**Fill in the Blank**

**Question 1**

Leadership in organizations is the process of guiding and directing the behaviour of the people in the work environment.

**Question 2**

Any human behavior has three aspects to them that include action, agent, and result.

**Question 3**

The divisional structure groups employees around products/services, geographic area, or clients.

**Question 4**

In legal terms, a professional relationship is a fiduciary relationship and a professional is a employer.

**Short answers**

**Question 5 – What is the difference between a leader and a manager?**

A leader advocates for change and new approachs (unofficial power provided by the group) whereas a manager maintains the status-quo and stability. His power is bestowed by the company

**Question 6 – Name 4 individual influences in organizational behaviour.**

Motivation, role perception, ability, situational factors

**Question 7 – What are the 5 steps that you must think through when carrying out an ethical analysis?**

1. Moral clarity: what are relevant values? Competences, responsibility, social comitement, ethical conduct.
2. Conceptual clarity: Responsibility to the company, social commitment
3. Obtain relevant information: is there certainty about the facts?
4. Consider all options: what are the options? What can you do?
5. Reach a reasonable decision: decision based on previous steps, golden mean

**Question 8- Summarize in one sentence each 3 concepts that aristotle’ virtue theory suggests.**

A better ethical action is the character of the person performing it.

People lead vertuois and balanced lives

Character and virtue are more immediate guides

Virtues are achived by following the golden mean between extremes of the action.

**Multiple choice**

**Question 9- In the Deontological Theory…**

1. Actions are only as ethical as the nature of the action chosen
2. Morality is created by following ideas.
3. The ends justify the means chosen to accomplish them.
4. Duties are generated by one’s conscience.

5- The nature of the expected benefit must be considered

**1 and 2**

3 and 4

2

2, 4 and 5

1, 3 and 5

**Question 10 – Locke’S Rights ethics…**

1. Takes its roots in Kants’ Formalism

2. Sates that everyone is entitled to rights arising from one’s very existence as a human being.

3. Provided the foundation of many modern democracies

4. States that duties are consequences of personal rights

5. Is favourable to government involvement and welfare systems

**2, 3, and 4**

1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

1 and 2

3, 4 and 5

2 and 3

**Question 11 – The theory of utilitarianism, put forward by John Stuart Mill…**

1. Resembles democratic government itself

2. Is the most common justification for modern engineering ethics

3. Establishes the needs of individuals as paramount

4. Is exemplified by income tax and services such as public transit

5. States that the best choice in a moral dilemma is the one that produces the greatest total overall benefit for a group of people

2 and 4

**1, 2, 4, and 5**

1 and 3

1, 4 and 5

1, 2 and 3

**Question 12 – OIQ’s professional values that are fundamental to the professional practice of engineering include**

1- Social commitment

2- Openness

3- Competence

4-Ethical conduct

5-Entrepreneurship

**1, 3 and 4**

2, 3, 4 and 5

2, 3 and 5

1 and 2

1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Question 13 – In the ideal Type model of professional relationship…

1. Professional ethics and competences are essential.
2. The professional provides his skill and judgement directly to his client to identify and solve their problems
3. Quality and ethical control is only exerted by the professional associations (orders in Quebec)
4. The professional has to follow the directions given by the client
5. The professional practices alone

1 and 3

2, 4 and 5

1, 4 and 5

**1, 2, 3 and 5**

2, 3 and 4

**True or False**

Question 14 – In professional life, loyalty must be absolute and unquestioned – **F**

Question 15 –“Do unto others as you would have others do to you” is incompatible with utilitarian principles – **T**

Question 16 – According to the Code of ethics of engineers, an engineer practicing in Quebec can be in a conflict of interest as long as the client does not complain – **F**

Question 17 – The acronym “MARS” is derived from the four factors that directly influence voluntary individual behaviour and performance – **T**

Question 18 – Acording to the Code of ethics of engineers, it is a binding obligation for all engineers practicing in Quebec to create a bond of trust with the client or employer - **T**