

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

## Answer Key: What Would You Do? 5th Grade Moral Compass Challenge

How do we choose between what is fair and what is easy? Identify ethical frameworks and solve real-world playground and classroom dilemmas.

**1. Imagine your soccer team has one spot left. You could pick your best friend, or a new student who is a much better player. If you choose the better player to help the whole team win, which goal are you following?**

**Answer:** B) Doing what results in the most happiness for the group

This is a 'utilitarian' approach, where the decision is based on creating the best outcome for the largest number of people (the whole team).

**2. True or False: A person who follows 'Deontology' believes that some actions, like lying, are wrong even if the lie might save someone's feelings.**

**Answer:** A) True

Deontology is duty-based ethics. It teaches that we have a moral duty to follow rules (like 'don't lie') regardless of the consequences.

**3. When a person focuses on being brave, kind, and fair in every situation rather than just following a list of rules, they are practicing \_\_\_\_\_ Ethics.**

**Answer:** C) Virtue

Virtue Ethics focuses on the character of the person. By practicing virtues like kindness and bravery, a person becomes a 'good' person over time.

**4. You find a \$20 bill in the empty school hallway. There are no cameras and no one saw you. If you turn it into the office because 'stealing is always wrong,' what is your primary motivation?**

**Answer:** B) A sense of duty to follow moral rules

Doing what is right because it is a 'rule' or 'duty' is a hallmark of deontological reasoning, which doesn't care about rewards or being caught.

**5. An ethical \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when you have to choose between two options, but both options have reasons why they might be right or wrong.**

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**Answer:** A) Dilemma

A dilemma is a tough choice where different values (like honesty vs. loyalty) clash, making the 'right' answer hard to find.

**6. True or False: In ethics, 'consequences' refer to the results or effects of an action.**

**Answer:** A) True

Consequences are the outcomes. Many ethical theories, like utilitarianism, look at consequences to decide if an action was good.

**7. If a town builds a giant community pool that 500 kids will use, instead of a small private garden that only 5 people can use, they are likely using which ethical logic?**

**Answer:** C) Utilitarianism

Utilitarianism seeks the 'greatest good for the greatest number.' 500 kids enjoying a pool is a larger total 'good' than 5 people in a garden.

**8. If you see a classmate being bullied and you step in to help because you want to be a 'loyal and brave friend,' you are acting based on your \_\_\_\_.**

**Answer:** B) Character

Character is the collection of traits (virtues) that define who you are. This type of reasoning is central to Virtue Ethics.

**9. True or False: Ethical dilemmas always have one mathematically 'perfect' answer that everyone agrees on.**

**Answer:** B) False

Ethical dilemmas are difficult specifically because different people can use different logical frameworks to reach different 'right' answers.

**10. Which of these questions would a Virtue Ethicist ask themselves before making a choice?**

**Answer:** C) What would a person with high integrity do?

Virtue ethics is about looking at role models or 'virtuous' traits (like integrity) to guide how we behave.