

Work Ethics Scenarios in Education and Training

A principal asks a new teacher to become the new cheerleader sponsor by intimidating her.

A mentor is bullying the new teachers in his department with disrespect and name calling.

A paraprofessional aide has experienced a pattern of verbal abuse and demeaning remarks directed at her by a fellow teacher. Students have overheard the abuse.

Unhappy with the results of the state test, a principal attempts to assert his power by humiliating the teachers at a faculty meeting.

A teacher's contract states the work day runs from 7:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. A teacher arrives at work every day at 8:30 a.m. but signs in at 7:45 a.m.

A teacher's contract states the work day runs from 7:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. A teacher has the last period of the day as his conference period and leaves school at 3:30 p.m. every day.

The school librarian is viewing non-work-related websites and spends time sending e-mails to friends and family members.

Office supplies which belong to the school, such as reams of paper, paper clips and folders, are taken home by a teacher for personal use.

A teacher claims her classroom's lap top was stolen when in fact she gave it to her 18-year-old son as a birthday present.

A sponsor of a CTSO has been using "creative accounting" to embezzle money from the account.

A culinary arts teacher has been taking items from the school pantry home for personal use.

An elementary teacher has been using the district's credit card to purchase personal items and claiming they are for classroom use.

A highly-qualified applicant for a teaching position is discriminated against because of her race and age.

As the result of parental pressure and the threat of a lawsuit, the principal forces a teacher to change a failing grade for a student.

A counselor changes the grades of a student to improve the student's GPA. The student is awarded the largest scholarship in the district.

A teacher gives a student two answers on the state test. When questioned about it by administrators, she lies about the incident.

As the proctor for the state test, you witness a teacher helping students by providing answers. You don't tell anyone because you don't want to get in trouble also.

You are an elementary teacher. Two students tested lower than expected and will have to repeat the grade level. You change the test answers to help them pass the test.

As a teacher of special education students, you refuse to modify or accommodate your lessons for the students. You think it takes too much time to write different lesson plans.

As a teacher, you work less with the special needs students in your class and devote your time and energy to the other students.

As the result of budget cuts, the special education department has not written individual IEP's for students with special needs, such as visually-impaired and wheelchair-bound students. When questioned by parents, the Special Education (SPED) department assures them that their children's needs are being met.

A local school board member's son is caught using drugs on campus. The school administrators look the other way, and the issue quietly goes away.

One of your students is the school's star football player, and the team is going to state playoffs. Your principal has threatened not to renew your teaching contract if you do not pass the student for the nine-week period.

As a teacher, you decide the curriculum the district has outlined for your grade level is too complicated and time consuming. You start planning your lessons without aligning them to the TEKS.

A teacher is texting his students about what he saw on their Facebook pages.

A teacher breaks a computer and blames it on his students.

At lunch, two teachers are having a conversation about a special education student they have in common. They are disclosing confidential information. It is overheard by other colleagues in the lunch room.

A new teacher is hired by the district. He obtained his Texas educator's certificate by fraudulent means.