

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & HUMAN VALUES OBJECTIVE BITS

1. Professionals are capable of making judgments, applying their skills, and reaching informed decisions in situations that the general public cannot because they have not attained the necessary knowledge and skills.

(a) **True** (b) False

2. The engineer recognizes that the greatest merit is the work and exercises his profession committed to _____

a business (b) work hard (c) be physically fit **(d) serving society**

3. The objectives of Professional Ethics in Engineering are _____

(a) To understand the moral values that ought to guide the Engineering profession,

(b) To resolve the moral issues in the profession, and

(c) To justify the moral judgment concerning the profession

(d) All the above

4. _____ are the welfare principles enunciated by the wise people, based on their experience and wisdom

(a) Values **(b) Morals** (c) Rules (d) Ethics

5. _____ is defined as a set of attitudes concerned with the value of work, which forms the motivational orientation.

(a) Integrity **(b) Work ethics** (c) Personal Values (d) Professional values

6. Service Learning refers to

(a) learning the service policies, procedures, norms, and conditions, other than the trade practices (b) knowledge on online trading (c) knowledge on insurance policies

(d) knowledge about social services

7. Belief that the privacy of others must always be maintained.

(a) confidentiality

(b) empathy

(c) ethics

(d) work ethics

8. The standards of right and wrong that apply to your professional behavior.

(a) resume

(b) dress codes

(c) professional ethics

(d) networking

9. Resource Crunch, Opportunities and Attitude relates to _____

(a) Variety of moral issues

(b) Variety of legal issues

(c) Variety of technical issues

(d) Variety of business issues

10. NORMATIVE, FACTUAL and CONCEPTUAL are the 3 types of _____

(a) Moral issues

(b) Legal issues

(c) Enquiries

(d) Inquiries

11. The clarity to identify the relevant moral values from among duties, rights, goods and obligations is obtained by self questioning. This relates to

- (a) Normative inquiry
- (b) Conceptual inquiry
- (c) Descriptive inquiry**
- (d) Factual inquiry

12. In the _____, right conduct for an individual is regarded as whatever directly benefits oneself.

- (a) pre-conventional level**
- (b) conventional level
- (c) post-conventional level
- (d) Final Level

13. The people at _____ level want to live by general principles that are universally applied to all people. They always desire to maintain their moral integrity.

- (a) pre-conventional level
- (b) conventional level**
- (c) post-conventional level
- (d) corrective Level

14. According to Gilligan, _____ have tendency to over-ride the importance of moral rules and convictions while resolving moral dilemmas;

- (a) male
- (b) female
- (c) adults**
- (d) children

15. _____ provides the framework through which learning attitudes are encouraged.

- (a) Authority
- (b) Autonomy**
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) Aptitude

16. _____ theory emphasizes on the character rather than the rights or duties

- (a) Duty Ethics
- (b) Virtue Theory**
- (c) Rights Theory
- (d) Utilitarian Theory

17. Besides the tests, each engineering project is modified during execution, based on

- (a) the periodical feedback on the progress and the lessons from other sources.
- (b) Expert's opinion**
- (c) engineer's wish
- (d) Government's policy

18. Engineers normally learn from their own prior designs and infer from the analysis of operation and results, and sometimes from the reports of other engineers. this relates to _____

- (a) **Learning from experts**
- (b) self learning
- (c) predictive analysis
- (d) Learning from the past

19. In standard experiments, members for study are selected into two groups namely A and B at random. Group A are given special treatment. The group B is given no treatment and is called the 'controlled group'. But they are placed in the same environment as the other group A. this is known as _____

- (a) process control
- (b) engineering control
- (c) **experimental control**
- (d) management control

20. The subject under test/experiment should be given all relevant information needed to make the decision to participate. this is known as _____

- (a) Informed arguement
- (b) Informed consent
- (c) **proposed consent**
- (d) classified consent

21. Sometimes, the managements have not been willing to disseminate the full information about the project or product beyond the legal requirements, because of the fear of _____

- (a) market demand
- (b) Government policies
- (c) **potential competitors**
- (d) societal views

22. _____ are required to evaluate a given situation, its implication and to determine who are involved or affected.

- (a) **Open eyes and an open mind**
- (b) Big house and good food
- (c) Rich dress and costly accessories
- (d) Luxary car and a wealthy living

23. Engineers have to show the _____ to obtain and properly gauge all the information related to meeting one's moral obligations.

- (a) condition
- (b) **consent**

- (c) commitment
- (d) cooperation

24. _____ are guidelines for specific group of professionalism to help them perform their roles; to know how to conduct themselves; and to know how to resolve around various ethical issues.

- (a) The codes of ethics**
- (b) The codes of physics
- (c) The codes of laws
- (d) The codes of banks

25. A thing is safe if its risks are judged to be with in _____

- (a) appreciable levels
- (b) acceptable levels**
- (c) measurable levels
- (d) realisable levels

26. The study usually covers risk identification, risk analysis, risk assessment, risk rating, suggestions on risk control and risk mitigation. this study is known as _____

- (a) risk evaluation**
- (b) risk measurement
- (c) risk analysis
- (d) risk science

27. _____ is determined by currently available data, as measured actuarially for insurance premiums.

- (a) Projected risk**
- (b) Statistical risk
- (c) Perceived risk

28. _____ means systematically quantifying the relative importance of risks and benefits to demonstrate the net benefits of a process to an user

- (a) Risk-Benefit Modeling**
- (b) Risk-Benefit Tradeoffs
- (c) Risk selling

29. _____ is a term referring to a number of distinct types of creations of the mind for which property rights are recognized and the corresponding fields of law.

- (a) Intellectual property**
- (b) Identified Property
- (c) Internet Property
- (d) Inernational Property

30. A _____ is termed as the exclusionary rights given by the government or the authorized authority to its inventor for a particular duration of time, in respect of his invention.

- (a) copyright
- (b) patent**
- (c) patient
- (d) trademark

31. The Patents(Amendment) Act, 1999 which was passed on 10th March, 1999 in the Indian Parliament for amending the Patents Act of 1970 which in turns facilitate to establish _____ for filing patents and accords with the exclusive marketing rights for the time period of 5 years

- (a) the mail box system
- (b) the tender system
- (c) the voting/polling system
- (d) the First claim system**

32. Risk management in an IT industry is responsibility of the _____

- (a) Client
- (b) Investor
- (c) Developer**
- (d) Project Team
- (e) Production Team

33. _____ means integration of countries through commerce, transfer of technology, and exchange of information and culture.

- (a) Digitization
- (b) Communalisation
- (c) Nationalisation
- (d) Globalization**

34. Organisations who have established business in more than one country, are called _____.

- (a) Multi lingual Corporations
- (b) Multiple Economy Concerns
- (c) Multi National Corporations**
- (d) Multiple Revenue Organizations

35. _____ is a process of moving technology to a new setting and implementing it wherever required.

- (a) Technology Transfer**
- (b) Resource Transfer
- (c) Machine Transfer
- (d) Money Transfer

36. Should an organization adopt the rules and practices of the host country fully and face dangers and other serious consequences or adopt strictly their own country's standards and practices in the host country?

- (a) **should comply with the rules of host country**
- (b) can practice their own country's practices

37. _____ is the study of moral issues concerning the environment, and moral perspectives, beliefs, or attitudes concerning those issues.

- (a) **Environmental ethics**
- (b) Essential ethics
- (c) Engineering ethics
- (d) Economic ethics

38. The term _____ emphasizes on the investment, orientation of technology, development and functioning of organizations to meet the present needs of people and at the same time ensuring the future generations to meet their needs.

- (a) **sustainable development**
- (b) synergistic development
- (c) symbiotic development
- (d) surgical development

39. If you want to use one program on thirty different computers, you should _____

- (a) **Purchase a site license or buy enough copies for every computer**
- (b) Buy two copies, in case one becomes damaged, and load it on all the computers
- (c) Buy one copy and put it on all the computers
- (d) Borrow it from another school, copy it, and send it back promptly

40. Hackers are unethical people who _____

- (a) Access databases that they have no right to be in.
- (b) Create programs intending to destroy other computer systems
- (c) Do not respect the rights or privacy of others.
- (d) **All the listed**

41. Computer ethics has its roots in the work of ____ during World War II.

- (a) Herman Horlnerith
- (b) **Norbert Wiener**
- (c) Blaise Pascal
- (d) Charles Babbage

42. Making and using duplicate hardware and software is called ____

- (a) **Piracy**
- (b) Free copy
- (c) Copy right
- (d) None of these

43. General guidelines of computer ethics are needed for ____

- (a) Cracking
- (b) Computer crime
- (c) Protection of personal data
- (d) All the above**

44. ____ is the illegal access to the network or computer system.

- (a) Security
- (b) Cracking**
- (c) Virus
- (d) Piracy

45. ____ is a set of rules for determining moral standards or socially acceptable behaviour.

- (a) Protocol
- (b) Standard
- (c) Ethics**
- (d) None of the given

46. Which of the following is not a way of protection?

- (a) Physical Security
- (b) Personal Security
- (c) Piracy**
- (d) Personnel security

47. You can protect sensitive data from prying eyes using

- (a) File permissions**
- (b) File locks
- (c) Passwords
- (d) Encryption

48. A hacker contacts your phone or E-mail and attempts to acquire your password is called

- (a) Spamming
- (b) Spoofing
- (c) Phishing**
- (d) None of these

49. In professional ethics in engineering How many types of risks is there ?

- a. 3
- b. 5
- c. 7
- d. 4**

50. ____ is the analytical methods in Engineer's responsibility for safety

- a. analytical testing
- b. job related pressures
- c. voluntarism and control
- d. both b and c**

51. The main costs must be weighed against Organizational goal is degrees of professional ethics in engineering.

- a. management
- b. organizational**

c. acceptability

d. liability

52. _____ is the set of standards and laws.

a. discipline

b. support

c. code

d. protecting

53. The problems with the law in engineering _____

a. inspiration and guidance

b. minimal compliance

c. risk

d. ethics

54. Self Respect _____ is the concept refers to valuing on self.

a. self esteem

b. self respect

c. virtue

d. accountability

55. duty ethics is the about explaining the morality.

a. obligations

b. recognizing rights

c. good moral

d. duty ethics

56. The view that right action consist in producing one's own good _____

a. ethical relativism

b. ethical egoism

c. ethical pluralism

d. normative ethics

57. _____ deals with theories about ethics

a. tacit ethics

b. meta ethics

c. rights ethics

d. personal involvement

58. which knowledge required to assess the risk ?

a. advisability

b. low consequence

c. no estimation of risk

d. testing and safety

59. ARPA stands for _____

a. advanced risk projects agency

b. advanced research projects agency

c. advanced research projects assessment

d. advanced research project analysis

60. The control is required to maintain their _____ and protect their self interest.

a. safety

b. protecting

c. privacy

d. none of the above

61. The degree of complexity range of applications and sheer numbers continue to increase _____ network the globe.

a. communication

b. telecommunication

- c. satellite
- d. all the above

62. The professional word meaning is based on the context.

- a. ethics
- b. moral
- c. non moral

d. professional

63. _____ is tries to reduce moral values to laws, conventions and customs of societies.

a. ethical relativism

- b. ethical egoism
- c. ethical subjectivism
- d. ethical pluralism.

64. What is true about a professional

- (a) The professional has to have autonomy
- (b) He cannot be supervised by the client
- (c) He should not subject to political control

(d) All of the above

65. The basic rule of professionalism is “**not knowingly to do ____**”.

(a) harm

- (b) work
- (c) competition
- (d) copying

66. The study of ____, as contrasted with legal, obligations is called ethics.

- (a) behavior

(b) moral

- (c) business
- (d) all of the above

67. Ethics is a conception of ____ conduct.

- (A) bad
- (B) good
- (C) right

(D) right and wrong

68. Following is(are) type(s) of ethics

- (A) Internal
- (B) External
- (C) Both (A) and (B)**
- (D) None of the above

69. One should ensure one's employment right to privacy, is a type of

- (A) Internal ethics
- (B) External ethics**
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

70. Ethics and ____ go together.

- (A) profits**
- (B) management

- (C) worker
- (D) all of the above

71. ____ driven companies are always successful in the long run.

- (A) management
- (B) worker union
- (C) value**
- (D) profit

72. A business needs to be ethical, in order to

- (A) Fulfill public expectations for business
- (B) Prevent harming others
- (C) Improve business relations and employees productivity
- (D) all of the above**

73. Following is(are) type(s) of ethics issue(s)

- (A) Functional area ethics
- (B) Corporate policy ethics
- (C) Face to face ethics
- (D) All of the above**

74. Your friend wants to humiliate a former friend by posting embarrassing photos on social media but you persuade him not to. Your behavior is _____.

- (a) Ethical
- (b) Unethical**

75. An IT specialist violates the privacy of a fellow employee by viewing her confidential personnel files. This is _____.

- (a) Ethical Behavior
- (b) Unethical Behavior**

76. What is step one for handling an ethical dilemma?

- (a) Consult the NASW Code of Ethics**
- (b) Seek Supervisor
- (c) Review State and Federal Laws
- (d) Coffee with a coworker

77. Which is a common ethical dilemma?

- (a) Commission of illegal acts
- (b) Social media boundaries with clients
- (c) Running into clients in public
- (d) Receiving gifts
- (e) All of the above**

78. Match the value to the principal: Social workers' primary goal is to help people in need and address social problems

- (a) Service
- (b) Social Justice
- (c) Dignity and Worth of the Person**
- (d) Integrity

79. Which statement best defines the concept of “ethics”?

- (a) Ethics is the ability to tell the difference in right and wrong behavior.
- (b) Ethics is trying to judge people by what they believe and do.
- (c) Ethics is a society’s standards of conduct based on moral values and principles of its members.**
- (d) Characteristics that bring people praise and admiration.

80. A system of moral principles or rules of conduct relating to human behavior.

- (a) Ethical dilemmas
- (b) Guilt
- (c) Reputation
- (d) Code of Ethics**

81. Problems involving conflict between moral imperatives.

- (a) Ethical dilemmas**
- (b) Honesty
- (c) Reputation
- (d) Scruples

82. A feeling of responsibility or remorse for committing a wrong.

Role Model

Honesty

Guilt

Trust

83. A person whose behavior, example, or success is emulated by others, especially by younger people.

- (a) Scruples
- (b) Role Model**
- (c) Ethical Dilemmas
- (d) Reputation

84. Set of guidelines or procedures set up or established by an organization, company, or group dealing with right or wrong behavior while at work.

- (a) Morals
- (b) Values
- (c) Conflicts
- (d) Ethics**

85. A set of factors that are a way of life for a group of people?

- (a) Ethics

- (b) Morals
- (c) Cultural
- (d) Societal**

86. You notice a man from the Middle East with his wife and daughter. They have their faces covered while at the mall. This is a definition of which of the following?

- (a) Societal
- (b) Cultural**
- (c) Ethics
- (d) Morals

87. James has a belief that the death penalty is wrong in all cases. This would be an example of his _____?

- (a) Personality
- (b) Morals**
- (c) Ethics
- (d) Culture

88. This would be an example of which of the following?

- (a) Morals
- (b) Ethics**
- (c) Society
- (d) Cultural

89. Which of the following ethical precepts can be used in media?

- ☐ a. The Golden Rule: do unto others as you would have them do unto you.
- ☐ b. The Golden Mean: finding a middle way is better than an extreme.
- ☐ c. The categorical imperative: rules or laws should only be used that would apply to everyone at all times.
- ☒ **d. All of the above can be used.**

90. Utilitarianism is an approach to ethics that means

- ☐ a. Whatever does the most good for the most number of people is best.
- ☒ **b. Fairness is the fundamental aspect of ethical conduct and people in a dispute should look at the situation outside of their own vested interests in the outcome to decide what is right.**
- ☐ c. Journalists often face conflicts among ethical principles in the course of their work and must often make difficult decisions.
- ☐ d. Not all ethical precepts can be applied in all situations, but they do

provide useful guidelines for media professionals in their behavior.

- ☐ e. None of the above.

91. Business interests in media organizations can often supersede the public interests entrusted to that organization. This can happen in which of the following ways?

- ☐ a. Advertisers threaten to stop advertising unless the media organization stops or changes coverage of the company or a controversial issue.
- ☐ b. Lack of consumer power among disadvantaged groups can mean they get less news coverage or are mostly portrayed in a negative light.
- ☐ c. **Cutting staff to save money can affect the quality of news coverage as journalists get even more overworked.**
- ☐ d. Journalists often lack professional development training because of media organizations' unwillingness to support such training.
- ☐ e. All of the above.

92. SPJ's Code of Ethics includes all but which one of the following?

- ☐ a. Seek truth and report it.
- ☐ b. **Be honest, fair, and courageous in gathering, reporting, and interpreting information.**
- ☐ c. Never distort the content of news, photos, or video.
- ☐ d. Bounce ideas off sources or potential sources before launching into a story.
- ☐ e. Support the open exchange of views.

93. Ethical issues in public relations would not include which of the following?

- ☐ a. Lying by omission or giving a misleading impression.
- ☐ b. Protecting the privacy rights of clients.
- ☐ c. Hiring an assassin to silence opponents.
- ☐ d. Safeguarding a client's confidential information.
- ☐ e. **Any of the above.**

94. The American Advertising Federation Code of Ethics includes which of the following?

- ☐ a. To tell the truth.
- ☐ b. To not mislead the public.
- ☐ c. **All of the above.**
- ☐ d. None of the above.

95. Ethical issues in entertainment media would not include which of the following?

- ☐ a. Actors portraying characters in stereotypical roles in TV shows or movies.
- ☐ b. Gratuitous depictions of sex or violence in TV shows or movies.
- ☐ c. Product placements in children's programs on TV.
- ☐ d. **None of the above.**

96. Puffery in advertising is an ethical

- ☐ a. Gray area (sometimes ok, sometimes not).
- ☐ b. Standard media should strive toward.
- ☐ c. Rule followed in tobacco marketing.
- ☐ d. **Any of the above.**

97. Ronald Howard and Clinton Korver argue that to make ethical decisions, media professionals should apply three principles. Which is NOT one of these principles?

- ☐ a. Legal
- ☐ b. Prudential
- ☐ c. Financial
- ☐ d. **None of the above.**

98. Discourse ethics, an important foundation for an area of media ethics theory, was developed by which German social theorist and scholar?

- ☐ a. Jürgen Habermas.
- ☐ b. Wolfgang Donsbach.
- ☐ c. Elizabeth Noelle Neumann.
- ☐ d. **George Gerbner.**

99. Which of the following is not part of “media literacy”?

- ☐ a. Being able to read or understand content in different languages.
- ☐ b. **Critically analyzing media content by considering its particular presentation and its underlying political or social messages.**
- ☐ c. Knowing how technology affects media.
- ☐ d. All of the above are part of media literacy.

100. The study of signs and symbols is known as

- ☐ a. Symbiosis.
- ☐ b. Symbiotics.
- ☒ c. **Semiotics.**
- ☐ d. None of the above.