

1. **The English word “ethic” comes from the ancient Greek word “ethikos” which means:**
 - a. “Principles”
 - b. “Conduct”
 - c. “Habit” or “Custom”
 - d. “Good Behaviors”
2. **What are ethics?**
 - a. A set of regulations from a licensing board.
 - b. A set of principles that guide conduct.
 - c. A set of principles established by the courts.
 - d. A code of conduct established by professional associations.
3. **Which of the following traits is NOT one of the 6 traits common to professions?**
 - a. The possession of a special set of skills
 - b. A Bachelor’s degree.
 - c. Specialized education and training.
 - d. Loyalty to a professional community and to the profession itself.
4. **What is one link between ethics and professionalism?**
 - a. Professions self-regulate ethical behavior.
 - b. Professions set minimum pricing for services.
 - c. The government defines unethical behavior for professionals.
 - d. Each professional independently decides what is ethical behavior.
5. **Why is the special body of knowledge possessed by a professional dangerous?**
 - a. It can be used to trick regulators and government officials.
 - b. It can be used to negotiate unfair contracts.
 - c. It can be used to overcharge clients and customers.
 - d. It can be used to take advantage of people outside the profession.
6. **A strong code of ethics should help a profession:**
 - a. Self-regulate.
 - b. Prevent the special body of knowledge held by its members from causing fraud.
 - c. Prevent the practice of special skills by its members from causing harm.
 - d. All of the above.
7. **Which of the following is true regarding ethics and the education of land surveyors?**
 - a. Professional ethics aren’t adequately covered in our education as land surveyors.
 - b. There is lots of talk about ethics in the surveying profession, including in our education.
 - c. Surveyors must have multiple courses in ethics in their college education.
 - d. Professional conferences often have discussions on ethics.
8. **Why are professional ethics difficult?**
 - a. Ethical behavior changes based on the jurisdiction.
 - b. Land surveyors are regulated by a licensing board.
 - c. Land surveyors have obligations to multiple parties.
 - d. The standard for ethical behavior changes over time.
9. **What is an area of ethical obligation of a land surveyor to their client?**
 - a. An obligation to provide the lowest price for their surveys.
 - b. An obligation to communicate the risk in the survey.
 - c. An obligation to provide the work product ahead of schedule.
 - d. An obligation to resolve conflicts in the clients favors.
10. **What is an area of ethical obligation of a land surveyor to their employer?**
 - a. An obligation to complete work ahead of schedule.
 - b. An obligation to save their employer as much money as possible on projects.
 - c. An obligation to be honest about their skills and competence.
 - d. An obligation to share confidential information.
11. **A land surveyor’s obligation to the public includes which of the following?**
 - a. To use the newest technology available during boundary surveys.
 - b. To set all missing property corners on a boundary survey.
 - c. To correct major problems found during a boundary survey.
 - d. To mark property boundaries in a way that treats all adjacent owners fairly.
12. **Which of the following describes a role of surveyors involved in the map review process?**
 - a. A surveyor who is preparing the boundary survey map and submitting it for review and filing.
 - b. A surveyor who is reviewing the boundary survey map in accordance with the process defined by law (typically a surveyor who works for a local government agency).
 - c. A surveyor who employs the surveyor filing the map.
 - d. All of the above.

13. What are the three methods of monitoring ethical performance discussed in this course?

- a. Legal requirements, Fines, Peer-regulation.
- b. Self-regulation, Peer-regulation, Government regulation.
- c. Self-regulation, requirements of state law, requirements of the common law.
- d. Government regulation, Fines, Professional societies.

14. When do ethics require the professional land surveyor to say “no”?

- a. When they know the requested action will result in an investigation by the licensing board.
- b. When they know the requested action will harm the public.
- c. When they know the requested action will harm their professional reputation.
- d. When they know the requested action will lead to budget overruns.

15. What should a land surveyor consider before setting a property corner monument.

- a. The view of the land owners and the legal system.
- b. The view of the land owners and the county surveyor.
- c. The view of the county surveyor and the licensing board.
- d. The view of the licensing board and the land title industry.