



**JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN MEKANIKAL
SESI I 2025/2026 (SEPTEMBER 2025)**

BJF30523 – INDUSTRIAL ETHICS

LECTURER NAME	Ts. MOHD NAZRI BIN MOHD NAZRI Ts. DR. WOO TZE KEONG	
TYPE OF ASSESSMENT	LATIHAN KENDIRI (PRE TEST)	
TOPIC	INTRODUCTION TO ENGINEERING ETHICS	
DURATION	30 MINUTES	
DATE OF ASSESSMENT		
STUDENT'S INFORMATION	BMS 3A / BMS 3B	
	NAME	REGISTRATION NO.
TOTAL MARKS	CLO 1	/50 MARKS

BJF30523 – INDUSTRIAL ETHICS

Latihan Kendiri (Pre Test) – Introduction to Engineering Ethics

CLO 1	Determine the code of engineering ethics in engineering technologies practice.	PLO 6	SK 3 SP 1, SP 4
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Assessment Description

SP	Characteristics	Taxonomy	Task/Question	Mark distribution
SP1	Depth of knowledge required SK3: Engineering fundamentals	C4		40
SP4	Familiarity of issues	C4		10
			Total	50

Instruction: Read carefully and answer ALL questions.

1. Ethics can be best described as:
 - A. A set of technical procedures
 - B. A systematic approach to distinguish right and wrong
 - C. A legal requirement in engineering
 - D. A company policy
2. The term *ethics* originated from the Greek word *ethos*, which means:
 - A. Rules and regulations
 - B. Morality of law
 - C. Character or moral nature
 - D. Professional conduct
3. Which of the following describes *Normative Ethics*?
 - A. Study of how people actually behave
 - B. Study of meanings of moral terms
 - C. Study of moral standards and values
 - D. Study of religion and morality
4. Which ethics branch deals with the justification of moral standards?
 - A. Meta Ethics
 - B. Descriptive Ethics
 - C. Applied Ethics
 - D. Normative Ethics

5. Ethics involves:
 - A. Balancing emotions and feelings
 - B. Active thinking only
 - C. Avoiding rules and standards
 - D. Religious doctrine
6. Engineering Ethics focuses mainly on:
 - A. Artistic creativity
 - B. Financial management
 - C. Moral values in engineering practice
 - D. Political systems
7. Which of the following is a key element in professional ethics?
 - A. Right and responsibility
 - B. Fashion and culture
 - C. Authority and control
 - D. Profit and loss
8. The main objective of studying engineering ethics is to:
 - A. Design better machines
 - B. Earn more salary
 - C. Learn to make morally sound decisions
 - D. Increase production
9. Which of the following is **NOT** part of the objectives of this topic?
 - A. Understanding origin of ethics
 - B. Describing personal and professional ethics
 - C. Analysing micro and macro issues
 - D. Designing production lines
10. Ethics can be considered as:
 - A. The art of deception
 - B. A moral compass for decision-making
 - C. A technical standard
 - D. A business rule
11. Law is primarily established by:
 - A. Religion
 - B. Government
 - C. Public opinion
 - D. Private companies
12. Ethics is guided by:
 - A. Human conscience and values
 - B. Written constitution
 - C. Police enforcement
 - D. Economic rules
13. A key purpose of law is to:
 - A. Promote political parties
 - B. Preserve social order and peace
 - C. Determine business profit
 - D. Control education

14. Which of the following is **NOT** a feature of ethics?

- A. Cannot be written formally
- B. Depends on individual judgment
- C. Enforced by police
- D. Reflects human moral behaviour

15. Ethics advises individuals on:

- A. What is legally right
- B. What is morally good or bad
- C. How to follow company SOP
- D. How to increase wealth

16. A relationship that is “Legal but Unethical” refers to:

- A. A moral act not allowed by law
- B. A lawful act that violates moral values
- C. A criminal act
- D. A moral act accepted by law

17. “Ethical but Illegal” means:

- A. Something legally acceptable but morally wrong
- B. Something moral but prohibited by law
- C. Both legal and moral
- D. None of the above

18. The difference between law and ethics is that:

- A. Law is based on values, ethics on punishment
- B. Law is written, ethics is unwritten
- C. Law is emotional, ethics is logical
- D. Law changes faster than ethics

19. Law regulates:

- A. Feelings and emotions
- B. Entire society and actions
- C. Only religious conduct
- D. Private business

20. Ethics studies:

- A. Human behaviour and moral reasoning
- B. Legal codes only
- C. Government procedures
- D. Industrial management

21. Personal ethics mainly deal with:

- A. Governmental rules
- B. Individual character and daily life conduct
- C. Corporate strategy
- D. Economic management

22. Professional ethics focuses on:

- A. Moral conduct in personal life
- B. Behaviour in professional work
- C. Social media communication
- D. Religious practice

23. Both personal and professional ethics share:

- A. The same industrial code
- B. Commitment to honesty and integrity
- C. Government approval
- D. Monetary goals

24. One similarity between personal and professional ethics is the emphasis on:

- A. Education level
- B. Technical innovation
- C. Truthfulness and fairness
- D. Profit margin

25. Personal ethics are often learned from:

- A. Workplace manuals
- B. Family, teachers, and friends
- C. Engineering associations
- D. Company policies

26. Professional ethics are usually guided by:

- A. Personal choice
- B. Company rules and industry standards
- C. Cultural background
- D. None of the above

27. Example of personal ethics:

- A. Worker safety
- B. Punctuality
- C. Integrity and fairness
- D. Industry standard compliance

28. Example of professional ethics:

- A. Transparency in friendship
- B. Worker treatment and least harm
- C. Politeness
- D. Financial generosity

29. Personal needs are satisfied by:

- A. Following company rules
- B. Following personal ethics
- C. Avoiding emotions
- D. Competing with others

30. Professional needs are satisfied by:

- A. Achieving moral harmony
- B. Following professional codes and standards
- C. Avoiding responsibility
- D. Ignoring authority

31. Micro ethics focuses on:

- A. Individual and professional responsibility
- B. Environmental protection
- C. Global sustainability
- D. Industrial finance

32. Macro ethics deals with:

- A. Team conflict only
- B. Social and environmental responsibilities
- C. Personal moral growth
- D. Company promotion

33. Micro ethics relates to:

- A. Honesty, integrity, fairness
- B. Global issues
- C. Politics
- D. Religion

34. Macro ethics relates to:

- A. Product liability and public welfare
- B. Personal trust
- C. Family conduct
- D. Confidential data

35. Sustainable development falls under:

- A. Micro ethics
- B. Macro ethics
- C. Personal ethics
- D. Legal ethics

36. A key element of professional ethics under micro level is:

- A. Competence and safety
- B. Political view
- C. Cultural value
- D. Family background

37. Environmental protection is an issue of:

- A. Micro ethics
- B. Macro ethics
- C. Personal ethics
- D. Descriptive ethics

38. Social ethics under macro includes:

- A. Bioethics and sustainable design
- B. Friendliness and honesty
- C. Salary and benefits
- D. Office management

39. Micro ethical decision-making is often:

- A. Intuitive and personal
- B. Legal and enforced
- C. Collective and political
- D. Strictly economic

40. Macro ethics involves the:

- A. Common responsibility of engineering community
- B. Private duty to employer
- C. Design calculation accuracy
- D. Financial auditing

41. In the *Design Competition* case, Engineer A failed to:

- A. Submit the drawing
- B. Give credit to Engineer B
- C. Follow company SOP
- D. Use proper software

42. The issue in *Design Competition* is categorized as:

- A. Legal issue
- B. Micro ethics
- C. Environmental issue
- D. Professional development

43. The ethical principle violated in *Design Competition* is:

- A. Safety
- B. Truthfulness and fairness
- C. Profit sharing
- D. Time management

44. In *Conflict of Interest* case, Engineer A's main mistake was:

- A. Not completing drawings
- B. Using his position for personal interest
- C. Working overtime
- D. Ignoring subordinates' opinion

45. Engineer B's role in *Conflict of Interest* case was unethical because:

- A. He refused to work
- B. He approved his superior's work
- C. He didn't sign the report
- D. He changed the design

46. Conflict of interest is a violation of:

- A. Responsibility to employer
- B. Responsibility to client
- C. Public interest
- D. Safety code

47. Both case studies are examples of:

- Legal conflicts
- Ethical dilemmas
- Political disputes
- Social injustice

48. The main ethical value emphasized in both cases is:

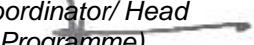
- Honesty and integrity
- Leadership
- Profitability
- Competition

49. Engineering leadership should balance between:

- Individual duties and societal needs
- Law and politics
- Profit and productivity
- Innovation and cost

50. The essence of engineering ethics is to:

- Achieve technical perfection
- Build trust, safety, and humanity
- Win competitions
- Avoid challenges

PREPARED BY: (Course Lecturer)	CHECKED BY: (Course Coordinator/ Head of Programme)	APPROVED BY: (Head of Programme/ Head of Department)
 Ts. MOHD NAZRI B. MOHD SABRI Pensyurah Utama Jabatan Kejuruteraan Mekanikal Politeknik Ungku Omar mna.zri.msa@polungku.edu.my (Ts. MOHD NAZRI BIN MOHD SABRI) Date:	 Ts. MOHD NAZRI B. MOHD SABRI Pensyurah Utama Jabatan Kejuruteraan Mekanikal Politeknik Ungku Omar mna.zri.msa@polungku.edu.my (Ts. MOHD NAZRI BIN MOHD SABRI) Date:	 DR. ING. ROSMAWATI BINTI MAT JIHIN (DR. ING. ROSMAWATI BINTI MAT JIHIN) PENGARAH POLITEKNIK UNGKU OMAR 19900 PUSAT Date: rosmaawati@polungku.edu.my