Assignment 1 – Data Ethics: Answer Key (Modified Version)

Multiple Choice & True/False (30 Marks)

1. D. Should behave.

2. C. People should tell the truth unless doing so will harm someone.

3. False.

4. A. Legitimacy.

5. A. Practical Ethics.

6. C. Metaethics.

7. E. Moral Psychology.

8. False.

9. True.

10. D. An ethical principle.

11. E. A counterexample.

12. B. They can be processed extremely quickly.

13. False.

14. A. Rational agents.

15. True.

16. C. Difficult for us to interpret or understand.

17. A. Moral agents are expected to consider the interests and rights of moral patients.

18. A. They make choices in ethically significant scenarios.

19. D. They are capable of adjusting their ethical reasoning based on learning and reflection.

20. False.

21. C. A set of thought experiments exploring when sacrificing one life to save many is justified.

22. True.

23. E. A system's intelligence level doesn't restrict the types of goals it might pursue.

24. True.

25. D. Secondary goals that help AI reach a broad range of final goals.

26. False.

27. C. Ethical concerns about entering war versus ethical behavior during war.

28. True.

29. C. Discrimination, Proportionality, Necessity.

30. B. People may become more willing to kill if the situation feels like a video game.

Short Answer Questions (Modified)

I.   Provide an ethical principle that would make the following argument valid:
Using deadly force is justified when someone's life is under direct and immediate threat.

II.   What is the value alignment problem?
The value alignment problem refers to the difficulty of ensuring that artificial intelligence systems pursue goals that are in line with human ethical values. In the rational agent framework, an AI might act in ways that are technically correct for its goals but morally problematic from a human perspective.

III. Construct a counterexample to the following proposed ethical principle:
A possible counterexample is when someone lies about being sick to avoid a stressful social event. While the lie doesn't prevent physical harm, it may be considered morally acceptable depending on the context.

IV. Define the term "moral injury." Explain why moral injury is different from other forms of trauma:
Moral injury involves emotional and psychological pain caused by violating one's moral or ethical code. Unlike traditional trauma, which is often linked to fear or shock, moral injury centers around deep feelings of guilt, shame, or betrayal. Enemark notes that roles like drone operators, who engage in combat remotely, may feel morally disconnected from their actions, which can worsen the psychological burden.