

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Ted Lasso's Ethics: College Sportsmanship & Applied Philosophy Quiz**

Develop high-level ethical reasoning through 10 challenging scenarios exploring the intersection of gamesmanship, social contracts, and athletic integrity.

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**1. In the context of 'Deontology' in sport, how would a collegiate athlete evaluate the use of 'tactical fouls' in the final minutes of a championship game?**

- A. Acceptable, as the primary duty is to the team's victory and the utility of the outcome.
- B. Unacceptable, as it violates the categorical imperative to uphold the intrinsic rules of the game regardless of the outcome.
- C. Acceptable, provided the official does not see the infraction and no physical harm occurs.
- D. Neutral, because rules are social constructs that serve the participants' entertainment.

**2. The concept of 'Citius, Altius, Fortius' historically suggests that athletic excellence is intrinsically linked to the moral virtues of the participant, rather than just physical output.**

- A. True
- B. False

**3. The ethical tension between 'gamesmanship' (using the rules to gain an advantage) and 'sportsmanship' (honoring the spirit of the game) is best described by the \_\_\_\_\_ framework.**

- A. Social Darwinist
- B. Lusory Attitude
- C. Formalist/Interpretivist
- D. Cognitive Dissonance

**4. An elite cyclist notices their main rival has suffered a mechanical failure during a non-competitive neutral zone. If the cyclist chooses to slow the peloton, which ethical principle are they demonstrating?**

- A. Utilitarianism
- B. Virtue Ethics
- C. Egoism
- D. Nihilism

**5. According to the 'Broken Windows Theory' applied to sports, small acts of gamesmanship (like minor flopping) have no measurable impact on the overall integrity of a sport's culture.**

- A. True
- B. False

**6. Evaluate the 'Bloodgate' scandal in rugby. Beyond the immediate rule-breaking, why was this considered a supreme failure of sportsmanship at the institutional level?**

- A. It involved a failure of equipment that the team did not report.

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- B. It demonstrated a premeditated conspiracy to manipulate medical substitution rules, undermining the social contract of the sport.
- C. It showed that the referee was incompetent at spotting physical injuries.
- D. It resulted in a financial loss for the opposing team's sponsors.

**7. When a coach rewards a player for 'simulating' a foul to win a penalty, they are prioritizing performing \_\_\_\_\_ over moral agency.**

- A. Instrumental Value
- B. Intrinsic Value
- C. Aesthetic Value
- D. Sentimental Value

**8. In NCAA athletics, the 'compliance' culture often focuses on avoiding sanctions. How does this differ from the 'ethics' of sportsmanship?**

- A. Compliance is proactive; ethics is reactive.
- B. Compliance is about following the minimum legal standard; ethics is about aspiring to the highest moral standard.
- C. Compliance only applies to coaches, while ethics only applies to student-athletes.
- D. There is no difference; they are synonymous in professionalized college sports.

**9. The 'Ethical Egoism' theory argues that an athlete is behaving sportsmanship-like if they help an opponent, but only because it improves their own public brand and endorsement potential.**

- A. True
- B. False

**10. A situation where an athlete must choose between reporting their teammate's PED use (honesty) and remaining silent (loyalty) is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Logical Fallacy
- B. Pareto Efficiency
- C. Right-vs-Right Dilemma
- D. Zero-Sum Game