

# Business ethics quiz assignment

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BUSTER**

In business and elsewhere, an action can be legal and morally wrong. TRUE

2. For philosophers, the important question is not how we come to have the particular moral principles we have, but whether we can justify them. TRUE

3. 3. Organizational norms always and inevitably lead to corruption. FALSE 4.

Enron executives acted wrongly simply because they broke the law. FALSE 5.

5. If you do the right thing only because you think you will profit from it, then you are truly motivated by moral concerns. FALSE 6. 6.

Ethical relativism is the theory that what is right is determined by what a culture or society says is right. TRUE 7. If your conduct is legal, it will also be

moral. 8. An organization is a group of people working together to achieve a common purpose. TRUE 9. Moral standards concern behavior that can be of

serious consequence to human welfare. TRUE 10. Rules Of etiquette are

always moral rules. 1 1 -An individual does not have to follow the code of

one's profession. FALSE 12. Bystander apathy appears to result in part from diffusion Of responsibility. TRUE 13.

Most people don't distinguish between a person's " morals" and his or her " ethics. " TRUE 14. Business ethics is the study of what constitutes right and

wrong, or good and bad, human conduct in a business context. TRUE 15. "

Etiquette" designates a special realm Of morality. 16. There are four basic

kinds of law: statutes, regulations, common law, and constitutional law. TRUE

17. An theory and practice, law codifies customs, ideals, beliefs, and a

society's moral values. TRUE 18. According to divine command theory, if

something is wrong, then the only reason it is wrong is that God commands us not to do it.

TRUE 19. Our conscience evolved as we internalized the moral instructions of the parents or other authority figures who raised us as children. TRUE 20. In a broad sense morality is the moral code of an individual or of a society (insofar as the moral codes of the individuals making up that society overlap). FALSE Quiz NO. 2 - MR. 452 1 When addressing an ethical dilemma, the second step is to identify the problem. FALSE 2 A morally wrong act can usually be implied and specifically defined. 3 Utilitarianism argues doing the most good for the most parties in any given situation.

TRUE 4 A person's legal right and principle of duty have no connection to a moral right. FALSE 5 Logical presentation of facts is a basis for moral reasoning. 6 Altruists are concerned primarily with other people's welfare. 7 Individualists are driven by natural reasoning, personal survival, and preservation. TRUE 8 Progressivism and ethical idealism are two social responsibility modes in the stakeholder model. TRUE 9 Stage 4 in Kohlberg's moral development is reward seeking. 10 Stage 6 in Kohlberg's moral development is universal ethical principles.

QUIZ 3 1 The stakeholder management approach is based on a related instrumental theory that argues "a subset of ethical principles (trust, trustworthiness, and cooperativeness) can result in significant competitive advantage." TRUE 2 Stakeholders are specifically named groups with specialized interests in a company. FALSE 3 A stake is any interest, share, or claim, that a group or individual has in the outcome of a corporation's policies, procedures, or actions toward others. 4 When dealing with a marginal stakeholder, the best strategy is to collaborate.