

Yes/no questions WM0320/0329 October 17 2006 Answers

Indicate on the automatically readable form which of the following 25 statements is true (Juist) or false (Onjuist). If you don't know an answer, it is best to select an answer at random because **your score will be corrected for gamble**. You have 30 minutes maximum for answering the yes/no questions. Only when you have finished them you may proceed with the open questions, and you may open your books.

Together, the yes/no questions make up 1/4 th of the grading for the written exam, i.e. maximally 2,5 points.

1. In the reader, an ethical problem is defined as a difference of opinion about behaviour (or about the rules upon which that behaviour is based or with which that behaviour is defended) between all those who participate in that behaviour. o
2. In the Netherlands, the professional codes of ethics for engineers are enforced by law. o
3. In the reader, the following values are mentioned as being characteristic for a profession: professional autonomy, collegial control of professional work, and social responsibility. j
4. In the Netherlands, an employer is warranted to limit the freedom of speech of his employees to a certain extent, in order to protect the employer's interests j
5. The conclusion of an inductive argument is logically contained in the premises o
6. Someone who rejects a conclusion of a deductive argument must be inconsistent o
7. In a process of collective reasoning as described in the reader, it is never allowed to refer to human feelings o
8. According to the definition in the reader, a statement that expresses an expectation that something will happen in the future is a descriptive statement. j
9. If someone concludes from the desirability of something that it also will happen, then that is called the fallacy of wishful thinking. j
10. According to the reader, someone who agrees to communicate on a certain issue therewith binds him/herself to the ethical norms that make the communication possible. j
11. A difference between collective reasoning as defined in the reader and consensus decision making in public choice is that in the first case consistent agreement is aimed at, whereas in the second case merely agreement is aimed at. j
12. According to classical utilitarianism, a law that harms a minority is necessarily unjust. o
13. A point of criticism that has been formulated against Kant's ethical theory is that the theory does not provide a method to decide which of several universalisable but mutually inconsistent maxims should be followed in a certain situation. j
14. The right to be safeguarded implies that actors should repair or compensate any damage that results from their activities, if those who are struck by the damage had not given their informed consent to the activities. o
15. The following is a case of ignorance in terms of the reader: All possible consequences of an action are known, but it cannot be predicted when the consequences will occur. Instead, merely the probabilities are known with which the consequences will occur. o
16. Corporate accountability means that the managers of an organisation are personally accountable for the activities of all the others in the organisation. o
17. The limited liability of corporations is an instance of hierarchical accountability. o
18. The game "drive left or right on the road" is a pure coordination assurance game. j
19. The game characterised by the pay off matrix
0,0 -10,2
4,-10 -2,-3
is a PD game. j
20. A player in a one-off two person PD game who wants to maximise his/her expected pay off, should definitely choose the strategy "Defect". j
21. A solution for a repeated PD game as defined in the Workbook and in the lecture sheets involves a contractual agreement that binds the players to a strategy for which the sum of the payoffs is highest. j
22. In game theory, the discount ratio expresses how players need to be compensated in order to agree to play the strategy "cooperate". o
23. In the reader a free rider dilemma is characterised by three features. Two of these are: (1) the individual is always better off by defecting than by cooperating; (2) if everybody cooperates each individual is better off than if everybody defects. j
24. In the lectures on public choice it was assumed that consensus decisions lead to Pareto improvement. j
25. An objection that has been raised against unanimity rule in collective decision making is that the rule does not warrant fair results if the rule is applied in a situation in which property and/or power are unjustly distributed. j