

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 Which statement is correct?
  - A Leaders must not condone or appear to condone unethical acts.
  - B Leaders can condone unethical acts if it does not directly affect their subordinates.
  - C Leaders must condone unethical acts if their Chain of Command condones them.
- 2 Which biases are NOT ethical? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A Biases made based on a person's religion.
  - B Biases made based on a person's race.
  - C Biases based on a person's gender.
- 3 What should a leader do when he realizes a given act was unethical?
  - A Hope no one noticed
  - B Ignore it and deny any knowledge
  - C Question what to do
  - D Either b or c
- 4 What is the reward for doing what is right?
  - A You can live with yourself
  - B Your integrity is never questioned
  - C Both a and b
  - D Neither a nor b
- 5 What is a leader's responsibility if they suspect a subordinate is lying?
  - A To send the person to Captain's Mast
  - B To ask for clarification
  - C To call them out and demand the truth
  - D To look the other way and ignore it
- 6 Why is it important to ask for clarification from peers, seniors, and subordinates?
  - A You may not have understood what was said to you
  - B Your information or interpretation may be faulty
  - C You must not assume they would deliberately lie to you
  - D All of the above

- 7 What best describes the word accountability?
  - A Ability to count
  - B Responsible, explainable
  - C Easy, simple
  - D Honest, sincere
- 8 Why should there be equal accountability for leaders when compared to subordinates, along with equal consequences?
  - A Leaders are typically paid more than their subordinates and require tighter rules and regulations
  - B Leaders have more education and therefore know the rules better than their subordinates
  - C Leaders are expected to conform to the rules and regulations with little or no supervision
  - D Leaders are craftier than their subordinates and seniors so they require closer supervision
- 9 What is assumed when a leader observes a subordinate acting unethically but ignores it?
  - A The leader condones the unethical act
  - B The leader deliberately allows the improper behavior to continue
  - C The leader secretly wants to participate in the activity
  - D Both a and b
- 10 What is the best reason to avoid treating subordinates unethically?
  - A Because treating them fairly is the right thing to do
  - B Because they will report you to the COC if you do not
  - C Because it looks good to your seniors
  - D Because your peers will be jealous of you
- 11 What is needed for leaders to make sure an ethical work environment exists?
  - A Knowing the shortcuts
  - B Managerial competence
  - C Passive subordinates
  - D Harsh disciplinary rules

- 12 What is the result of disorganization on behavior?
  - A No affect on behavior
  - B Behavior becomes better
  - C Ethical behavior is negatively affected
  - D Both a and b
- 13 Leaders are expected to know all the laws governing their personnel to ensure they always know whether their actions are ethical or not.
  - A True
  - B False
- 14 What should a leader do if they do not know if what they are doing is ethically correct?
  - A Seek proper guidance
  - B Hide their plans
  - C Act like they believe it is ethical
  - D Do it and ask about it later
- 15 What kind of job performance can easily give the appearance of impropriety?
  - A High performance and attention
  - B Good attention but inefficiency
  - C Good attention but mistakes
  - D Carelessness and inefficiency
- 16 What should you do with any miscellaneous supplies and materials provided to you when you leave an organization?
  - A Take them to your next organization to use
  - B Give them to a charity organization for the poor
  - C Leave them with the organization you are leaving
  - D Take them home and use them for yourself
- 17 What types of biases are not ethical?
  - A Religious, racial, and sports
  - B Religious, sports, and sexual
  - C Religious, racial, and ethnic
  - D Religious, ethnic, and sports

- 18 What affect does the perception of ethical wrongdoing have on an organization?
- A No affect at all, as if the occurrence never happened
  - B Little to no effect, as if positively cleared of all possible wrongdoings
  - C The same effect as if it was all just an honest and forgivable mistake
  - D The same effect as if there actually is proven or confirmed wrongdoing
- 19 When is it appropriate to talk negatively about anyone in front of their peers?
- A Only when they are not present and would not mind
  - B Never, this is never appropriate
  - C When someone else starts talking negatively about them first
  - D When they start talking negatively about themselves first
- 20 In an NJROTC competition, the scores are so close that one point could mean winning or losing. On the final event, a written test, you got the lowest possible grade without failing. When your instructor was reviewing the test answers, you noticed that he marked one answer correct that should have been wrong.
- Telling him he made a mistake will cause you to fail and could cause your squad to lose. What SHOULD you do?
- A Remain loyal to your squad and don't say anything.
  - B Inform the teacher of his mistake after the competition is over.
  - C Inform the teacher of his mistake, even if it means your squad loses.
  - D Don't say anything but make it up later to the losing squad.

## Answer Key: NS4-U1 - Thinking Ethically (Exam)

Question:	Answer
1	A
2	A
3	C
4	C
5	B
6	D
7	B
8	C
9	D
10	A
11	B
12	C
13	B
14	A
15	D
16	C
17	C
18	D
19	B
20	C