

Yes/no questions WM0320/0329 March 27 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. "Informed consent" applied to technology means that those who may be affected by a technological project or activity have been fully informed about the (possible) consequences of that intervention. O
2. The professional value of professional autonomy implies that the members of a profession must determine individually the norms for good practice in their profession. O
3. The ethical codes for engineers have provisions that prevent the obligations formulated in the codes to conflict with each other or with legal obligations of engineers. O
4. In the Netherlands, an employee who, without the consent of his/her employer, publicizes details about the employer's company, runs the risk of violating both the criminal law and his/her labour contract. J
5. The statements "It rains today" and "People should love their neighbours" are consistent. J
6. Someone who rejects a conclusion of an inductive argument, while accepting all the premises to be true, must be inconsistent. O
7. In a process of collective reasoning as described in the reader, it is never allowed to refer to normative starting assumptions. O
8. According to the definition in the reader, all statements asserting that something should be done, allowed, tolerated, or aimed at, are normative statements. J
9. According to the reader, the fact that the precision of language is limited implies that there cannot be agreement on any issue whatever. O
10. According to one and only one of the two definitions of a fallacy mentioned in the reader, a fallacy is an argument that has the appearance of being valid, but actually is not valid. J
11. If an activity is in agreement with the actual law in a given country, then according to the theory of ethical relativism the activity is morally allowed in that community. J
12. According to Kant's theory of ethics, an agent's intentions should play no role in judging the moral rightness of his/her action. O
13. An objection to classical utilitarianism is that it requires the comparing of individual utilities or well-beings. J
14. The reciprocity principle and the right to be safeguarded together imply 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. J
15. The following is a case of uncertainty in terms of the reader: All possible consequences of an action are known, but it cannot be predicted when the consequences will occur. Instead, the probabilities are known with which the consequences will occur. J
16. In the court cases that dealt with the Herald of Free Enterprise ship accident, the judges applied exclusively the model of corporate accountability. O
17. Collective accountability means that one or a few selected members in an organisation are personally accountable for the activities of all the others in the organisation. O
18. In situations where the 4P principle can be and has been fully implemented, the phenomenon described as the deterrence trap cannot occur. J
19. The n-person repeated game "walk on the grass in a public park or walk on the paths" is a pure coordination assurance game. O
20. The game characterized by the pay off matrix
3,3
7,2 1,-10
is neither a Chicken game nor a PD game. O
2,6
21. A player in a one-off two person Chicken game who wants to maximise his/her expected pay off, should definitely choose the strategy "Defect". O
22. 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
23. In game theory, the discount ratio expresses how players value future outcomes relative to present outcomes. J
24. Objections that have been raised against unanimity rule in collective decision making include that this rule does not lead to Pareto improvement. O
25. Majority decision making safeguards Kaldor-Hicks improvement. O