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Chapter 2 Review

Applying Knowledge LO 2.1

1. What is another term for your personal concept of right and wrong?
 - c. Moral values

2. Why did Tom and Bill, in this chapter's opening scenario, come to different decisions?
 - b. Because of differences in their societal, cultural, and family influences

3. How is Abraham Maslow's theory of needs-based motivation best defined?
 - c. It is a theory that says human behavior is based on specific human needs that must often be met in a specific order.

4. Which of the following is not true of Jean Piaget's theory of value development?
 - a. Children in the sensorimotor stage of development see things as right or wrong.

5. How does Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral reasoning differ from Piaget's theory?
 - a. Kohlberg theorized that moral development occurs more gradually and takes longer than Piaget proposed.

6. Which of the following is not true of Piaget's stages of value development?
 - b. The preoperational stage of development is characterized by abstract reasoning.

7. Which of the following is true of Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of the development of moral reasoning?
 - b. A social contract is formed during the post-conventional morality stage.

LO 2.2

8. Teleological or consequence-oriented theories judge the rightness of a decision based on
 - d. The outcome or predicted outcome of the decision

9. Which of the following best defines utilitarianism?
 - b. It is a consequence-oriented theory that states that decisions should be made by determining what results will produce the best outcome for the most people.

10. Which of the following best defines duty-oriented moral reasoning?
 - c. It is a decision-making theory that states that the rightness or wrongness of the act depends on its intrinsic nature and not the outcome of the act.

11. Immanuel Kant's categorical imperative states that
 - d. The right action is one based on a determined principle, regardless of outcome.

12. Virtue ethics focuses on

a. The traits, characteristics, and virtues that a moral person should have

13. Alasdair MacIntyre argues that

a. All health care practitioners practice duty-oriented ethics reasoning.

LO 2.3

14. List and define the seven basic principles of health care ethics.

1. Autonomy or self determination
 - A person's capacity to make their own decisions based on their own reasons and motives and not external factors
2. Beneficence
 - The act of keeping a person healthy or recover from illness
3. Nonmaleficence
 - The duty to do no harm
4. Justice
 - Providing to an individual to what they are due.
5. Confidentiality
 - Keeping medical information strictly private
6. Role fidelity
 - Being faithful to the scope of practice to your profession.
7. Veracity
 - Truth telling.