**Neuroethics** refers to two related fields of study: what the philosopher Adina Roskies has called the ethics of neuroscience, and the neuroscience of ethics. The ethics of neuroscience comprises the bulk of work in neuroethics. It concerns the ethical, legal and social impact of neuroscience, including the ways in which neurotechnology can be used to predict or alter human behavior and "the implications of our mechanistic understanding of brain function for society... integrating neuroscientific knowledge with ethical and social thought".

**Ethics:** moral principles that govern a person's behavior or the conducting of an activity. (Knowing right from wrong

**Bioethics, include the:**

* Principle of respect for autonomy, (self-government/be able to self police)
* Principle of nonmaleficence, (not doing bad stuff to people)
* Principle of beneficence, and, (to help people)
* Principle of justice.