

**Pre-test**

1. The federal government's definition of research misconduct includes falsification of data and plagiarism, but not fabrication of data.
  - A. True.
  - B. False, because fabrication of data is misconduct.
  - C. False, because plagiarism is not defined as misconduct.
  - D. False, because the federal government does not have an official definition of research misconduct.
  
2. The moral theory that holds that the morally correct action is the action that is in my best long-term interests is called:
  - A. Moral rights theory
  - B. Egoism
  - C. Virtue theory
  - D. Utilitarianism
  - E. Deontology
  
3. The ethical theory that appeals first and foremost to the consequences of one's actions is
  - A. Egoism
  - B. Virtue theory
  - C. Utilitarianism
  - D. Rights-based theories
  - E. Religiously-based theories
  
4. When using a new method to analyze data, one should always disclose this fact to the reader.
  - A. True, because not disclosing novel methods may be misleading and unethical.
  - B. False, because readers will be able to figure out the new method for themselves.
  - C. False, because one should never use methods of analysis that are unconventional and not widely accepted in one's field.
  
5. One of the major weaknesses of utilitarianism is that it:
  - A. Seems to be arbitrarily prejudiced toward one person's interests (mine).
  - B. Seems to make it impossible to criticize the group's rules.
  - C. Seems to undervalue the weight of our attachment to those nearest and dearest to us.
  - D. Seems to have a difficult time justifying the existence of rights claims.
  
6. You are a graduate student supported by a research grant to Professor T with whom you have

published two preliminary papers. You take a new job as an assistant professor at another university. Consequently, using some of the data you collected under Professor T, you publish a third paper listing yourself as sole author. He writes you a detailed letter saying that it was wrong to exclude him as an author. How should you respond?

- A. Ignore him.
- B. Write him and say you're sorry he feels offended, but explain that you felt you exercised judgment properly in deciding whom to list as an author on the third publication.
- C. Write him and say you're sorry, and ask him to call you so that you can discuss how to proceed.
- D. Write him and tell him he is harassing you and, if he does not stop, you will contact his Dean and the journal editor to ask them to censure him.
- E. Do not make contact with Professor T; post a message on your website declaring that he is harassing and intimidating you.

7. You are Professor T. You have supported a graduate student on a research grant and published two preliminary papers with him as a coauthor. He has since begun work as an assistant professor at another university. You discover that he has published a third paper listing himself as sole author using some of the data he collected under your guidance. How should you respond?

- A. Write to congratulate him on his new publication and do not mention your concern.
- B. Write him and say that you believe he was wrong to exclude you as an author.
- C. Write him, say he was wrong to exclude you, and provide him with a detailed account of the history of your publications together that explains why you believe you should be an author on the third publication.
- D. Write him and tell him he has harmed you and, if he does not immediately write to the journal editor to request a correction in a future volume adding you as an author to his paper, that you will contact his Dean and ask that he be fired.
- E. Do not make contact with him; instead, post a message on your website declaring that he is dishonest and manipulative.

8. Land grant universities

- a. were established in response to Americans' frustration with universities unwilling to sully their hands with the needs of the masses.
- b. have never been accused of selling out their historical mission in favor of privatization and money.
- c. refuse to accept financial support from private corporations.
- d. currently receive the vast majority of their financial support from private corporations and none from state taxpayers.

9. A survey of college students' routine behaviors, such as a questionnaire that asks them to describe the amount of time they spend studying and their use of alcoholic beverages, is exempted from review by our Institutional Review Board.

- A. True, because surveys that ask routine questions need not be reviewed.
- B. False, because no surveys or questionnaires are subject to IRB review.
- C. False, because the use of alcohol by students not yet 21 is illegal, and any questionnaire

that asks about illegal behavior must be reviewed by our IRB.

- D. False, because although such surveys are exempt at other institutions, NC State's specific institutional guidelines explicitly require IRB review for surveys that ask about illegal behavior.

10. As of 1985, evidence showed that institution review boards were biased against studies of unusual or politically sensitive subjects.

- A. True, because Ceci, Peters, and Plotkin (1985, *American Psychologist*) found that IRBs were inconsistent in their judgments of many types of studies, and were biased against studies of unusual and politically sensitive subjects.
- B. False, because Ceci, Peters, and Plotkin (1985, *American Psychologist*) found that IRBs were unbiased against studies of unusual or politically sensitive subjects.
- C. False, because no reliable studies of IRBs had been completed in 1985, so there was no evidence for the assertion.

11. According to the Nuremberg Code, the voluntary informed consent of every human subject used in research is absolutely essential. In defining voluntary informed consent, the Code claims that each subject must meet all of the following criteria except:

- A. Legal capacity to give consent
- B. Free of force and fraud
- C. Free of deceit or duress
- D. Free of constraint or coercion
- E. Financially compensated for participating in research

12. The Department of Health and Human Services defines research as "a systematic investigation, including research development, testing and evaluation, designed to develop or contribute to \_\_\_\_\_."

- A. profit.
- B. generalizable knowledge.
- C. the development of land grant universities.
- D. the commercialization of useful agricultural products
- E. human health.

13. Two characteristics of a profession are: self-regulating and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Expose whistleblowers.
- B. Funded by state taxpayers.
- C. Use one's privileged position to feather one's nest.
- D. Pursue social goods.

14. According to the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors one must meet 2 of the

following 3 criteria in order to be entitled to be an author: 1) Substantial contributions to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; 2) Drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; 3) Final approval of the version to be published.

- A. True
- B. False, because the ICMJE suggests that all 3 criteria must be met.
- C. False, because the ICMJE has not suggested any criteria.
- D. False, because the ICMJE lists 9 criteria and requires that all of them be met.

15. Two ethical dangers facing professionals are focusing on one's narrow professional obligations and providing undeserved benefits to members of one's own family or company.

- A. True
- B. False

16. Generally speaking, authors should acknowledge their sponsors in publication.

- A. True
- B. False

17. The distinctive research mission of the LGU is to

- a. serve the traditional professions of theology, medicine, and law.
- b. discover generalizable knowledge of use to the working classes.
- c. preserve ancient languages and methods of study.
- d. pursue theoretical explanations only, leaving for others the practical applications of those theories.

18. The moral theory of \_\_\_\_\_ is distinguished from the others by the fact that it has little difficulty explaining moral motivation, or giving a satisfying answer to the question of why we should be moral:

- A. Egoism
- B. Virtue theory
- C. Utilitarianism
- D. Rights-based theory

19. An argument is sound if and only if the argument is valid and all the premises are true.

- A. True
- B. False

20. Consider the following proposal for a method of analyzing moral arguments:
1. Start with one's own moral intuitions.
  2. Identify factual and normative reasons and form into deductive arguments.
  3. Supply missing premises.
  4. Check the argument for validity.
  5. Check the conclusion against the theories of egoism, virtue theory, utilitarianism, and moral rights.

What essential step is missing?

- A. Perform extensive literature survey
  - B. Perform spell check
  - C. Screen one's own moral intuitions for bias
  - D. Run SAS statistical analysis
21. The Belmont Report defends each of the following principles to protect human subjects except:
- A. Pursue one's own best long-term interests
  - B. Respect for persons
  - C. Beneficence
  - D. Justice
22. The remedies suggested for avoiding conflict of interest include all of the following except:
- A. Disclose one's interests to research subjects
  - B. Disclose one's interests to Institutional Review Boards
  - C. Obstruct committees reviewing and monitoring project
  - D. Do not participate in a project if researcher's financial stake is larger than allowed
23. The justifications for Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees include all of the following except:
- A. Animals have been abused in past experiments
  - B. Individual investigators may have conflicts of interest in using animals
  - C. Those who use animals in research are not legally obligated to care for them
  - D. Each graduate student using animals in research is directly responsible for protecting the animal's welfare
24. Each of the following is a good source for continuing education in research ethics except:
- A. NC State University Policies, Regulations, and Rules
  - B. NC State University Research and Professional Ethics Program
  - C. National Institutes of Health, Office of Public Integrity
  - D. Personal blogs
  - E. One's professional organization
25. Copyright refers to the legal protection of the expressions found in original works of

authorship, covers items such as books and software, and does not cover the ideas expressed in such works.

A. True, because ideas cannot be copyrighted

B. False, because ideas can be copyrighted

	<b>5 Strongly agree</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3 Neutral</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1 Strongly disagree</b>
26. I have a clear understanding of the ethical values of my research community.					
27. I feel welcome in my research community.					
28. My research community supports me.					
29. My research community empowers me.					
30. My research community values research ethics.					