

Institutionen för biovetenskap

## TENTAMEN

Kurs Yrkesetik

Delkurs

Kurskod FI120G

Högskolepoäng för tentamen 4hp

Datum

Skrivtid 08.15-12.30

Ansvarig lärare Stefan Berglund

Berörda lärare Stefan Berglund

Hjälpmedel/bilagor

Ordbok från modersmål till engelska är tillåten!

Övrigt

Anvisningar

- ☒ Ta nytt blad för varje lärare
- ☒ Ta nytt blad för varje ny fråga
- ☒ Skriv endast på en sida av papperet.
- ☒ Skriv namn och personnummer på samtliga inlämnade blad.
- ☒ Numrera lösbladen löpande.
- ☒ Använd inte röd penna.
- ☒ Markera med kryss på omslaget vilka uppgifter som är lösta.

Poänggränser

• Maxpoäng: 40p, Väl Godkänd: 30p, Godkänd: 20p

**Skrivningsresultat bör offentliggöras inom 18 arbetsdagar**

*Lycka till!*

## YRKESETIK - VT24 FI120G

OMTENTAMEN 4 hp  
28/8 – 2024  
Kl. 08.15 – 12.30

### Information:

- ☐ Läs igenom frågorna och riktlinjerna för dessa noggrant.
- ☐ Ordbok från modersmål till engelska är tillåten.
- ☐ Du kan svara antingen på svenska eller på engelska.
- ☐ Svara så tydligt och klart som möjligt.
- ☐ OBS! Skriv namn och personnummer på tentamens försättsblad samt på varje separat papper du använder. Sidnumrera även de separata papperen.
- ☐ Se också de riktlinjer som framkommer på försättsbladet.
- ☐ Betygsgränser: Maxpoäng = 40p, Väl Godkänd = 30p, Godkänd = 20p

### **1 - Sant eller falskt (1p/fråga; Max. 20 p).**

*Markera för varje påstående om det är sant eller falskt. Markera genom att **tydligt göra en cirkel runt det alternativ (True-Sant / False-Falskt) du väljer**. OBS! Varje rätt markering ger 1 poäng. Felmarkering ger minus 1 poäng (-1p). Utebliven markering ger 0 poäng. Om slutsumman hamnar på minus så blir slutresultatet på detta moment 0 poäng. Totalt möjliga poäng på denna del är 20 poäng.*

(1)-The principle of reparation says that professionals should attempt to repair harms caused to clients by either fixing (or paying to have fixed) the actual damage — or by providing cash restitutions.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(2)-Business ethics is the study of the ethical dimensions of the exchange of goods and services (i.e. their production, distribution, marketing, sales, and consumption).

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(3)-Traditional professionals for whom professional ethics apply are, for example, architects, lawyers, priests, dentists, engineers, physicians, and pharmacists. New professions are, for example, system administrators, scientists, teachers, nurses, physiotherapists, teachers, and journalists.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(4)-The principle of non-maleficence says that professionals should, all things considered, not make things worse for their clients.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(5)-The right to obtain an economic profit is a core ethical principle in every profession that, when violated, should imply stringent professional sanctions.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(6)-Mayers (2018) claims that an occupation is a profession when it is about the client's vital needs, it requires a substantial education and training, it is self-regulated collegially by those who practice it, and it is based on a wide autonomy to exercise it.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(7)- Confidentiality is a fundamental ethical principle but only for medical professions.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(8)-There are two main distinct views about which are the ethically legitimate aims of business companies: (1) companies act for the best interests of the shareholders and (2) companies act for the best interests of all stakeholders affected by the company's activities.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(9)-The main difficulty related to the notion of autonomy, as an obligation in professional ethics, is how exactly to make it compatible with the notion of sincerity.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(10)-A professional-client relationship is paternalistic when the client totally and uncritically trusts the professional's expertise

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(11)-There are three main views about ethical aims for professionals in the medical sector: (1) to act for the best interests of their patients, (2) to act for the best interests of the patient's relatives and (3) to act for the best interests of the organizations that hire them.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(12)-The principle of non-maleficence requires the possibility to control information about oneself to guarantee respect for the degree of personal intimacy which is necessary in order to have relations of love, friendship and trust.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(13)-Obstacles to professional ethical behavior are often *not* due to the lack of a coherent and adequate normative framework but to the psychological complexity of the ethically problematic situations (e.g. related to ambition and greed, search for professional status, fear, malevolence, selfishness, etc.).

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(14)- A professional-client relationship is egoistic when the client totally mistrusts the professional's expertise.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(15)- In Meyers (2018) view, the protection of private property is the key aspect of professional ethics.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(16)- The principle of autonomy requires that persons should not be used as mere tools. Persons hold a status that demands a level of moral protection not afforded to other beings, even those who have considerable, but lower, moral status.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSK

(17)- The concept of supererogation is related to actions that are morally excellent and heroic.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(18)-Professional ethics obtains support from several ethical traditions. From contextualism comes the idea of treating all persons as ends in themselves, from utilitarianism the idea that consequences related to the wellbeing of people matter, from deontology the idea that moral concerns and principles often come into conflict, and from virtue ethics the idea that applying moral principles requires being committed to be a happy person predisposed to make sincere and courageous efforts to do what is enjoyable.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(19)-A client's autonomy is based on personal qualities like kindness, generosity, altruism and humanity.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(20)-Professions that were the first to be linked to professional ethics (e.g. farmers, railroad workers and sailors) had no monopoly over the services they offered to the public, their work was based on physical effort and had low social status.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

**2-Förklara utförligt följande begrepp/teorier (4p/begrepp. Max.20p).**

- A- Explain what are justified breaches of confidentiality.
- B- Explain what the value of privacy is according to utilitarianism and deontology.
- C- What is a whistleblower?
- D- Explain what integrity as a professional virtue is.
- E- Describe Kantian inspired business ethics.