

BOMI ETHICS IS GOOD BUSINESS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. Which statement best reflects the relationship between business ethics education in universities and demand from corporations?

- A. Corporations are beginning to ask for ethics courses.
- B. Business schools are reluctant to offer ethics courses.
- C. Ethics courses are mandatory in all programs.
- D. Ethics education is not relevant to business practice.

2. In duty-based theory, morality is:

- A. Constructive
- B. Affected by the situation
- C. Subjective
- D. Objective

3. Which term emphasizes honesty and reliability in daily decision making?

- A. Integrity
- B. Laws
- C. Morals
- D. Ethics

4. Kohlberg's theory is primarily based on which concept?

- A. Economic outcomes
- B. Social norms
- C. Stages of moral reasoning
- D. Feelings

5. What is the difference between transparency and accountability in ethics?

- A. Transparency means openness in processes; accountability means taking responsibility for actions and outcomes.
- B. Transparency is about profits; accountability is about reporting.
- C. Transparency is secrecy; accountability is punishment.
- D. Transparency and accountability are identical.

- 6. Which statement best reflects duty-based ethics?**
- A. evaluates actions by outcomes
 - B. asserts truth-telling is always wrong
 - C. only considers societal welfare
 - D. emphasizes universal duties and rules
- 7. Which of the following is NOT a potential cost of unethical behavior?**
- A. Deterioration of work relationships
 - B. Mistrust
 - C. Information flow throughout the company becomes ineffective
 - D. Employee productivity increases due to self-protective behaviors
- 8. Which statement best describes a difference between religion and morality?**
- A. People do good for religious reasons exclusively.
 - B. People do good for nonreligious reasons such as altruism or fear of punishment.
 - C. Religion and morality are always the same in motivation.
 - D. Morality is only about following laws.
- 9. Fidelity is defined as faithfulness and loyalty to a person or group. Which option best matches this definition?**
- A. Honesty
 - B. Faithfulness and loyalty to a person or group
 - C. Transparency
 - D. Responsibility
- 10. Hammurabi's Code is significant because it is the first time that religion and law were combined.**
- A. Not determinable
 - B. It was the first code to codify personal injury
 - C. False
 - D. True

Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. D
7. D
8. B
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which statement best reflects the relationship between business ethics education in universities and demand from corporations?

- A. Corporations are beginning to ask for ethics courses.
- B. Business schools are reluctant to offer ethics courses.**
- C. Ethics courses are mandatory in all programs.
- D. Ethics education is not relevant to business practice.

The relationship here centers on how external demand from employers for ethics-focused training interacts with what universities actually offer. Corporations increasingly expect graduates to understand ethical decision-making and responsible behavior, so there's a clear push for more ethics education. Yet business schools have often been slow to expand or formalize ethics courses, citing curriculum balance, resource limits, and challenges in proving measurable outcomes. That gap—strong external interest paired with internal hesitation or slow adoption—best captures the dynamic, showing a demand from the corporate world that hasn't been fully matched by rapid curricular change in schools. The other statements either imply universal adoption, no relevance, or a one-sided demand, which don't fit the observed relationship.

2. In duty-based theory, morality is:

- A. Constructive
- B. Affected by the situation
- C. Subjective
- D. Objective**

Morality in duty-based theory is objective because it rests on universal duties that apply to all rational beings, independent of personal feelings or specific circumstances. In this approach, an action is right or wrong based on whether it follows a duty or rule that could be willed as a universal law, not on the consequences it produces. For example, the duty to tell the truth remains the same regardless of how lying might affect a particular situation. The idea that morality varies with the situation or depends on personal preferences would contradict this view, and it's not about social conventions either. Because it emphasizes universal, rational obligations over outcomes or subjective views, morality under this framework is considered objective.

3. Which term emphasizes honesty and reliability in daily decision making?

- A. Integrity**
- B. Laws
- C. Morals
- D. Ethics

The main idea being tested is how integrity captures honesty and reliability in everyday decisions. Integrity means acting with honesty and consistency, aligning actions with your stated values even when it's inconvenient. It's about truthfulness, keeping promises, and following through, which builds trust in daily interactions. Laws describe rules set by authorities and regulate behavior, but they don't define a person's inner honesty or reliability. Morals are personal beliefs about right and wrong, which influence choices, yet integrity specifically emphasizes consistent alignment between values and actions across situations. Ethics refers to a system of principles guiding a group or profession, offering broader standards rather than the everyday personal behavior described by integrity. So, the term that emphasizes honesty and reliability in daily decision making is integrity.

4. Kohlberg's theory is primarily based on which concept?

- A. Economic outcomes
- B. Social norms
- C. Stages of moral reasoning**
- D. Feelings

Kohlberg's theory centers on how people reason about moral issues—the justifications they use to decide what is right or wrong—rather than just what actions they take or the outcomes they produce. He proposed that moral reasoning develops through a sequence of stages, organized into three levels: preconventional, conventional, and postconventional. Each stage reflects a different basis for judging right from wrong, progressing from self-interest and obedience to authority to adherence to social rules and, finally, to universal ethical principles. The Heinz dilemma is a classic example used to illustrate how reasoning changes as people move through these stages. This focus on the development and structure of moral justification is why the concept is stages of moral reasoning. Economic outcomes look at results and efficiency, social norms concern what a group expects, and feelings involve emotions—none capture the developmental sequence of moral justification that Kohlberg studied.

5. What is the difference between transparency and accountability in ethics?

- A. Transparency means openness in processes; accountability means taking responsibility for actions and outcomes.**
- B. Transparency is about profits; accountability is about reporting.
- C. Transparency is secrecy; accountability is punishment.
- D. Transparency and accountability are identical.

In ethics, two ideas shape trustworthy behavior: openness in how decisions are made and being answerable for what happens because of those decisions. Transparency is about showing the processes, criteria, and rationales behind actions so others can see how decisions were reached. Accountability is about owning what you do—being responsible for the actions and the results, and facing the appropriate consequences or taking corrective steps if things go wrong. These concepts work together. When an organization is transparent, it provides the information needed for others to assess whether actions align with values and standards. When it's accountable, there's a mechanism to accept responsibility for those actions and their outcomes, including corrective actions if ethics were breached. They aren't the same thing: openness alone doesn't guarantee responsibility or consequences, and responsibility without openness can leave stakeholders unsure about what happened.

6. Which statement best reflects duty-based ethics?

- A. evaluates actions by outcomes
- B. asserts truth-telling is always wrong
- C. only considers societal welfare
- D. emphasizes universal duties and rules**

Duty-based ethics, or deontological ethics, judges actions by adherence to universal duties and rules rather than by their consequences. It holds that certain moral obligations—such as telling the truth or keeping promises—are binding for everyone in all situations, regardless of what outcomes they might produce. This emphasis on universal duties and rules is what makes the statement reflect duty-based ethics. It aligns with the idea that morality rests on intrinsic obligations and norms that apply universally, not on the results that actions might bring. The other ideas point to different ethical approaches: evaluating actions by outcomes is characteristic of consequentialist or utilitarian ethics; claiming that truth-telling is always wrong contradicts the deontological view that truth-telling is a fundamental duty; focusing only on societal welfare aligns with utilitarian or welfare-based reasoning rather than duties and universal rules.

7. Which of the following is NOT a potential cost of unethical behavior?

- A. Deterioration of work relationships
- B. Mistrust
- C. Information flow throughout the company becomes ineffective
- D. Employee productivity increases due to self-protective behaviors**

Unethical behavior typically erodes trust and cooperation within a workplace. When people question each other's motives or withhold information, relationships deteriorate and open, honest communication suffers. That breakdown in trust and communication creates real costs: work gets done more slowly, collaboration falters, and decisions are less effective because people aren't sharing necessary information. The idea that productivity would rise because individuals engage in self-protective, defensive behaviors doesn't align with how organizations operate. Defensiveness tends to fragment teams, waste time on guarding against exposure, and create silos, all of which harm overall efficiency rather than boost it. So that option isn't a cost of unethical behavior, making it the correct choice for what is NOT a potential cost.

8. Which statement best describes a difference between religion and morality?

- A. People do good for religious reasons exclusively.
- B. People do good for nonreligious reasons such as altruism or fear of punishment.**
- C. Religion and morality are always the same in motivation.
- D. Morality is only about following laws.

This item focuses on the distinction that morality can guide actions independently of religion. People can do good for nonreligious reasons—such as genuine altruism, empathy, or a desire to avoid harming others, or to meet social or personal consequences—without invoking religious belief. This shows that moral behavior isn't inherently tied to religious motivation, which is why the statement about nonreligious reasons best captures the difference. The other ideas imply that morality must be religious or that it always aligns with laws, which isn't accurate; morality encompasses a broader range of motivations and can operate outside legal or religious frameworks.

9. Fidelity is defined as faithfulness and loyalty to a person or group. Which option best matches this definition?

- A. Honesty
- B. Faithfulness and loyalty to a person or group**
- C. Transparency
- D. Responsibility

Fidelity means being faithful and loyal to a person or group, keeping trusts, and standing by commitments. The option that describes faithfulness and loyalty to a person or group matches this definition exactly, making it the best choice. Honesty is about truth-telling, transparency is about openness of information, and responsibility is about being accountable and dependable—each important in ethics, but they describe different qualities than fidelity.

10. Hammurabi's Code is significant because it is the first time that religion and law were combined.

- A. Not determinable
- B. It was the first code to codify personal injury
- C. False**
- D. True

The idea being tested is how religious authority and law intersect in early legal systems. Hammurabi's Code indeed presents its laws as divinely sanctioned—the prologue credits the god Marduk and portrays Hammurabi as chosen to establish justice—but it is not the first instance where religion and law are linked. Earlier legal codes, such as the Code of Ur-Nammu from Sumer, predate Hammurabi and also frame their laws as sanctioned by higher powers. Later codes, like Lipit-Ishtar's, continue this pattern. What makes Hammurabi's Code especially significant is its breadth, organization, and the move toward a public, standardized set of laws with clear punishments, which profoundly influenced subsequent legal thought. So the statement is not accurate, even though the code represents a major milestone in the fusion of law and religious authority.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://bomiethicsisgoodbusiness.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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