



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

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Semester V

Core: BUSINESS ETHICS AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY -515C

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. One's 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 if 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 theories 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. Plato's 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

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