

Institutionen för biovetenskap

## TENTAMEN

Kurs Yrkesetik

Delkurs

Kurskod FI120G

Högskolepoäng för tentamen 4hp

Datum 2023-08-23

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 - VT23  
FI120G**

OMTENTAMEN 4 hp  
23/8 – 2023  
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.
- ☐ 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)-Professional ethics consists of formalized and specific series of norms or principles that impose ethical obligations, duties, responsibilities, etc. on professionals.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(2)-Negligence in a professional context is the intentional overriding of a professional's preferences by a client.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(3)-Professional ethics necessarily requires the study of the ethical dimensions of the exchange of goods and services (e.g., activities such as their production, distribution, marketing, sale, and consumption).

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(4)-Supererogation excludes actions that are morally excellent and heroic.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(5)-In Meyers (2018) view, the protection of public property is the main objective of professional ethics.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(6)-A professional is, according to Meyers (2018), someone with an advanced competence that can be trusted and whose main focus is on the crucial interests/wellbeing of those affected by their work-related activity.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(7)-Meyers (2018) claims that to behave in a professionally ethical way requires having a commitment to specific individuals and never to society in general.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(8)-The vital needs that characterize the interests of those concerned by professional ethics are, for example, physical and emotional health, economic stability, education, and spiritual guidance.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(9)-The value of privacy is based on the possibility to control information about oneself, to guarantee degrees of personal intimacy that are necessary in order to have relations of love, friendship and trust.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(10)-A professional that behaves ethically excludes prudence (in the sense of selfishness) when it conflicts with ethics, she/he has a commitment to achieving the ethically best choice, even if that does not necessarily coincide with the prudentially best one.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(11)-According to Meyers (2018), autonomy means making choices within the context of genuine options, while not being overly coerced or constrained, having access to relevant information and the ability to understand it, and using that information to make choices that best align with one's life plan.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(12)-The main function of justice as an element of professional ethics, is to protect individual property and interests from interventions from the state.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(13)-The principle of reparation says that when clients have broken anything owned by a professional, they must provide a restitution in cash or fix it themselves.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(14)-In professional contexts, the importance of respecting clients is derived from the fact that, according to several philosophical traditions, clients have a special moral status linked to their metaphysical attributes which imply that they should never be used just as instruments.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(15)-Business ethics implies that one should strive to avoid deceiving clients, whether overtly or covertly. The key element of business ethics is, hence, to communicate with clients in a way that makes them feel confident.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(16)-A professional-client relationship is altruistic when the client totally distrusts the professional's expertise.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(17)-Traditionally, professions that were firstly linked to professional ethics (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 and income.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(18)-Research suggests that, even if open unfair discrimination probably diminishes in the world, hidden or unconscious discrimination is still very much prevalent and probably everybody is, in a way or another, unfairly biased in their professional practice.

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)-A moral dilemma in a professional context is a situation in which ethics requires that a professional performs one action, while the professional does not want to perform it.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

**2- Förklara begrepp/teorier (4p/fråga: Max.20p).**

- A. Which is the most problematic aspect of respecting privacy, seen from a feministic perspective?
- B. Which are the four principles in Beauchamp and Childress' theory Principlism?
- C. Give five examples of ethical problems discussed in biomedical ethics.
- D. What is top-down justification in professional ethics?
- E. What does non-maleficence mean in professional ethics?