

True/False questions

1. Professional codes for engineers merely address the legal rights and duties of an engineer.
2. When something is legally allowed, it will always be morally right.
3. Virtue ethics is concerned with people's intention when acting.
4. Quantitative risk assessments do not assess the acceptability of risk.
5. To conclude from the undesirability of something that it will therefore not happen is called the fallacy of wishful thinking.
6. When those who may be affected by some technological project or action have been fully and honestly informed about the possible undesired consequences of that intervention, we speak of "informed consent".
7. The conclusion of an inductive argument is not logically contained in the premises.
8. Two equal risks – in terms of probability times effect – are equally acceptable from a moral point of view.
9. The company's codes of conduct may impose more restriction on the company than legal requirements.
10. A categorical imperative is a conditional duty.
11. According to the precautionary principle, measures to cut the emissions of CO₂ are only to be taken if the greenhouse effect it is scientifically proven.
12. The fact that cultures have different moral values implies that moral relativism must be true.
13. Defenders of the classical view on the social responsibility of companies hold that companies, in addition to respecting the law, must limit their activities in such ways as to avoid doing social harm.
14. In an inductive argument, a general conclusion is drawn on the basis of a number of specific cases.
15. In cases of uncertainty, reliable knowledge to calculate the risks of a certain technology is available.
16. When a person involved in a wrong-doing (e.g. in an accident) does not have freedom of action, it is unfair to hold that person morally responsible for the wrong-doing.
17. Product liability could apply even if there is no proof that the manufacturer acted negligently.
18. The collective model for assigning responsibility in organizations implies that only persons high in the organization could be held responsible.
19. Being an employee is a potential threat to an engineer's professional autonomy.
20. In the case of a valid argument it is impossible that all the premises are true and the conclusion false.