1. You are walking home one day and you see a very large hole in the road. It seems to have just appeared because there are no signs or warnings around the hole to keep someone from driving into it. It would be difficult for a driver to see how deep the hole is, but you realize that the hole is at least a meter deep, a meter wide and a meter long. You have a cell phone with you, but you do not call anyone. You continue walking home. Which of the following best describes your conduct?
   1. You have no ethical obligation to act in this case because you do not own the road, i.e. it is not your property that is causing the problem, so your conduct is ethical.
   2. You are not guilty of an ethical breach because you cannot be sure that people would be injured if a car were to drive into the hole. You have no obligation to act unless you are sure of the hazard. So your conduct is ethical.
   3. You are guilty of an ethical breach because you ought to know that people could be injured if a car were to drive into the hole, and you did not call to warn the authorities (e.g. police) about the hazard. So your conduct is unethical.
   4. This is not a question of ethics. You can choose to act or not at your own discretion, so your conduct is appropriate.
2. You see a classmate cheating on an exam, but you do not report it to the professor. Are you guilty of an academic offense?
   1. Yes
   2. No

3. Sanctions imposed in response to an academic or non-academic offense can include

(a) A phone call to the student’s parents or legal guardian to discuss the situation.

(b) A monetary fine.

(c) A mark of zero on an assignment, part of a course mark, or all of a course mark.

(d) A record of the sanction on the student’s transcript.

(e) (b), (c), and (d)

(f) None of the above

4. You are writing a multiple choice exam, and it is much longer and harder than you expected. You are worried that you will not pass. Sitting beside you is another student that you know is one of the smartest in the class. You notice that she has already filled in the answers to the next three questions you are about to answer, and you copy her answers to your paper. Just then, a Proctor taps you on the shoulder. Disciplinary actions could include:

(a) A grade of zero on the test

(b) A requirement to re-write the test

(c) A suspension from enrolment for up to one year

(d) A written reprimand on your academic transcript

(e) Other options decided by the University on a case-by case basis

(f) Any of the above

5. Academic Offenses include:

(a) Falsifying documents

(b) Using unauthorized aids

(c) Impersonating another person

(d) Plagiarism and/or submitting work that has been submitted before

(e) Fabricating information

(f) Any and all of the above

6. Vexatious conduct

(a) Means any action of a harassing nature

(b) Is limited to supervisor/subordinate relationships

(c) Is subject to punishment only after repeated offenses

(d) Applies to sexual harassment only

(e) all of the above

(f) None of the above

7. One night in the library Oliver is finishing up an ECE110 problem set. Oliver’s friend Peter, who is also taking ECE110, asks to borrow the finished problem set and promises that he (Peter) won’t copy off it. Peter immediately sees that Oliver has gotten a different answer for one of the questions. Peter changes his problem solution to match Oliver’s. Unfortunately, it turns out that Oliver’s answer on that question was wrong. The TA notices that both students have the same wrong answer for the question, and brings it to the attention of the Professor. Which of the following best describes this situation?

(a) Peter is guilty of an academic offense.

(b) Oliver is guilty of an academic offense.

(c) Both Peter and Oliver are guilty of academic offenses, but according to the Faculty regulations Peter’s offense is more substantial.

(d) Both Peter and Oliver are guilty of academic offenses, and according to the Faculty regulations the offenses are equal.

(e) Neither Peter nor Oliver is guilty of an academic offense.

8. Under the University of Toronto Academic Code, an offender includes:

(a) the person who commits the offence

(b) anyone who aids or assists the primary offender

(c) anyone who conspires with the offender or gives them help or advice

(d) potentially staff, students, faculty or administrators

(e) all of the above

(f) a, b and c only

9. Members of the University community (students, faculty and staff) must not:

1. Assault or threaten to assault another person physically or sexually
2. Knowingly create a condition that unnecessarily endangers the health or safety of other persons
3. Damage or threaten to damage another person’s property
4. Engage in vexatious conduct or stalking
5. (a), (b), (c) and (d)
6. (a), (b) and (d) only

10. Unacceptable behaviour for any member of the University community includes:

1. Seeking credit or other advantages by fraud or misrepresentation
2. Seeking to disadvantage others by disruptive behaviour
3. Any dishonesty or unfairness in dealing with the work or record of a student
4. Discussing assignments with other students or checking each other’s work
5. All of the above
6. (a), (b) and (c)