

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↕	Question ↕	A ↕	B ↕	C ↕	D ↕	Answer ↕	Remark ↕
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ethical standards would typically cover matters such as contribution or payment to <input type="text"/> officials or political parties.	Government					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A/An <input type="text"/> social contracts theory, as a way for managers to take decisions in an ethical context, has been developed.	Integrated					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> corporation is a company that maintains manufacturing, marketing, service or administrative operations in many different host countries.	Multinational					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The fundamental problem with ethical relativism, <input type="text"/> allege, is that it holds that the moral standards of a society are only criteria by which actions in that society can be judged.	Critics					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The stakeholder <input type="text"/> of the firm is used as a basis to analyse those groups to whom the firm should be responsible.	Theories					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ethical standards would typically cover matters such as fair and <input type="text"/> human resource practices.	Acceptable					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The social contract theory has a long tradition in ethical and political <input type="text"/>	Theories						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A stakeholder is any group or individual who can affect or is affected by the <input type="text"/> of the organisation's objectives.	Achievement						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Many of the most pressing issues in business ethics today are related to the phenomenon of <input type="text"/>	Globalization	Globalisation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __reasoning refers to the reasoning process by which human behaviours, institutions, or policies are judged to be in accordance with or in violation of moral standards.	Morals						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A corporate organisation "exists" only if there are certain human <input type="text"/> who are in certain circumstances and relationships.	Individuals						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ethical <input type="text"/> is the theory that, because different societies have different ethical beliefs, etc.	Relativism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Kohlberg has been criticised for claiming that the higher stages are morally preferable to the <input type="text"/> _stages.	Lower						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Globalisation has resulted in a phenomenon that is familiar to <input type="text"/> who travels outside their country.	Anyone						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An organisation may employ four broad legitimating strategies when faced with different <input type="text"/> threats.	Legitimating						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A corporate organisation "acts" only if certain human <input type="text"/> __ in the organisation performed certain actions in certain circumstances etc.	Individuals						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A primary group includes <input type="text"/> and investors, employees, customers and suppliers, together with what is defined as the public stakeholder group.	Shareholders						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __ were carrying goods over the trading routes of Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas almost since civilisation dawned on these places.	Merchants						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> consists of all those methods, processes, and tools that humans invent to manipulate their environment.	Technology						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Often, ethical <input type="text"/> __ do not provide specific guidance on particular issues, and may conflict with the priorities of the commercial world.	Codes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Companies that strongly enforce company codes of conduct and provide <input type="text"/> __ training help employees recognise and reason through ethical problems.	Ethics						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> issues in business ethics are ethical questions raised about the economic, political, legal, and other social systems or institutions within which businesses operate.	Systemic						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _and sociologists, for example, may study the moral standards that a particular village or culture holds.	Anthropologists						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are enacted to actually take care of unethical behaviours or behaviours that are below moral/ethical standards.	Laws						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Corporate ethical issues can be solved only through <input type="text"/> _or company solutions.	Corporate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Moral standards deal with matters that we think can seriously injure or seriously benefit <input type="text"/>	Human beings	Human-beings					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A code of conduct is a written statement, setting forth the <input type="text"/> that guide an organisation's decision.	Principles						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ethics is the discipline that examines one's moral standards or the <input type="text"/> standards of a society.	Ethical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Business organisations are the primary <input type="text"/> institutions through which people in modern societies carry on the task of producing and distributing goods and services.	Economics						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Some business executives put their own personal interests ahead of that of <input type="text"/> and shareholders thereby causing harm to them.	Employees	Employee					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Similarly, companies with strong ethical practices set a good example for <input type="text"/> to follow.	Executives						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ethical conduct requires that companies refrain from issuing false or misleading <input type="text"/>	Communications	Communication					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Boyd defined ethics as concerned with the development of <input type="text"/> __standards by which actions, situations and behaviour can be judged.	Moral						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> __study is one that does not try to reach any conclusion about what things are truly good, bad or right or wrong.	Descriptive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Individual issues in business ethics are ethical questions raised about a particular individual or particular individuals within a company and their <input type="text"/> and decisions.	Behavior	Behaviour					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Moral standards are not established or changed by the decisions of particular <input type="text"/> bodies.	Agents						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> study is an investigation that attempts to reach normative conclusions, that is, conclusions about what things are good or bad or about what actions are right or wrong.	Normative						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Culture is the way of life of people and transmitted from one <input type="text"/> to another.	Corporate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Moral standards should be preferred to other <input type="text"/> _including self- interest.	Descriptive						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The foundation of an ethical business climate is ethical awareness and clear standards of <input type="text"/>	Behavior	Behaviour					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Before the advent of business ethics, business transactions have largely been conducted on the principle of <input type="text"/> _, etc.	Caveat emptor						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Legal and ethical actions are both acceptable within the legal framework and societal <input type="text"/>	Norms						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Laws and regulations are promulgated especially in business to right the wrongs and unwholesome practices by <input type="text"/>	Businessmen						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Laws and legal standards are established by the <input type="text"/> of a legislature or the decisions of voters.	Authority						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Graduates are more likely to be attracted to companies which treat their <input type="text"/> fairly and give customers a fair deal.	Employees	Employee					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ethics mean accepted standards in terms of your personal and social <input type="text"/>	Welfare						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> and unethical actions are when law supports what you are doing, but it is unethical because the society frowns at it.	Legal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An employee or manager is held responsible for his/her decisions, actions or <input type="text"/>	Inactions						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Moral standards are not established or changed by the decisions of particular <input type="text"/> bodies.	Authoritative						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Business decisions not based on facts or a clear understanding of the consequences could harm employees, customers, the company, and other <input type="text"/>	Stakeholders						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is the most important source of ensuring that consumers receive a fair deal from retailers and manufacturers.	Laws						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Moral standards, however, are not established by any authority, nor does their <input type="text"/> rest on voting procedures.	Validity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Culture is the way of life of people and transmitted from one <input type="text"/> to another.	Generation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> values can usually be expressed as statements describing objects or features of objects that have worth.	Moral						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ethical business practice is a means of forestalling legislation and <input type="text"/>	Decisions						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is defined as a form of the art of applied ethics that examines ethical principles and moral or ethical problems that can arise in a business environment.	Business ethics						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are, arguably, more likely to buy from a company which can be seen to be acting ethically.	Consumers						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Moral norms can usually be expressed as general rules or <input type="text"/>	Statements						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> and illegal actions would imply making offerings that have been outlawed and are against societal norms.	Unethical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ethics refer to the <input type="text"/> and standards of moral behaviour that are accepted by society as right versus wrong.	Principles						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	..... justice, the second category, refers to the just imposition of punishments and penalties on those who do wrong.	Retributives	Distributive	Both A and B	Legal	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Distributive justice, the first and basic category, is concerned with the fair of society's benefits and burdens.	Hearing	Court	Distribution	Freedom	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Issues involving questions of justice and fairness are usually divided into categories.	Two	Four	Three	Five	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	..... rights, for example, might be legitimately redistributed for the sake of justice.	Human	Property	Freedom	Standards	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	..... of justice do not generally override the moral rights of individuals.	Legal	Standards	Both A and B	Principles	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	..... of justice are generally taken to be more important than utilitarian considerations.	Legal	Standards	Both A and B	Principles	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Disputes among in business are often interlaced with references to justice or fairness.	Workers	Members	Individuals	Both B and C	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Defenders of a Kantian approach to ethics, of course, would reply that it is the, not Kant, who is mistaken.	Critics	First group	Second group	Third group	A		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A group of criticisms that have been made of Kant's theory is that there are counter examples that which show that the theory sometimes goes wrong.	Second	Third	Both A and B	First	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Despite the attractiveness of Kant's theory, critics have argued that, like utilitarianism, it has its limitations and	Sufficiencies	Inadequacies	Problems	Strength	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A large number of authors have held that the imperative explains why people have moral rights.	Certain	Legal	Categorical	Moral	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Contractual rights and duties depend on a publicly accepted system of rules that define the that give rise to those rights and duties.	Laws	Transactions	People	Teams	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Contractual rights and duties are distinguished, first, by the fact that they attach to specific individuals and the correlative duties are imposed only on other individuals.	Specific	Voluntary	Involuntary	Limited	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Contractual rights and duties are the rights and correlative duties that arise when one person enters an agreement with another person.	Unlimited	Voluntary	Limited	Involuntary	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Positive rights were not emphasised until the century.	21st	19th	20th	22nd	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Moral provide a basis for justifying one's actions and for invoking the protection or aid of others.	Values	Ethics	Standards	Rights	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Moral rights provide individuals with and equality in the free pursuit of their interests.	Right	Autonomy	Moral	Ethics	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Entitlements can also derive from a system of Standards independently of any particular legal system.	Certain	Company	Moral	Ethical	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Legal rights are limited, of course, to the particular jurisdiction within which the legal system is in	Legal	Force	Both A and B	Illegal	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A person has a right when that person is entitled to act in a way or is entitled to have others act in a certain way toward him or her.	Moral	Certain	Rational	Irrational	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In general, a right is an individual's entitlement to	Principles	Ethics	Someone	Something	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The concept of a right plays a crucial role in many of the moral arguments and moral claims in business discussions.	Analyzed	Involved	Invoked	Combined	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An action is right from an ethical point of view if and only if the would be required by those rules that are correct.	Moral	Ethical	Organization	Unethical	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Utilitarianism can also go wrong, according to the, when it is applied to situations that involve social justice.	Public	Critics	Government	Stakeholders	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major difficulty with utilitarianism, according to some critics, is that it is unable to deal with kinds of moral issues: that relating to rights and those relating to justice.	Two	Many	Several	Both B and C	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A standard objection against using values to measure all costs and benefits is that some goods, in particular health and life, cannot be priced.	Technical	Moral	Monetary	Standards	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Intrinsic goods, however, are things that are desirable any other benefits they may produce.	Dependent	Independent	Relatively	Policies	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The utilitarian can also point to several criteria that can be used to determine the relative values that should be given to various categories of goods.	Policies	Standards	Common-sense	Principles	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One major set of problems with utilitarianism is centered on the difficulties encountered when trying to measure	Costs	Utility	Standards	Efficiencies	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Utilitarianism is also the basis of the of economic cost benefit analysis.	Ethics	Morals	Government	Techniques	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Utilitarian views have also been highly influential in	Management	Economics	Policy	Principles	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The utilitarian can say that lying is generally wrong because of the costly effects of on our human welfare.	Lying	Impacts	Emotions	Attitudes	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Utilitarianism also seems to fit in rather neatly with the intuitive criteria that people employ when discussing conduct.	Moral	Development	Management	Important	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	As far as many are concerned, organisational/business image and reputation are sometimes highly questionable.	Customers	Cooperative Society	Organizations	People	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An employee has no obligation to obey an order to do what is	Ethical	Unethical	Immoral	Moral	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	It is clearly mistaken, however, to think that an employee who freely and knowingly does something is absolved of all responsibility when "following orders."	Rational	Unethical	Right	Wrong	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Corporations usually have a hierarchical structure of in which orders and directives pass from those higher in the structure, etc.	Powers	Commands	Orders	Authority	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a corporation, employees often act on the basis of their superiors'.....	Orders	Authority	Commands	Powers	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Within the modern corporation, .....for a corporate act is often distributed among a number of cooperating parties.	Responsibility	Performances	Motivations	Both B and C	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The third requirement for moral responsibility is that the person must act of his own will.	Conscious	Mandatory	Free	Opinions	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Occasionally people object to the view that ethical should be applied to the behaviour of people in business organisations.	Standards	Principles	Morals	Issues	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Tragically, the obligation to obey the law can create terrible conflicts, when the law requires something that the believes is immoral.	Businessperson	Workers	Management	Customers	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All businesses require a society in which to carry on business dealings.	Dynamic	Decreases	Stable	Complex	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Some laws have nothing to do with because they do not involve serious matters.	Ethicals	Morality	Principles	Government	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	..... reasoning, however, is sometimes directed at a different kind of judgment: determining whether a person is morally responsible for an injury or for a wrong.	Policy	Ethics	Moral	Principles	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An employer would want to be served in whatever ways will advance his or her	Finances	Families	Both A and B	Self-interests	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A person, for example, who injures someone by accident, is from any blame.	Accused	Excused	Both A and B	Charged	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A person is not morally for example, if he causes an injury because he lacked the power, skill, opportunity, or resources to prevent his actions from resulting in the injury.	Ethical	Responsible	Unethical	Wrong	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The laws of today require that businesses discriminate against women and Jews in ways that most people would say are clearly immoral.	USA	UK	UAE	Saudi Arabia	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a, employees often act on the basis of their superiors' orders.	Cooperatives	Corporation	Government	Funding	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	It is true that some laws require that is the same as the behaviour required by our moral standards.	Behavior	Ethics	Principles	Morals	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Within the modern corporation, responsibility for a corporate act is often distributed among a number of parties.	Government	Cooperating	Cooperatives	Political	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A person act of his/her own free will when that person acts or purposefully and his actions are not the result of some uncontrollable mental impulse or external force.	Deliberately	Unknowingly	Physical	Education	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pre-Civil War slavery laws, for example, required slave owners to treat slaves like property, and the laws of Nazi Germany required anti-Semitic	Provisional	Extension	Behavior	Education	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	..... are not always morally responsible for the injuries they inflict on others.	Government	People	Customers	Workers	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	It is however, to see laws and ethics as identical.	Right	Informal	Wrongs	Irrational	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The stability of any society requires that its members adhere to some minimal standards of	Ethics	Moral	Both A and B	Principles	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Most agree that all citizens have a moral obligation to obey the law, so long as the law does not require clearly unjust behaviour.	People	Farmers	Ethicists	Cooperatives	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Business is a cooperative activity whose very existence requires ethical	Established	Constituted	Winded	Behaviours	D	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main reason that moral standards are often not made is that they are generally presumed to be obvious.	Explicit	Implicit	Both A and B	Non-explicit	A	eExam	

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

Previous [1](#) Next