GVV Quiz #1

1. What is the impact of time pressure on voicing values in “The Client Who Fell through the Cracks”?
   a. Susan realizes she can use time pressure as a reason why she cannot carry out her boss’s unethical instructions.
   b. Susan does not think she has enough time to find a way to persuade her boss not to deceive their client.
   c. Susan thinks she has to go along with her boss’s unethical instructions, just this once.
   d. Susan’s boss feels pressured to come up with a way to make his client believe that the firm has managed the client’s portfolio successfully.

2. Why are traditional approaches to applied ethics insufficient?
   a. They do not help people practice the skills and develop the confidence to act on their values.
   b. They fail to provide definitive “right answers” for values conflicts.
   c. They present contradictory models of ethical reasoning.
   d. They do not help people recognize the many ways that ethical conflicts can surface in their lives.

3. Why are hyper-norms important?
   a. They help us identify the most important values.
   b. They help us understand the reasons for cultural relativism.
   c. There are very few of them.
   d. They help us identify the values that we share with others.

4. How does multi-disciplinary research support the Giving Voice to Values approach?
   a. It suggests that rehearsal is an effective way to impact people’s behavior.
   b. It provides the steps needed for habit formation.
   c. It shows that positive deviance is the study of individuals who differ from the norm in positive ways.
   d. It identifies the brain’s capacity for change, or brain plasticity.

5. What is the GVV thought experiment?
   a. It is a research study that involved interviewing “Rescuers” from World War II.
   b. It is an exercise where people recall times when they or have not acted on their values and consider the reasons.
   c. It is a method for triggering people’s creativity and sense of efficacy and possibility, when confronted with values conflicts.
d. It is a survey of people’s assumptions and presuppositions about what is possible when it comes to ethical challenges.

6. Why is it important to pre-script and action plan for the so-called “clear cut” ethical challenges?
   a. People know what they think is right, but do not know how to get it done successfully.
   b. The “clear cut” challenges are the only ones where people can make a difference.
   c. People often do not know what the ethical thing to do is in a particular situation.
   d. The “clear cut” ethical issues are the most important ones.

7. You are experiencing a values conflict at work where the same arguments are occurring repeatedly. Which approach would have the most impact in voicing and acting on your values effectively?
   a. Developing a moral muscle memory.
   b. Reading relevant case studies.
   c. Finding the right model of ethical reasoning.
   d. Asking your colleagues what the right thing to do is.

8. How does having a broad purpose help you voice your values more effectively?
   a. It allows you to be able to easily go along with the decisions of others.
   b. It allows you to be able to just get through things.
   c. It provides you a source of energy and commitment for influencing others.
   d. It provides you an opportunity to focus on just getting transactions done successfully.

9. Which of the seven GVV pillars attempts to answer the question: “Am I the kind of person that can do this?”
   a. Normalization
   b. Purpose
   c. Reasons and Rationalizations
   d. Self-knowledge and Alignment

10. What is the new question of the GVV approach?
    a. What is the right thing to do in my particular situation?
    b. Once I know what the right thing to do is, how do I get it done effectively?
    c. Which model of ethical reasoning is the most appropriate to use in my situation?
    d. What evidence do I need to gather to support my ethical viewpoint?

This material has been adapted for the Online Ethics Center from the Giving Voice to Values content created by Dr. Mary Gentile.