**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