair hearings

ANSWER: D

138. Ethical performance may be measured by

- A. reputation
- B. ethical climate audit
- C. psychophysical scaling
- D. all of the above

ANSWER: D

139. A code of ethics should contain

- A. the key principles of ethics
- B. only the code of conduct
- C. a mission statement
- D. a list of sanction

ANSWER: A

140. Moral training is derived from

- A. religion
- B. parents
- C. schools
- D. combinations of sources

ANSWER: D

141. The role of individuals in ethics is

- A. an important general consideration
- B. irrelevant
- C. only important in management
- D. applicable only to boards

ANSWER: A

142. Eco friendly is a term that has a similar meaning as

- A. green
- B. purple
- C. climate change
- D. carbon footprint

ANSWER: A

143. Immigration

- A. also imports different value standards
- B. interferes with business
- C. depletes natural resources

D. is a form of flattery

ANSWER: A

144. Volunteering

- A. is a form of corporate philanthropy
- B. is not involved in corporate philanthropy
- C. may only be done personally
- D. is only done through organisations

ANSWER: A

145. Religion

- A. plays a vital role in business
- B. has no role to play in business
- C. has some role to play in business
- D. is purely a personal matter

ANSWER: C

146. A term of similar meaning to CSR is

- A. TBL
- B. Mol
- C. ISC
- D. UNWWRA

ANSWER: A

147. Do no harm is the prime principle of which set of ethics`

- A. business
- B. medicine
- C. law
- D. tai chi

ANSWER: B

148. The converse of privacy is

- A. prudence
- B. suffering
- C. openness
- D. due diligence

ANSWER: C

149. The corruption index is available on

- A. the TI website
- B. via telephone
- C. via mail
- D. from local government

ANSWER: A

150. It is the function of an ethics code to

- A. set standards
- B. apply sanction

C. neither

D. both

ANSWER: D

Staff Name

Nancy Sebastina.J.