

Name: _____

Date: _____

Answer Key: Solve the Fairness Puzzle: 3rd Grade Ethical Dilemmas Quiz

Third graders synthesize complex choices and evaluate conflicting values through original moral scenarios and character-based synthesis.

1. A village has one well. If the village leader decides to give the water to a hospital instead of a private garden because it saves more lives, which idea are they using?

Answer: B) Maximizing the greatest good

Evaluating actions based on how much benefit they provide to the largest number of people is a key part of utilitarian reasoning.

2. True or False: If you follow the 'Golden Rule,' you treat others the way you want to be treated, even if it is difficult.

Answer: A) True

The Golden Rule is a fundamental ethical principle focusing on empathy and consistent moral behavior.

3. Maya finds a rare bird's egg. She wants to keep it for her collection, but she knows the 'Rule of Nature' says to leave eggs alone to protect the species. If Maya leaves the egg because she believes rules must always be followed, she is focusing on:

Answer: C) A sense of duty

Focusing on moral obligations and rules regardless of personal desire is a duty-based or deontological approach.

4. A person who is always 'virtuous' tries to build a good ____, which means they practice being kind and honest until it becomes a habit.

Answer: C) Character

Virtue ethics focuses on developing an individual's internal character and moral habits over time.

5. Imagine a robot is programmed to always protect humans. If it must choose between stopping a small fire or helping a lost child find their parents, why is this an 'ethical dilemma'?

Answer: B) Because both choices involve doing something good but you can only do one

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An ethical dilemma occurs when two or more right values or duties conflict, requiring a difficult choice.

6. True or False: If a leader decides who gets a prize by picking names out of a hat because they want to be 'fair,' they are using a 'Principles of Justice' approach.

Answer: A) True

Fairness and justice often involve creating a system where everyone has an equal chance or is treated according to a shared standard.

7. When we stop to think about 'What is the right thing to do?' instead of just acting, we are practicing _____.

Answer: B) Philosophy

Philosophy, specifically ethics, is the study of knowledge, reality, and the choices we make regarding right and wrong.

8. If an inventor creates a machine that makes free food for everyone but it uses up all the neighborhood's electricity, a critic might argue the 'consequences' are too high. What are 'consequences'?

Answer: B) The results or effects of an action

Consequences are the outcomes following an action, which is the primary focus of consequentialist ethical theories.

9. A student finds a lost toy. Instead of keeping it, they imagine how the owner feels and decide to return it. This ability to understand others is called _____.

Answer: C) Empathy

Empathy is the capacity to understand and share the feelings of another, which often guides ethical decision-making.

10. True or False: Every ethical dilemma has one easy, perfect answer that everyone always agrees on.

Answer: B) False

Ethical dilemmas involve complex conflicts where different values can lead to different but reasoned conclusions.