

Resit Exam: Ethical and Deontological Dimensions

A-For each of the following statements, determine whether it is true or false: (11 points)

1. Respecting intellectual property means sharing copyrighted works without restrictions. **F**
2. In deontology, fulfilling moral duties outweighs producing positive results. **T**
3. Deontological ethics primarily aims to increase overall happiness. **F**
4. Deontology emphasizes the motives driving actions rather than their results. **T**
5. Morals differ between people and are shaped by personal beliefs. **T**
6. Morality establishes what is right or wrong, while ethics puts these ideas into practice. **T**
7. Duties are optional tasks unrelated to specific roles or obligations. **F**
8. The relationship between teachers and students involves both privileges and obligations. **T**
9. Teachers are required to ensure equitable treatment and learning access for all students. **T**
10. Rights and duties are interconnected and affect one another. **T**
11. Deontology judges actions' morality by their outcomes, not their alignment with duties. **F**

B-Multiple-Choice Questions (09 points).

1. What principle do universities commonly emphasize to enhance academic life?

a) Suppressing open discussion and inquiry.

b) Encouraging honesty and mutual respect among members.

c) Focusing solely on financial growth.

d) Promoting personal agendas over learning.

2. Why is maintaining scientific integrity essential in research?

a) To allow flexibility in citing sources.

b) To ensure credibility and prevent misconduct.

c) To shift focus toward non-academic priorities.

d) To reduce originality in studies.

3. What guides ethical interactions between educators and learners?

a) Ignoring individual backgrounds and needs.

b) Valuing diversity and fostering mutual respect.

c) Limiting student input in discussions.

d) Replacing education with unrelated topics.

4. Which is least likely to define relationships in a university setting?

- a) Teaching exchanges between staff and students.
- b) Supportive administrative functions.
- c) Community-building among peers.
- d) Pursuing profit at the expense of academics.**

5. What reflects an educator's commitment to ethical teaching?

- a) Supporting independent thought and growth.**
- b) Allowing dishonest practices in class.
- c) Using authority for personal gain.
- d) Discouraging teamwork and creativity.

6. What duty do students have in supporting their academic community?

- a) Following ethical guidelines and contributing positively.**
- b) Disrupting campus harmony.
- c) Avoiding involvement in university events.
- d) Neglecting institutional rules.

7. In deontological ethics, what takes precedence over results?

- a) Achieving the best possible outcome.
- b) Upholding moral obligations.**
- c) Acting based on personal desires.
- d) Ignoring ethical standards.

8. What do deontological principles focus on in ethical challenges?

- a) Ensuring happiness for the majority.
- b) Sticking to duty-based rules.**
- c) Bypassing guidelines for quick solutions.
- d) Prioritizing convenience over duty.

9. What responsibility comes with academic privileges in a university?

- a) Safeguarding freedom for creative research.**
- b) Advancing knowledge without external pressure.
- c) Focusing on profit over service.
- d) Limiting intellectual exploration.