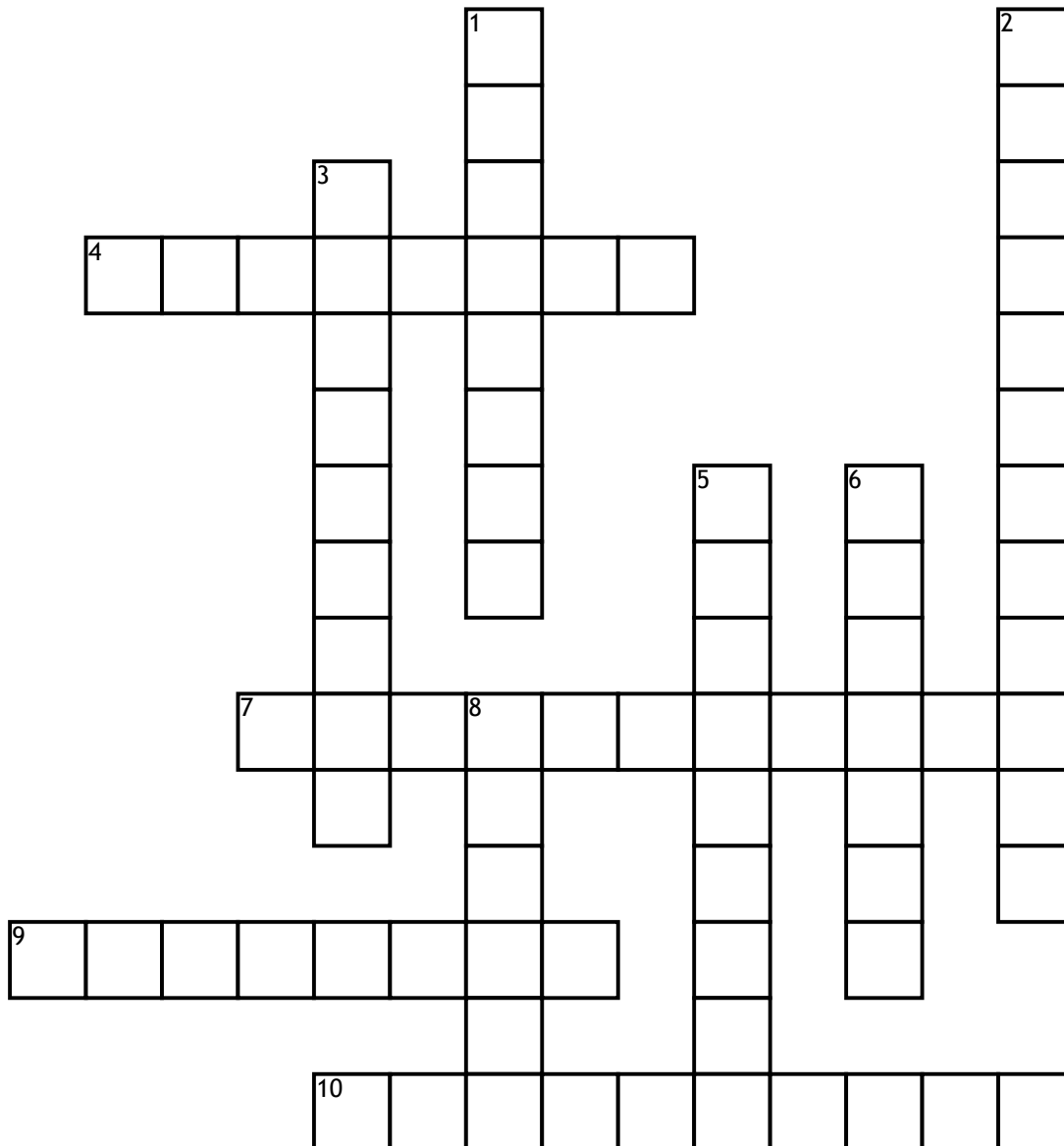


# Business ethics



## Across

4. Whilst there are no wrong or right answers when presented with ethical decisions, \_\_\_\_\_ have produced concepts, which help decision makers evaluate conduct.

7. Velasquez et al. (1982) produced a/an \_\_\_\_\_ model to analyse how ethical decisions are made.

9. Ethical decisions tend to arise out of some kind of dilemma and no one answer is the "right" one. Instead, the best decision making process and the \_\_\_\_\_ costs secondary to this.

10. It will never be possible to fully prescribe what is ethical and unethical because this is influenced by the \_\_\_\_\_ and cultural context.

## Down

1. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of doing one's duty according to principles established priori by the mind.

2. According to Newell (2002) to whom can we turn to evaluate ethical choice in a more systematic way?

3. Consequentialist reasoning and non-consequentialist reasoning is considered as two \_\_\_\_\_ approaches when evaluating ethical dilemmas.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ must conform to moral rules of justice and fairness, irrespective of outcomes.

6. It is not possible to manufacture a totally safe car, but what standard of safety should be considered \_\_\_\_\_?

8. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of doing things that promote the greatest good for the greatest number of people.