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1. Which of the following is a formative ethics theory that states that maximizing happiness is the primary standard for determining what is right or wrong?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Categorical imperative
- ☒ Utilitarianism
- ☐ Deontology
- ☐ Virtue ethics

✔ **Correct**

Utilitarianism is a type of consequentialist theory. Consequentialism focuses on the outcome of an action as the way to determine moral rights and wrongs. Utilitarianism goes one step further and claims that the welfare (or happiness) of people is the most important consequence.

2. Which of the following statements are promoted by the categorical imperative? (Select three.)

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Don't treat people as a means to an end; treat them always as an end.

✔ **Correct**

This is the second formulation of the categorical imperative.

- ☒ Act in such a way that your actions may become a universal law.

✔ **Correct**

This is the first formulation of the categorical imperative, also called universalizability.

- ☒ Each person must use reason to will moral laws.

✔ **Correct**

This is the third formulation of the categorical imperative.

- ☐ You have a moral duty to choose your actions based on their potential outcomes.

3. Which of the following statements accurately describes the philosophical concept of predeterminism?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Human beings are able to make choices whose outcomes are not already determined.
- ☒ All events, past, present, and future, are determined in advance.
- ☐ All future events are determined by preceding events, as in a chain, but human beings may still be able to interfere with this chain of events.
- ☐ All events are predestined to happen by a supernatural force.



Correct

This is the core idea behind predeterminism, a specific type of determinist philosophy.

4. How do norms differ from morals?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Norms form the basis for morals.
- ☐ Morals are collective; norms are more personal.
- ☒ Morals involve value judgments; norms do not.
- ☐ Norms are universal to all cultures; morals are not.



Correct

Norms standardize right and wrong behavior as dictated by a society. Unlike morals, they do not directly incorporate value judgments.

5. Which of the following are consequences of saying that someone or something has moral agency? (Select two.)

1 / 1 point

- ☒ The moral agent can be held responsible for their actions.



Correct

A moral agent is able to use reason to act for a purpose, and therefore those actions are subject to moral judgment.

- ☒ The moral agent is capable of determining right and wrong.



Correct

A moral agent is able to use reason to make judgements, and therefore is capable of judging right from wrong.

- ☐ The moral agent acts in a morally correct manner.
- ☐ The moral agent follows a deontological code of ethics.

6. Why is deciding how to act using moral reasoning not always a feasible goal for human beings?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Most people are not educated on normative ethical theories and therefore cannot perform true moral reasoning.
- ☒ Human decision making is often influenced by emotion and not logic.
- ☐ Moral reasoning is too complicated to apply to a real-world situation.
- ☐ Moral reasoning has few tangible benefits for most people.

✓ **Correct**

Humans are capable of moral reasoning, but sometimes emotions supersede that reasoning as the primary motivator for an action.

7. Which of the following statements are true regarding the purpose of moral psychology? (Select two.)

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Moral psychology seeks to understand why people act morally or immorally.

✓ **Correct**

This is a key component of moral psychology. Moral psychologists are interested in studying the reasons why people act as they do in a moral sense.

- ☐ Moral psychology seeks to understand what the best way to act morally is.
- ☐ Moral psychology seeks to understand the nature of what it means to be moral.
- ☒ Moral psychology seeks to understand how the human mind develops morality.

✓ **Correct**

This is a key component of moral psychology. Morality flows from the mind of moral agents, so moral psychologists are interested in studying the mental processes that lead to moral ideas.

8. Which of the following is an example of applied ethics?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Virtue ethics
- ☐ Pluralism
- ☐ Moral relativism

☒ Professional ethics

☒ **Correct**

Professional ethics is a type of applied ethics because it is concerned with the practical application of ethics in a field or domain—in this case, the domain of highly trained people performing specialized work, who have made a commitment to integrity and trustworthiness.

9. Your organization has developed an AI system that recommends treatments for hospital patients. Some questions have been raised about the ethics of how these treatments are determined. What applied ethics domain do these concerns fall under?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Bioethics
- ☐ Environmental ethics
- ☐ Business ethics
- ☐ Engineering ethics

☒ **Correct**

Bioethics is concerned with any actions that have an effect on human health or biology; medicine and patient treatment do have a significant effect.

10. What does it mean to say that human rights are inalienable? (Select two.)

1 / 1 point

☒ Inalienable rights are inherent in all human beings.

☒ **Correct**

Inalienable rights are universal and not for just specific people or groups of people.

☒ Inalienable rights cannot be taken away except in extreme circumstances.

☒ **Correct**

Except for scenarios like incarceration, inalienable rights cannot be taken away from individuals.

☐ Inalienable rights are derived from tradition.

☐ Inalienable rights are conditional.