



**UNIVERSITI KUALA LUMPUR
BUSINESS SCHOOL**

**FINAL EXAMINATION
FEBRUARY 2024 SEMESTER**

COURSE CODE	: KMP00202
COURSE NAME	: MORAL STUDIES
PROGRAMME NAME	: FOUNDATION IN BUSINESS
DATE	: 27 JUNE 2024
TIME	: 2.00 PM – 5.00 PM
DURATION	: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Please **CAREFULLY** read the instructions given in the question paper.
2. This question paper has information printed on both sides of the paper.
3. This question paper consists of **TWO (2)** sections. **Section A and Section B.**
4. Answer **ALL** questions in **Section A** and **TWO (2)** Questions from **Section B.**
5. Please write your answers on the OMR answer script and answer booklet provided.
6. All questions must be answered in **English** (any other language is not allowed).
7. This question paper must not be removed from the examination hall.

THERE ARE ELEVEN (11) PAGES OF QUESTIONS, EXCLUDING THIS PAGE.

SECTION A (Total: 80 marks)

INSTRUCTION: Answer ALL questions.

Please use the objective answer sheet provided.

1. What is morality?
 - A. A set of rules that we must follow to avoid getting in trouble
 - B. A set of principles that tell us what is right and wrong
 - C. A set of guidelines for making friends
 - D. A set of habits that we should develop to be successful

2. Which of the following is an example of a moral dilemma?
 - A. Choosing what to wear for school
 - B. Deciding what to eat for breakfast
 - C. Deciding whether or not to lie to protect a friend
 - D. Choosing which movie to watch

3. Which of the following best describes moral values?
 - A. They are unchanging and absolute
 - B. They are subjective and relative
 - C. They depend on an individual's culture and upbringing
 - D. They are imposed by the government

4. Which of these is **NOT** commonly seen as a main moral principle?
 - A. Autonomy
 - B. Justice
 - C. Utilitarianism
 - D. Responsibility

5. Which of the following is an example of a moral principle?
 - A. Always telling the truth, no matter what
 - B. Putting your own needs before others
 - C. Stealing from others when you need something
 - D. Hurting someone just because they hurt you

6. Among the following options, which represents a moral virtue and distinguishing it from other ethical concepts?
- A. Honesty
 - B. Greed
 - C. Disrespect
 - D. Rudeness
7. To be able to conduct oneself in a manner that is morally correct i.e. to act in a fully responsive way is termed as _____.
- A. ethics
 - B. moral values
 - C. moral response
 - D. moral performance
8. Among the options provided, which statement **BEST** illustrates moral relativism?
- A. Asserting that all actions are morally wrong.
 - B. Arguing that moral values vary on individual cultures and societies.
 - C. Believing in objective moral truths that apply universally to everyone.
 - D. Stating that only actions causing harm to others are morally unacceptable.
9. Which of the following is an example of a moral duty?
- A. Always putting your own interests first
 - B. Respecting the rights and dignity of others
 - C. Stealing from others when you need something
 - D. Lying to protect yourself
10. Among the options provided, which scenario represents a typical moral dilemma that employees may encounter in a workplace setting?
- A. Determining whether to report a minor discrepancy in expense reports.
 - B. Deciding whether to report a co-worker for consistently arriving late to work.
 - C. Choosing between reporting a safety violation or overlooking avoid conflict.
 - D. Selecting which task to prioritize based on personal preference rather than urgency.

11. Which ethical theory would support the idea that we should always act in a way that is fair and just for everyone involved?
- A. Utilitarianism
 - B. Deontology
 - C. Virtue ethics
 - D. Social contract theory
12. Which theory of morality focuses on the consequences of our actions?
- A. Utilitarianism
 - B. Deontology
 - C. Virtue ethics
 - D. Care ethics
13. According to deontology, what is the basis of morality?
- A. The consequences of our actions
 - B. Our personal desires and preferences
 - C. Universal moral duties and principles
 - D. The cultural norms of our society
14. Which of the following is a utilitarian approach to decision-making?
- A. Always follow the rules, regardless of the consequences
 - B. Do what maximizes overall happiness, even if it means breaking the rules
 - C. Follow your own personal values and beliefs, even if they go against the rules
 - D. Do what your friends or peers are doing, even if it means breaking the rules
15. Which of the following is a criticism of utilitarianism?
- A. It is too focused on individual moral duties and obligations
 - B. It is too subjective and can justify immoral actions
 - C. It does not consider the consequences of our actions
 - D. It is too rigid and inflexible in decision-making

16. Which is the concept of ethic that focuses on the consequences of action that lead to the greatest future good and the least harm?
- A. Theology
 - B. Deontology
 - C. Utilitarianism
 - D. Gerontology
17. Which is the thought by families or society until they become accustomed to our Thinking, feeling and acting in ways that are morally appropriate?
- A. Skills.
 - B. Deontology.
 - C. Utilitarianism.
 - D. Personality Virtues.
18. _____ in a society serve to resolve conflict by giving justification that is acceptable to the public as basic for action.
- A. Rules
 - B. Norms
 - C. Regulations
 - D. Moral standards
19. Which of the following concepts is **NOT** an insight observed by Siddhartha Gautama?
- A. Impermanence
 - B. Calmness
 - C. Suffering
 - D. Egolessness

20. For Kantianism, the morality of an action is determined by our motive, and the only pure moral motive is:
- A. Doing that which we think is going to produce the greatest amount of happiness for the most people.
 - B. Acting in a way that is consistent with our religious beliefs and conscience.
 - C. Choosing to have as our motive that which other people often actually have as their motive in acting.
 - D. Willing to do that which all other rational beings could accept and will without contradiction.
21. In the context of physician-assisted suicide, how might a utilitarian justify legalizing the practice?
- A. By arguing that it preserves individual autonomy and minimizes suffering.
 - B. By emphasizing the sanctity of life and the potential for moral erosion.
 - C. By asserting that it maintains social order and upholds societal norms.
 - D. By highlighting the risk of wrongful convictions and systemic injustices.
22. The founder of Buddhism was Guatama Siddhartha Buddha. Buddha was the title given to a prince when he attained _____.
- A. goodness
 - B. ordination
 - C. spirituality
 - D. enlightenment
23. Which of the following is an extrinsic value?
- A. John is a good student
 - B. Zaimah wants to be a good student like John
 - C. Siva always being a top student
 - D. Susan and Gheeta become an example students to others.

24. "Mike throw the rubbish into the dustbin although the other person just litter the ground". This statement show the morality of _____.
A. Egocentrism.
B. Personality Virtue.
C. Social Morality.
D. Utilitarianism.
25. Value is right or wrong depends on the **final result** of an action known as _____.
A. Consequentialism
B. Pragmatism
C. Socialism
D. Egoism
26. "Right or wrong of an action is judge by the universal morality". This concept show the principle of _____.
A. Personality theory
B. Principles of Existentialism
C. Principles of duty
D. Social Morality
27. Based on this concept from existentialism "*all religion, law and tradition is fake and man*", this concept will produce a new thought and knows as _____.
A. Secularism
B. Utilitarianism
C. Atheism
D. Pragmatism
28. Which of the following are the four principal aims of human life under Hinduism?
I. Duka
II. Dharma
III. Karma
IV. Artha
V. Moksha
VI. Caste

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|-------------------|
| A. | I, II, IV and VI | C. | III, IV, V and VI |
| B. | II, III, IV and V | D. | I, II, III and IV |

29. What is the main goal of Buddhism teaching?
- A. To develop calmness
 - B. Give birth to good leaders
 - C. To give birth to people is important to the world
 - D. To give birth to people is important hereafter
30. Among the following statements, which one does **NOT** align with the principles of moral behavior?
- A. Mogan diligently serves as a cashier at the pub, prioritizing financial stability.
 - B. A college student engages in pole dancing to supplement her income, valuing personal financial gain.
 - C. A miserly individual refrains from charitable donations due to the fear of diminishing wealth.
 - D. Sara considers undergoing plastic surgery to enhance her facial appearance, prioritizing personal aesthetic satisfaction over external expectations.
31. In navigating moral conflict, what strategy requires individuals to critically analyze and synthesize diverse perspectives?
- A. Following personal instincts without considering alternative viewpoints.
 - B. Seeking advice from trusted authorities to avoid making difficult decisions.
 - C. Engaging in reflective dialogue with stakeholders to explore ethical implications.
 - D. Dismissing conflicting moral principles to simplify decision-making.

32. Which approach reflects the Compromising conflict-handling style in addressing moral conflict within professional contexts?
- A. Seeking win-win solutions through open communication and joint problem-solving.
 - B. Sacrificing personal interests to accommodate the needs of others.
 - C. Postponing the conflict to avoid tension or discomfort.
 - D. Negotiating and finding mutually acceptable solutions that require concessions from all parties.

33. What is the primary ethical concern surrounding euthanasia?
- A. Violation of individual autonomy
 - B. Infringement of medical professionals' rights
 - C. Implications for healthcare cost management
 - D. Potential abuse of vulnerable individuals

34.

- Religion, law and tradition is fake and man made
- Every human action is subject to himself and environment
- Non-acceptance of the existence of God

The Diagram above shows the belief system of _____.

- A. Atheism
 - B. Secularism
 - C. Agnotism
 - D. Utilitarianism
35. In which scenario is deontological ethics prominently involved?
- A. Telling a small lie to spare a friend's feelings.
 - B. Obeying traffic laws while driving.
 - C. Stealing food from a store to feed your family.
 - D. Breaking social norms to fit in with a new group of friends.

36. Which of the following is an example of a perfect duty according to Kantianism?
- A. Telling the truth
 - B. Giving to charity
 - C. Showing gratitude
 - D. Keeping promises
37. Which of the following is an example of utilitarian leadership?
- A. Taking credit for the work of others
 - B. Lying to protect your own interests
 - C. Making decisions that benefit only yourself
 - D. Making decisions that benefit the common good
38. *"A doctor must decide whether to disclose a terminal diagnosis to a patient who has expressed a preference not to know."*
- How would you apply absolute ethics to guide the doctor's decision?
- A. Follow the patient's wishes and withhold the information to make him happy the rest of his life.
 - B. Disclose the diagnosis regardless of the patient's preference because it is the doctor's duty to be honest.
 - C. Consider the consequences and decide based on the patient's emotional state and not to dissapoint the family.
 - D. Delay disclosure until the patient's condition deteriorates, thereby averting any potential unfavorable decisions that could distress their family.

39. *"A manager faces a decision between hiring a less qualified candidate who needs the job more or a highly qualified candidate who does not face financial hardships".*

How would you apply absolute ethics in making the hiring decision?

- A. Prioritize the less qualified candidate to uphold the principle of equity and social justice, emphasizing the importance of providing opportunities to those in need.
- B. Select the highly qualified candidate to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the team, adhering strictly to the merit-based principle of absolute ethics.
- C. Consider both candidates equally, disregarding their qualifications or financial status, and base the decision solely on their potential contribution to the organization's mission and goals.
- D. Postpone the hiring decision indefinitely, opting to explore alternative solutions or hiring strategies to reconcile the ethical dilemma presented.

40. *"Sarah, a nurse, discovers that her colleague, Tom, has been stealing medications from the hospital's inventory to sell them on the black market. Sarah is torn between reporting Tom's actions, which could lead to his termination, and staying silent to avoid causing harm to him and his family".*

What should Sarah do in this situation?

- A. Report Tom's actions to hospital authorities, prioritizing patient safety and ethical integrity.
- B. Confront Tom privately and offer support in finding alternative solutions without involving authorities.
- C. Ignore the situation to avoid causing conflict and potential harm to Tom's reputation.
- D. Seek advice from other colleagues and follow their recommendations to handle the situation.

SECTION B (Total: 20 marks)**INSTRUCTION: Answer any TWO (2) questions only.****Please use the answer booklet provided.**

1. Why is honesty an important moral value? Support your explanation with example of how honesty can benefit you and those around you from moral perspectives..
(10 marks)
2. What does it mean to be respectful? Give examples to support your explanations of situations where you can show respect to others.
(10 marks)
3. Do you believe that moral ethics shouldn't be absolute but can vary depending on culture and personal beliefs? Share your perspective, and illustrate it with examples from various religions or philosophies to support your viewpoint.
(10 marks)

END OF EXAMINATION PAPER