

Chapter 6 Questions

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Why are proactive people likely to make a better choice? Explain.

Proactive people anticipate future decisions or problems and take action. They don't ignore a problem, hoping that it will go away. They act as soon as they realize something needs to be done, and they don't let fear of making a wrong decision stand in their way.

How does having a positive attitude help you make decisions?

With a positive attitude, you can often see more options. Keeping an optimistic outlook can help you approach decisions and problems as interesting challenges and learning experiences.

Give an example of how peer pressure can be a positive or negative influence

Peer pressure can be positive because you're getting support from people, but it could also be a negative influence because you are always personally responsible for the choices you make.

What types of information does the media present?

Facts, fiction, and opinions. Most of the information is intended to influence your thinking and your choices.

What aspects of society and culture influence your choices?

Cultural traditions, religious beliefs, societal expectations and current trends.

What does the word consequences refer to?

It refers to the result of your decisions.

Why is it helpful to identify the decision you are making before you begin weighing your choices?

It helps you decide how much thought you should put into the decision.

What should a person consider when evaluating possible options?

The impact it has on other people.

Give an example of a practical problem a teen might have.

Learning to play an instrument, or doing too many chores around the house.

What other people may be affected by a practical problem?

Friends, family, classmates and members of the community.

What does context mean?

Context refers to all of the conditions surrounding the problem or situation.

Summarize the 4 steps to consider when making an ethical decision

Context

Figure out what's at play and who the decision is going to affect

Desired Ends

What has to happen in order for everyone involved to feel that the problem is solved?

Means

How am I going to reach my desired ends?

Consequences

What are the results of this decision going to be?

What is the difference between practical reasoning and decision making?

Practical reasoning isn't a step by step process, instead you are likely to move back and forth among the four aspects.

Summarize the REASON process

R

Figure out what the *main* problem is

E

What information do I need to solve the problem?

A

Are there any alternatives? What consequences are going to result from my decisions?

S

Figure out what the best option is

O

Create a step by step plan on how to solve the problem

N

Note the outcome of your decision, and see if it had positive or negative results, and figure out how you can do better next time