Professional Ethics in Criminal Justice 5th edition Albanese Test Bank

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***Professional Ethics in Criminal Justice, 5e* (Albanese)**
Chapter 1 Recognizing Ethical Decisions

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) According to Albanese, all of the following make up the concept of good character, *except*:
A) Denial of victimization.
B) Good principles.
C) Conscience.
D) Moral courage.
E) All the above are elements of good character.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 1
Objective: Develop the ability to understand the essence of good character.
Level: Intermediate

2) Moral courage can best be defined as:
A) Guiding actions without fearing consequences.
B) Internalizing the knowledge so you always chose the best course of action.
C) Acting on a rational choice to follow good principles based on conscience.
D) None of the above
E) All of the above
Answer: C
Page Ref: 1
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Intermediate

3) Ethics are fundamental to character because:
A) They are essential for building great wealth and power.
B) They specify the guiding principles on which character is built.
C) They provide guidance to become superior to others in talent and intellect.
D) All of the above
E) None of the above
Answer: B
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Develop the ability to understand the essence of good character.
Level: Basic

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4) All of the following actions would be considered to have moral worth, *except*:
A) Helping the homeless find shelter.
B) Working to support your family.
C) Greeting your mail carrier.
D) Paying your taxes.
E) All of the above
Answer: C
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

5) Certain categories of human beings are exempt from discussions of ethics, they are:
A) Members of the clergy.
B) The mentally ill.
C) Eighteen-year-olds.
D) Members of the U.S. Congress.
E) B and C
Answer: B
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

6) Morals as discussed in Chapter One, can be defined as:
A) Enforceable laws and regulations that guide a society.
B) A codified structure of behavior that is applicable to all cultures.
C) The general rules that prescribe proper behavior.
D) All the above
E) None of the above
Answer: C
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

7) According to the definition of Ethics in Chapter one:
A) Ethics only involves the study of the development of laws.
B) Ethics is the study of morality and analysis of what constitutes good conduct.
C) Ethics is the study of the development of organizational theories.
D) All of the above.
E) None of the above.
Answer: B
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

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8) Moral behavior requires:
A) No more than the laws require.
B) Less than what the laws require.
C) Sometimes more than the law requires.
D) None of the above.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

9) Ethics is central to criminal justice because:
A) The law is complete in itself to address every ethical issue involved.
B) Morality is what distinguishes right from wrong.
C) The government does not have the moral authority to enforce the law, only statutory authority.
D) All of the above
E) None of the above
Answer: B
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Intermediate

10) Value judgments can be verified:
A) Based on data.
B) Based on facts.
C) Based on reason.
D) Based on observations.
E) None of the above
Answer: C
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

11) _____ is the ability to evaluate viewpoints, facts, and behaviors objectively in order to assess the presentation of information or methods of argumentation to establish the true worth or merit of an act or a course of conduct.
A) Objective correlative
B) Subjective Best Fit
C) Critical Thinking
D) Regression Analysis
E) None of the above
Answer: C
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Understand the importance of critical thinking to ethics.
Level: Basic

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12) _____ tell(s) how people should interact with others in all social relations.
A) Morals
B) Laws
C) Etiquette
D) Regulations
E) All the above
Answer: C
Page Ref: 4
Objective: Increase your awareness of the connection between etiquette and ethics.
Level: Basic

13) _____ is the belief that morals can be different, but none are better than another.
A) Legal Equality
B) Moral relativism
C) Etiquette Equality
D) Moral association
E) None of the above
Answer: B
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Recognize the concept of moral relativism.
Level: Basic

14) Guiding human potential and action in a moral direction is the subject matter of _____.
A) Ethics
B) Law
C) Etiquette
D) Values
E) None of the above
Answer: A
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

15) Ethical relativism attempts to _____ the way people behave.
A) Justify
B) Establish
C) Guide
D) Condemn
E) None of the above
Answer: A
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Recognize the concept of moral relativism.
Level: Basic

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16) _____ provide(s) principles for distinguishing acts that are morally right from those that are morally wrong.
A) Values
B) Morals
C) Laws
D) Ethics
E) None of the above
Answer: D
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Recognize the concept of moral relativism.
Level: Basic

17) Ethics rejects the notion of "_____," where a person merely seeks out a "commonsense" position on ethical issues without referring to ethical theory or perspective.
A) Moral majority
B) Moral judgements
C) Moral intuition
D) All the above
E) None of the above
Answer: C
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Intermediate

18) Developing and following moral principles gives human decision making both meaning and a dispassionate _____.
A) Rationale
B) Value
C) Result
D) Morality
E) All the above
Answer: A
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

19) A framework for making ethical decisions is needed. Such a framework begins with a search for _____ principles.
A) Limited
B) Inclusive
C) Divided
D) Universal
Answer: D
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Intermediate

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20) Moral rules can also be derived independently of _____ beliefs because desirable human conduct can be prescribed and achieved through application of rational principles.
A) Irrational
B) Rational
C) Religious
D) Legal
E) None
Answer: C
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Intermediate

1.2 True/False Questions

1) Good character can be defined as consisting of good principles, conscience (to internalize those principles), and restrained moral courage.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 1
Objective: Develop the ability to understand the essence of good character.
Level: Basic

2) Ethics are not essential to character because they don't specify the guiding principles on which character is built.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Develop the ability to understand the essence of good character.
Level: Basic

3) Recognizing ethical decisions when people make them is a fundamental first step in developing ethical awareness.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Increase your awareness of the connection between etiquette and ethics.
Level: Intermediate

4) All actions that one can take have moral content and therefore lie within scope of ethics.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

5) The vast majority of behaviors a person engages in have moral content and are included within the purview of ethics.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

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6) Discussions of ethics are not limited to human beings as all living creatures have this responsibility.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

7) Certain categories of human beings are exempt from discussions of ethics.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

8) Laws provide not only the baseline or boundaries of civil behavior, but all aspects of ethical behavior associated with them.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Recognize the concept of moral relativism.
Level: Intermediate

9) Factual judgments (i.e., judgments based on facts) can be verified empirically through observations.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Recognize the concept of moral relativism.
Level: Basic

10) Factual judgments, as well as value judgements, can both be verified empirically through observations and reasoning.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Intermediate

11) Value Judgement analysis is the ability to evaluate viewpoints, facts, and behaviors objectively in order to assess the presentation of information or methods of argumentation to establish the true worth or merit of an act or a course of conduct.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Recognize the concept of moral relativism.
Level: Basic

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12) According to ethicist Elizabeth Kiss, studying ethics does not guarantee ethical conduct, so it is not helpful to study it.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Recognize the concept of moral relativism.
Level: Intermediate

13) Moral relativism is synonymous with situational ethics, which holds that there are no universal moral standards.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Recognize the concept of moral relativism.
Level: Intermediate

14) For the purpose of ethical analysis, local habits and customs are the same thing as human nature that is common to all humankind.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Recognize the concept of moral relativism.
Level: Basic

15) There exists no empirical evidence that relativism makes individuals more likely to engage in immoral behaviors.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Recognize the concept of moral relativism.
Level: Basic

16) Ethical behavior is rarely in our self-interest as it calls for self-sacrifice.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Intermediate

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1.3 Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

1) The concept of _____ character can be defined as consisting of three qualities of good principles, conscience and moral courage.
Answer: Good
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

2) Discussions of ethics are limited to _____.
Answer: Humans
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

3) _____ are good conduct; they constitute permissible behavior. They are the rules that prescribe proper action.
Answer: Morals
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

4) _____ is the study of morality, that is, the study and analysis of what constitutes good conduct.
Answer: Ethics
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

5) _____ are judgments of worth of attitudes, statements, and behaviors.
Answer: Values
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

6) _____ thinking is the ability to evaluate viewpoints, facts, and behaviors objectively in order to assess the presentation of information or methods of argumentation to establish the true worth or merit of an act or a course of conduct.
Answer: Critical
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Understand the importance of critical thinking to ethics.
Level: Basic

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7) _____ and etiquette are precursors to morals.
Answer: Manners
Page Ref: 4
Objective: Increase your awareness of the connection between etiquette and ethics.
Level: Basic

8) Moral _____ is the belief that morals can be different, but none are better than another.
Answer: Relativism
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Recognize the concept of moral relativism.
Level: Basic

9) Ethical _____ attempts to justify the way people behave, rather than focusing on how people ought to behave, which is the real subject matter of ethics.
Answer: Relativism
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Recognize the concept of moral relativism.
Level: Basic

10) A framework for making ethical decisions is needed. Such a framework begins with a search for _____ principles.
Answer: Principles
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Basic

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1.4 Matching Questions

Match the following:

A) Can be verified empirically through observations.
B) The ability to evaluate viewpoints, facts, and behaviors objectively in order to assess the presentation of information.
C) The study of morality, that is, the study and analysis of what constitutes good conduct.
D) A combination of traits thought to be generally desirable by many.
E) Good conduct that constitutes permissible behavior that make up the rules that prescribe proper action.
F) Guidance for how people should interact with others in all social relations.
G) Judgments of worth of attitudes, statements, and behaviors.
H) The internalization those principles involving good character.
I) The ability to act on one's conscience; one of the traits of good character.
J) Synonymous with situational ethics, which holds that there are no universal moral standards.

1) Good character

2) Morals

3) Ethics

4) Values

5) Critical thinking

6) Etiquette

7) Moral relativism

8) Moral courage

9) Conscience

10) Factual judgments

Answers: 1) D 2) E 3) C 4) G 5) B 6) F 7) J 8) I 9) H 10) A

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1.5 Critical Thinking Questions

1) Do some acts not considered to be "moral acts" have the potential to become "moral acts"? Explain your answer and give an example.
Answer: Answers will vary, but some acts can become moral when not originally considered moral. The chapter provides the example of not brushing teeth, which could become moral if it leads to increased costs to insurance or being a negative role model.
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Distinguish between morals, values, and ethics.
Level: Difficult

2) Choose two famous people, one that you believe is a good character and one that you believe is not a good character. Defend your choices by how they relate to the three qualities of good character.
Answer: Answers will vary, but should include the tenants of good principles, conscience, and moral courage.
Page Ref: 1
Objective: Develop the ability to understand the essence of good character.
Level: Difficult

1.6 Essay Questions

1) How is relativism sometimes confused with tolerance? Provide one example of something that is tolerated, but might be morally wrong?
Answer: Tolerance accepts that there are moral principles, but people should not have the views of others imposed on them. The problem with tolerance is that it does not produce an obligation to take any responsibility for others. Relativism sees nothing wrong with imposing views on others because there are no general principles (so nothing can be wrong). Clearly, true relativism is rare because nearly everyone believes that some things are morally wrong. Ethics provides principles for distinguishing acts that are morally right from those morally wrong. Examples will vary.
Page Ref: 5-6
Objective: Recognize the concept of moral relativism.
Level: Intermediate

2) What is the difference between morals and etiquette?
Answer: Etiquette (manners) is a precursor to morals. Etiquette tells us how people should interact with others in social relationships. Morals express ethical obligations toward others in behavior. People who have bad manners (i.e. are rude, inconsiderate) are also likely to engage in unethical conduct because of their selfish view of the world and their failure to acknowledge other views. Many rules of etiquette underlie the principles of ethical conduct. Studies like the Staub's work on altruism towards Jews in WWII and students who wear counterfeit sunglasses suggest that seemingly innocuous bad manners may have an impact on moral behavior. Good etiquette does not guarantee moral conduct, but it is related.
Page Ref: 4-5
Objective: Increase your awareness of the connection between etiquette and ethics.
Level: Intermediate

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3) Why is it that people who are ill-mannered more likely to engage in unethical conduct?
Answer: Students may discuss the formula presented in Figure 1-1 in the textbook where morals plus values plus critical thinking equals ethics. Manners and etiquette are precursors to morals. Those without manners have a selfish view of the world and fail to value the views or claims of others. Critical thinking is not innate and must be taught and is the ability to evaluate something objectively. If critical thinking is not taught either within family, society, or school, then people don't have one of the tools needed to make good ethical decisions.
Page Ref: 3 -4
Objective: Understand the importance of critical thinking to ethics.
Level: Intermediate

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