

Name: _____

Date: _____

Answer Key: Nail 1st Grade Fairness Dilemmas Quiz

Imagine choosing the last swing on the playground or sharing a snack fairly. Students practice making kind choices through simple moral reasoning scenarios.

1. Maya finds a shiny toy on the playground. She knows it belongs to Sam. What is the 'virtue' or good character choice?

Answer: C) Give it back to Sam because being honest is good

Virtue ethics focuses on being a good person. Returning a lost item shows the virtue of honesty.

2. Rules are only important if a teacher is watching you.

Answer: B) False

In deontology (duty-based ethics), doing the right thing is a responsibility we have all the time, not just when someone is watching.

3. If Leo shares his big box of crayons with the whole class so everyone can finish their art, he is making the ___ number of people happy.

Answer: B) Greatest

This is a basic utilitarian concept: making choices that result in the most happiness for the most people.

4. The 'Golden Rule' says we should treat others the way we want to be treated. Why is this a good rule?

Answer: A) It helps us think about other people's feelings

The Golden Rule is a foundational ethical principle that builds empathy and helps children analyze the impact of their actions.

5. A 'dilemma' is when you have to choose between two or more choices that both seem important.

Answer: A) True

An ethical dilemma occurs when different values (like being honest vs. being kind) pull us in different directions.

6. When you wait your turn in line even when you are in a hurry, you are following a ___.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Answer: C) Rule

Following rules (deontology) is one way people decide what is right, regardless of how they feel in the moment.

7. If a baker gives a free loaf of bread to a hungry family, what 'virtue' or good trait are they showing?

Answer: B) Generosity

Generosity is a virtue. Virtue ethics looks at the character of the person performing the action.

8. Being fair always means that every single person gets the exact same thing, even if one person needs it more.

Answer: B) False

Fairness can mean everyone gets what they need (equity), which is a key part of ethical discussion and justice.

9. If you tell the truth even when you might get in trouble, you are being ____.

Answer: B) Honest

Honesty is a core moral value. Choosing truth over personal gain is a sign of strong ethical character.

10. Two friends want the same swing. They decide to use a timer so they each get 5 minutes. This is a way to solve a problem using ____.

Answer: B) Fairness

Fairness involves finding a solution where everyone's needs are respected, often by following a shared rule.