ENGR/PHEL 482
Mid-Term Exam
Wed. 20 Feb 2002
10:20 AM 102 ZACH
50 Minutes, Closed book, closed notes.

Before you open the exam:
Please read the instructions on this cover page when it is distributed. Do not turn the page or begin working on the exam until instructed to do so.

You should bubble in the required information on the scantron, particularly your name, course number and section, student ID number. Also print your TA’s name where the form asks for “Instructor”.

Before you begin the exam:
The exam consists of two portions, a multiple choice portion given during the lecture period on Wednesday 2/20/02, and an essay answer portion given during the recitation portion on Thursday or Friday. This portion is the multiple choice portion. There are 35 questions worth 2 points each, for a total of 70 points on this portion. The essay answer portion will be worth 30 points.

Choose the best answer to each question, and mark your answers on the scantron provided, using a No. 2 graphite pencil.

When you have completed the exam:
Put the scantron inside the exam booklet, behind the cover page.
Sign the affirmation below.
Turn in the exam booklet and scantron as directed by the proctors.

I affirm that the work on this exam is my own, and that I have not received information or given information to any other student during this exam.

_________________________________
(signature)
(Problems 1-4 refer to this case.) Harold Ickes is an electrical engineer at Best Modern Widgets (BMW), a company which belongs to the American Widget Manufacturers Association (AWMA), a consortium of widget manufacturing companies. Harold has been elected to the Widget Industry Safety Enforcement (WISE) Committee of the AWMA. Among other things, the WISE Committee votes on whether to fine member corporations for safety violations. The procedure for hearing allegations begins with a closed hearing at which the only persons present are (1) the person bringing the allegation, (2) two representatives of the member company alleged to be in violation of AWMA safety standards, and (3) the members of the WISE Committee. At a closed hearing, Harold learns details of a widget manufacturing process which only the company being accused of safety violations currently uses.

1. What is a moral issue in this case?
   A. Should Harold tell the management of BMW about the new process?
   B. Does the process increase the number of worker injuries per work week relative to other widget manufacturing processes?
   C. If Harold tells the management of BMW about the new process, will they implement it?
   D. All of the above.
   E. Both (A) and (C) but not (B).

2. What is a factual issue in this case?
   A. If implemented at BMW, would the process improve the efficiency, and therefore the profitability, of his company?
   B. Does the process increase the number of worker injuries per work week relative to other widget manufacturing processes?
   C. Do any other companies in the widget manufacturing business know about this process?
   D. All of the above.
   E. Both (A) and (C) but not (B).

3. What is an application issue in this case?
   A. What year did the company charged with safety violations adopt the new process?
   B. What makes something a breach of confidence?
   C. Is Harold's telling a breach of confidence?
   D. All of the above.
   E. Both (A) and (C) but not (B).

4. What is a conceptual issue in this case?
   A. What year did the company charged with safety violations adopt the new process?
   B. What makes something a breach of confidence?
   C. Is Harold's telling a breach of confidence?
   D. All of the above.
   E. Both (A) and (C) but not (B).

(The remaining questions do not refer to the case above.)

5. Which of the following views teaches that you act rightly only if you could achieve your goal even if everyone else was acting the same way to achieve the same goal in similar circumstances?
   A. Kant’s version of universalizability.
   B. Hare’s version of universalizability.
   C. The traditional Golden Rule, when read literally.
   D. The most basic, general formulation of utilitarianism in ethics.
   E. Rights views.
6. Which of the following views teaches that right actions and institutions are right because they maximize aggregate happiness?
   A. Kant’s version of universalizability.
   B. Hare’s version of universalizability.
   C. The traditional Golden Rule, when read literally.
   D. The most basic, general formulation of utilitarianism in ethics.
   E. Rights views.

7. Which of the following views teaches you to do what you would want done if you found that you yourself (with all your preferences intact) were suddenly in the position of the person affected by your action?
   A. Kant’s version of universalizability.
   B. Hare’s version of universalizability.
   C. The traditional Golden Rule, when read literally.
   D. The most basic, general formulation of utilitarianism in ethics.
   E. Rights views.

8. Which of the following views teaches you to do what you would want done if you had to be not just yourself, but each person affected by your action?
   A. Kant’s version of universalizability.
   B. Hare’s version of universalizability.
   C. The traditional Golden Rule, when read literally.
   D. The most basic, general formulation of utilitarianism in ethics.
   E. Rights views.

9. If your maxim IS NOT universalizable, what follows, according to Kant?
   A. You are obligated not to act on it.
   B. Everyone is obligated not to act on it.
   C. It would be OK to act on it, but no one is obligated to act on it.
   D. It would be OK to act on it, but not ok for everyone to act on it.
   E. None of the above.

10. Which of the following views emphasizes that individuals have trump cards against utilitarian arguments?
    A. Kant’s version of universalizability.
    B. Hare’s version of universalizability.
    C. The traditional Golden Rule, when read literally.
    D. The most basic, general formulation of utilitarianism in ethics.
    E. Rights views.

11. Which type of utilitarians were said to define happiness in terms of desire satisfaction, as opposed to in terms of getting pleasure and avoiding pain?
    A. Preference utilitarians.
    B. Essentialist utilitarians
    C. Existential utilitarians
    D. Hedonistic utilitarians
    E. Act utilitarians

12. Which of the following did our textbook say was/were subject to criticism and change?
    A. Common morality.
    B. Codes of professional ethics.
    C. Personal morality.
    D. All of the above.
    E. Both (A) and (C) but not (B).

13. Regarding the many different formulations of the Golden Rule listed in the textbook and taken from
various major world religions, which of the following did Professor Varner point out in lecture?
A. Some are stated in positive terms ("do unto others what you would like them to do unto you") while others are stated in negative terms ("don't do to others what you don't want done to you").
B. The Christian Golden Rule is the basis, historically, of all the other versions.
C. None of the various versions states the requirement of universalizability as clearly as the definition given in the textbook.
D. All of the above.
E. Both (A) and (C) but not (B).

14. Cost-benefit analysis can be understood as an attempt to operationalize which kind of theory?
   A. Kantian ethics
   B. virtue theory
   C. utilitarianism
   D. rights theories
   E. all of the above

15. In Hare’s theory, “intuitive level” thinking corresponds to
   A. rule utilitarian thinking.
   B. act utilitarian thinking.

16. Hare appeals to which of the following in justifying his theory?
   A. Professional ethics.
   B. Common morality.
   C. Personal morality.
   D. Moral intuitions.
   E. Linguistic intuitions.

17. Which of the following ethical theories were said to be consequentialist?
   A. Kantian ethics.
   B. Act utilitarianism.
   C. Rights-based theories.
   D. All of the above.
   E. Both (A) and (C) but not (B).

18. Hare says that the rules of common sense morality are actually based on what?
   A. Deconstructive hermeneutical academic bombast.
   B. An archangel giving humans rules to live by.
   C. Societal traditions, customs, and etiquette.
   E. Force, power, and money.

19. Regarding lying, Kant himself concluded that it is permissible to lie only
   A. In order to spare another's feelings.
   B. In order to save another's life.
   C. In either of the above cases (that is, "only in order to spare another's feelings or save another's life").
   D. Never.
20. Which of the following ethical theories was said to directly apply the principle of utility to the selection of particular actions under particular circumstances?
   A. Rule Utilitarianism.
   B. Act Utilitarianism.
   C. Kant’s social contract model.
   D. Kant’s means v. ends model.
   E. None of the above

21. Which type of theory was said to talk about "trump cards against utilitarian arguments"?
   A. rule utilitarianism
   B. Hare’s theory
   C. rights theories
   D. Kant’s theory
   E. virtue theories

22. Via the class email list, Varner remarked that it was interesting that more students seemed to fit which of the following four views?
   A. utilitarians.
   B. rights theorists.
   C. Kantians.
   D. virtue theorists.

23. An engineer who views his/her professional responsibilities according to a minimalist model might also be said to be following...
   A. The utilitarian theory of engineering responsibility
   B. His common sense
   C. A malpractice model
   D. The principle of supererogation
   E. None of the above

24. Which of the following best describes the basis on which rule utilitarians were said to choose among candidate rules?
   A. The right moral rules are those which rational agents would freely choose to have govern them if they were making an agreement under fair conditions.
   B. The right moral rules are those which would produce the greatest happiness in society if everyone followed them.
   C. The right moral rules are those which give individuals trump cards against utilitarian arguments.
   D. The right moral rules are the rules of common morality.
   E. None of the above

25. The rules which govern civil engineers and their professional behavior in Texas are
   A. In the American Society of Civil Engineers Code of Ethics
   B. In the National Society of Professional Engineers Code of Ethics
   C. Part of the Texas Engineering Practices Act
   D. Based on Federal Law
   E. Written by the Accreditation Board of Engineering and Technology

26. Dr. James said that an engineer who offers to design a church building for no fee would be:
   A. Practicing a model of professional responsibility called supererogation
   B. Cautioned to make sure his/her time can be spared from other clients and projects
   C. Taking on additional liability as well as responsibility
   D. All of the above
   E. None of the above

27. Under the “social contract model” of professionalism;
A. professionals are considered guardians of the public trust.
B. there is an implicit, unstated agreement between the professional and society.
C. society may actually subsidize the education and training of the professionals.
D. all of the above.
E. none of the above.

28. In modern usage, the term “professional” means:
   A. an individual who professes a certain religious belief.
   B. an individual who has allegiance to high moral standards.
   C. an individual with specific knowledge or education and appropriate experience.
   D. an individual who has successfully completed his/her apprenticeship.
   E. none of the above.

29. In terms of a hierarchy of behaviors:
   A. codes of ethics occupy a position even higher than laws.
   B. codes of ethics reside somewhere between our moral/ethics and our laws.
   C. codes of ethics are considered to be more like rules of courtesy and etiquette.
   D. codes of ethics can be used to guide all of our professional actions.
   E. none of the above.

30. Codes of ethics were not established by many early professional societies upon their formation because:
   A. there were few engineers and it was easy to keep up with their activities.
   B. behavior of the individual engineer was assumed to be a “matter of honor” and there was no need for such a code.
   C. national laws in many countries prohibited such codes.
   D. the practice of engineering was limited to military applications and behavior was controlled under the military codes.
   E. all of the above.

31. The major concern in Gilbane Gold is:
   A. increasing the production on the manufacturing line.
   B. finding a new procedure for use in testing effluents before release.
   C. designing a new effluent control system for Z Corp.
   D. discharging wastewater with small concentrations of arsenic and lead.
   E. none of the above.

32. Professional codes of ethics are:
   A. intended to indicate dedication to professional behavior.
   B. a recognition of professional responsibilities.
   C. intended to create an ethical environment.
   D. intended to provide a guide in specific circumstances.
   E. all of the above.

33. Conflicts between engineers and managers often occur:
   A. but can be settled through use of the code of ethics.
   B. because they see issues from two different perspectives.
   C. even though the manager is most likely to be another engineer.
   D. because engineers are not skilled at communicating technical issues to managers.
   E. because the issues are usually too complicated for managers to understand.
34. The term “at-will employment” means:
   A. the employer may discharge an employee at any time for any reason.
   B. the employee has the right to make a choice of work assignments.
   C. the employee cannot be assigned projects that violate the code of ethics.
   D. the employee is allowed the freedom to set work hours, etc.
   E. all of the above.

35. The act of whistle-blowing is:
   A. not condoned by the codes of ethics of any engineering society.
   B. not protected by either state or federal laws.
   C. ill-advised at anytime.
   D. always done anonymously.
   E. none of the above.