1. According to the text, ethical issues involve broad social questions, often concerning the government’s social control

mechanisms and:

* 1. the cost to the public.
	2. the impact on those being governed.
	3. the influence of religion.
	4. public opinion.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Chapter Introduction

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.01 - Explain the difference between ethical issues and ethical dilemmas.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Which of the following statements is *not* an example of an ethical issue?
	1. A legislature deciding what sentences to attach to certain crimes
	2. A governor signing a bill that would decriminalize the use of soft drugs
	3. A chief of police enacting a policy meant to reduce racial profiling
	4. A prosecutor deciding which charges tofileina particular case

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Chapter Introduction

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.01 - Explain the difference between ethical issues and ethical dilemmas.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Which of the following is *not* an example of an ethical issue as defined in the text?
	1. whether to legally recognize same-sex marriages
	2. how to deal with an influx of immigrants
	3. whether to abolish the death penalty
	4. how to punish one’s teenage child for skipping school

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Chapter Introduction

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.01 - Explain the difference between ethical issues and ethical dilemmas.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Apply

1. According to the text, which of the following represents the first step in the process of ethical analysis?
	1. considering the possible outcomes
	2. collecting input from others
	3. reviewing any relevant policies
	4. determining if there is any relevant law

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Analyzing Ethical Issues and Policies

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.01 - Explain the difference between ethical issues and ethical dilemmas.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. According to the text, the first step necessary to clarify any dilemma is:
	1. identify of potential values involved
	2. review all the facts.
	3. identify all possible moral dilemmas.
	4. interview all those involved.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Analyzing Ethical Dilemmas

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.01 - Explain the difference between ethical issues and ethical dilemmas.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Which of the following is *not* one of the steps necessary to analyze ethical dilemmas presented in your text?
	1. identify the potential values involved
	2. review all the facts
	3. decide the most immediate moral or ethical issue
	4. seek the advice of moral or ethical judges

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Analyzing Ethical Dilemmas

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.01 - Explain the difference between ethical issues and ethical dilemmas.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. According to the text, the last step necessary to clarify any dilemma is:
	1. identify of potential values involved.
	2. review all the facts.
	3. identify all possible moral dilemmas.
	4. resolve the ethical dilemma by using some means of decision making.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Analyzing Ethical Dilemmas

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.01 - Explain the difference between ethical issues and ethical dilemmas.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The power and authority to choose one of two or more alternative behaviors is known as:
	1. discretion.
	2. coercion
	3. value analysis.
	4. duty

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Why Study Ethics?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.02 - Give examples of how discretion permeates every phase of the criminal justice system and creates ethical dilemmas for criminal justice professionals.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. All public servants have the following characteristics except:
	1. paid from public purse.
	2. job security regardless of performance.
	3. special duties.
	4. held to higher standard.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Why Study Ethics?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.03 - Explain why the study of ethics is important for criminal justice professionals.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Which of the following is *not* one of the ethical principles that govern public servants identified by the Josephson Institute?
	1. accountability
	2. democratic leadership
	3. public service
	4. specialized education

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Why Study Ethics?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.03 - Explain why the study of ethics is important for criminal justice professionals.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Which of the following is not one of Braswell’s reasons to study ethics?
	1. develop critical thinking skills
	2. become aware and open to ethical issues
	3. develop hindsight
	4. become more personally responsible

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Why Study Ethics?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.03 - Explain why the study of ethics is important for criminal justice professionals.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Most behaviors that might be judged as ethical or unethical for criminal justice professionals fall into four major categories. Which of the following does not represent one of these four categories?
	1. theft
	2. malfeasance
	3. harassment
	4. off-duty drug use

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Making Moral Judgments

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.03 - Explain why the study of ethics is important for criminal justice professionals.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. The term refers to what is judged as good conduct.
	1. values
	2. morality
	3. honor
	4. goodness

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The discipline investigating the meaning of ethical systems and whether they are relative or are universal is known as:
	1. normative ethics.
	2. applied ethics.
	3. forensic ethics.
	4. meta-ethics.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. ethics determine what people ought to do and defines moral duties based on ethical systems or other means of analysis.
	1. Applied
	2. Normative
	3. Professional
	4. Conventional

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Employing ethical principles to address specific issues such as social research or medical practice is called:
	1. meta-ethics
	2. normative ethics
	3. applied ethics
	4. practical ethics

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. While duties are what you are expected to do, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are commendable but not required actions.
	1. functions
	2. supererogatories
	3. imperfect duties
	4. obligations

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. An on-duty lifeguard who runs into the ocean to rescue a drowning child, risking his or her own life to do so, has performed a(n):
	1. professional duty.
	2. imperfect duty.
	3. supererogatory action.
	4. values-driven duty

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Apply

1. Supererogatories are commendable actions that are:
	1. not required.
	2. required of those in a particular profession
	3. legally required of everyone.
	4. required of those observing a particular religion

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Which of the following is *not* an example of an imperfect duty?
	1. a duty to be honest
	2. a duty to be generous
	3. a duty to take your life
	4. a duty to help the poor

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. If personal qualities such as honesty or kindness are important to you, these traits would be:
	1. ethics.
	2. values.
	3. morals.
	4. supererogatories

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Apply

1. Which of the following statements about values is *false*?
	1. An explicit value system is a part of every ethical system.
	2. Our behavior is influenced by our value system.
	3. Values cannot be empirically verified.
	4. The value of survival is unique to Western ethical systems.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. The use of facts and objective reasoning to most effectively reach a decision or understand a problem is known as:
	1. qualitative analysis.
	2. discretion
	3. ethical balance.
	4. critical thinking.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Analyzing Ethical Issues and Policies

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Which of the following best describes a situation in which an individual is faced with at least two courses of action and the decision is difficult?
	1. ethical issue
	2. ethical dilemma
	3. social dilemma
	4. ethical crisis

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Chapter Introduction

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. According to the text, humans are uniquely capable of behaving morally because of our capacity for:
	1. reason.
	2. language.
	3. long-term memory.
	4. religion.

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Making Moral Judgments

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Those exempt from legal and moral culpability include all of the following except:
	1. the insane.
	2. the young
	3. the poor.
	4. one whose actions were coerced.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Making Moral Judgments

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Which of the following would *not* be considered a moral judgment?
	1. Abortion results in the death of a fetus.
	2. Capital punishment is justified in certain circumstances.
	3. Rich people should give back to the community.
	4. People who are capable of work should not be given welfare.

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Making Moral Judgments

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. According to the text, there are four elements to those behavioral decisions that can be judged under ethical standards. Which of the following is one of these elements?
	1. The person evaluating the action must be a direct witness in order to judge the act in question.
	2. Value systems are similar throughout the world.
	3. Coerced actions may be judged.
	4. Behavior must stem from free will in order to be judged under ethical standards.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Making Moral Judgments

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. We usually discuss moral or immoral behavior only in cases in which the behavior significantly:
	1. threatens nature.
	2. affects another person or persons.
	3. deviates from the norm.
	4. deviates from one’s usual behavior.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Making Moral Judgments

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Which of the following is an example of an ethical dilemma?
	1. racial profiling
	2. Congress decriminalizing soft drugs
	3. the Patriot Act
	4. a judge reinstating a death sentence in a case

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Analyzing Ethical Dilemmas

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Apply

Larry’s house has caught fire, and he is trapped inside. The neighbors called 911. Two firefighters and one of the neighbors (an accountant) entered the house in an attempt to save Larry. Another neighbor tore away the screening around Larry’s porch so that his dog could run to safety.

1. The neighbor who entered the burning house was performing a:
	1. moral imperative.
	2. supererogatory action.
	3. professional duty.
	4. discretionary duty.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*PREFACE NAME:* Case 1.1

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Apply

1. As opposed to the neighbor, the firefighters who attempted to save Larry were performing a(n):
	1. duty.
	2. discretionary act.
	3. imperfect duty.
	4. supererogatory.

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*PREFACE NAME:* Case 1.1

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Apply

1. The neighbor who entered the burning house was frightened but had always valued the concept of heroism. Now faced with the opportunity, he chose to act heroically. In this example, heroism is an example of a(n):
	1. imperfect duty.
	2. universal obligation.
	3. personal obligation.
	4. moral obligation.

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*PREFACE NAME:* Case 1.1

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Apply

1. The neighbor who tore away the screening hesitated at first because he was of the belief that it was wrong to destroy another’s property. At the same time, he also was of the belief that he should rescue the dog. These conflicting beliefs constituted a(n):
	1. “contradiction of values.”
	2. supererogatory.
	3. ethical dilemma.
	4. legal contradiction.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*PREFACE NAME:* Case 1.1

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Apply

John, a mentally handicapped adult, is charged with arson. Upon hearing the court-appointed psychologist’s report and reviewing the defendant’s documented history of mental illness, the judge dismissed the criminal charges.

1. The judge has determined that John is not to be held responsible because he (John) lacks:
	1. wholesight.
	2. discretion.
	3. a proper value system.
	4. free will.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Making Moral Judgments

*PREFACE NAME:* Case 1.2

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.02 - Give examples of how discretion permeates every phase of the criminal justice system and creates ethical dilemmas for criminal justice professionals.

ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. By obtaining the facts and then using objective reasoning to most effectively reach a decision, the judge is exhibiting:
	1. wholesight.
	2. critical thinking.
	3. legal discretion.
	4. a value system.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Analyzing Ethical Issues and Policies

*PREFACE NAME:* Case 1.2

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.03 - Explain why the study of ethics is important for criminal justice professionals.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. By relating his ethical principles to this specific issue, the judge is providing an example of:
	1. meta-ethics.
	2. normative ethics.
	3. applied ethics.
	4. universal ethics.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*PREFACE NAME:* Case 1.2

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

Officer Smith is patrolling a city park at night. He comes across a man and woman kissing in a parked car, and tells them that it is not legal to be in the park after dark and that they need to move along. Later, he comes across two men in a parked car. Instead of telling them to move on, Officer Smith writes a citation for the driver.

1. By allowing his personal views to result in unequal treatment of members of the public, Officer Smith is in violation of his:
	1. professional ethics.
	2. normative ethics.
	3. supererogative duty.
	4. imperfect duty.

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*PREFACE NAME:* Case 1.3

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.02 - Give examples of how discretion permeates every phase of the criminal justice system and creates ethical dilemmas for criminal justice professionals.

ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Apply

1. By allowing the first couple to leave without being cited, despite the fact that technically they were guilty of an infraction, the Officer Smith was exhibiting:
	1. normative ethics.
	2. malfeasance.
	3. discretion.
	4. an ethical dilemma.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Why Study Ethics?

*PREFACE NAME:* Case 1.3

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.02 - Give examples of how discretion permeates every phase of the criminal justice system and creates ethical dilemmas for criminal justice professionals.

ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Apply

1. The officer’s perception of correct behavior and his “moral duty” is based on his ethical system. This in known as:
	1. professional ethics.
	2. normative ethics.
	3. supererogative duty.
	4. imperfect duty.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*PREFACE NAME:* Case 1.3

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. The primary distinction between ethical issues and ethical dilemmas is that issues are broad and dilemmas are specific.
	1. True
	2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Chapter Introduction

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.01 - Explain the difference between ethical issues and ethical dilemmas.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The first step in analyzing an ethical dilemma is to consider the underlying values of each of the involved parties.
	1. True
	2. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Analyzing Ethical Dilemmas

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.01 - Explain the difference between ethical issues and ethical dilemmas.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Prosecutors’ primary ethical duty is to pursue a conviction.
	1. True
	2. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Why Study Ethics?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.02 - Give examples of how discretion permeates every phase of the criminal justice system and creates ethical dilemmas for criminal justice professionals.

ETHI.POLL.17.01.03 - Explain why the study of ethics is important for criminal justice professionals.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. According to your text, prosecutors face the most public scrutiny of all criminal justice professionals.
	1. True
	2. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Why Study Ethics?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.03 - Explain why the study of ethics is important for criminal justice professionals.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. In common usage, the terms “ethical” and “moral” are often considered as being interchangeable.
	1. True
	2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Supererogatories are actions that a moral person must perform.
	1. True
	2. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Imperfect duties are general duties that should be upheld but do not have a specific application as to when or how.
	1. True
	2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Values are capable of scientific proof.
	1. True
	2. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

1. Morals require or prohibit specific behaviors.
	1. True
	2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. All behaviors involve questions of ethics.
	1. True
	2. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Making Moral Judgments

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Exploring with one’s heart as well as one’s mind is known as “wholesight.”
	1. True
	2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Why Study Ethics?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. An applied ethics approach presumes that individuals generally prefer to do what is right.
	1. True
	2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Moral judgments must involve an actual act, not just a thought or belief.
	1. True
	2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Making Moral Judgments

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

1. Moral culpability is assigned to all human adults since we all have the ability to exercise free will.
	1. True
	2. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Making Moral Judgments

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. We make ethical judgments using rationales derived from traditional and historical ethical systems.
	1. True
	2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Chapter Conclusion

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Ethical are broad social questions, often concerning the government’s social control

mechanisms and the impact on those governed.

*ANSWER:* issues

*REFERENCES:* Chapter Introduction

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.01 - Explain the difference between ethical issues and ethical dilemmas.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. We use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the right thing to do is not clear.

*ANSWER:* ethical analysis

*REFERENCES:* Analyzing Ethical Dilemmas

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.01 - Explain the difference between ethical issues and ethical dilemmas.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. The term refers to the power to make a decision or choice.

*ANSWER:* discretion

*REFERENCES:* Why Study Ethics?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.02 - Give examples of how discretion permeates every phase of the criminal justice system and creates ethical dilemmas for criminal justice professionals.

ETHI.POLL.17.01.03 - Explain why the study of ethics is important for criminal justice professionals.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. According to the text, is usually the reason given for criminalizing certain forms of behavior.

*ANSWER:* public safety

*REFERENCES:* Why Study Ethics?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.03 - Explain why the study of ethics is important for criminal justice professionals.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Many people suffer from personal crises when their conflict with their consciences.

*ANSWER:* actions

*REFERENCES:* Why Study Ethics?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.03 - Explain why the study of ethics is important for criminal justice professionals.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. The study of ethics is especially important for criminal justice professionals because the criminal justice system is uniquely involved in .

*ANSWER:* coercion

*REFERENCES:* Why Study Ethics?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.03 - Explain why the study of ethics is important for criminal justice professionals.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. have the power to define behavior as illegal and, therefore, punishable.

*ANSWER:* Legislators

*REFERENCES:* Why Study Ethics?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.03 - Explain why the study of ethics is important for criminal justice professionals.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The term refers to exploring issues with one’s heart as well as one’s mind*. ANSWER:* wholesight

*REFERENCES:* Why Study Ethics?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The study and analysis of what constitutes good or bad conduct is called .

*ANSWER:* ethics

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. refers to the use of ethical principles to resolve specific issues.

*ANSWER:* Applied ethics

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. is the discipline investigating the meaning of ethical systems and whether they are relative or universal.

*ANSWER:* Meta-ethics

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. defines moral duties based on ethical systems.

*ANSWER:* Normative ethics

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The term refers to applied ethics relevant to a particular occupation or profession*. ANSWER:* professional ethics

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The term refers to an action that is commendable but is not required*. ANSWER:* supererogatory

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. “Honesty” and “generosity” can be considered because they are judgments of desirability, worth, or importance*.*

*ANSWER:* values

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Compare and contrast ethical issues and ethical dilemmas. Provide an example of each.

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary

*REFERENCES:* Analyzing Ethical Dilemmas

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.01 - Explain the difference between ethical issues and ethical dilemmas.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. List and discuss the five steps used to clarify any ethical dilemma that are presented in the text.

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary

*REFERENCES:* Analyzing Ethical Dilemmas

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.01 - Explain the difference between ethical issues and ethical dilemmas.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Apply

1. List and discuss Felkenes’ reasons why it is important for criminal justice professionals to study ethics. Pay particular attention to the aspects of criminal justice occupations that make it so critical that we study and understand ethics.

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary

*REFERENCES:* Why Study Ethics?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.02 - Give examples of how discretion permeates every phase of the criminal justice system and creates ethical dilemmas for criminal justice professionals.

ETHI.POLL.17.01.03 - Explain why the study of ethics is important for criminal justice professionals.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Apply

1. Consider a judge who must determine whether a 16-year-old who committed a violent crime should be tried as an adult. Identify the ethical dilemma(s) the judge faces and describe how she might arrive at an ethical decision.

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary

*REFERENCES:* Analyzing Ethical Dilemmas

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.02 - Give examples of how discretion permeates every phase of the criminal justice system and creates ethical dilemmas for criminal justice professionals.

ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Apply

1. List and discuss the elements that all professionals in the criminal justice system have in common.

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary

*REFERENCES:* Why Study Ethics?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.03 - Explain why the study of ethics is important for criminal justice professionals.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Compare and contrast morals and ethics.

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. List and discuss the four branches of ethics presented in the text.

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Compare and contrast duties and supererogatories. Give an example of each.

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary

*REFERENCES:* Defining Terms

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.04 - Learn the definitions of the terms morals, ethics, duties, supererogatories, and values.

ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Discuss the role played by free will when it comes to judging one’s behavior in terms of ethics.

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary

*REFERENCES:* Making Moral Judgments

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. According to the text, most behaviors might be judged as ethical or unethical for criminal justice professionals fall into four major categories. List and discuss these four categories and provide an example of each.

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary

*REFERENCES:* Making Moral Judgments

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ETHI.POLL.17.01.05 - Describe what behaviors might be subject to moral/ethical judgments.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand