

Quiz #4

Instructions

- Please write your answers *clearly*.
- **Please explain short answers in your own words!**

The quiz will be graded out of a maximum **62 points**.

- There are **66 points** worth of questions,
- so you can skip **4 points** worth (4 fill-in-the-blank, 2 short answer, or 1 short answer & 1 fill-in-the-blank) without penalty.
 - Fill-in-the-blank and matching questions are worth 1 point each.
 - Short-answer questions are 2 points each.

1A. The philosophical project of specifying how the mind fits into the physical world is called the _____.

1B. The major dialectic on this issue is between _____, who think that assembling all the physical materials of a human being is enough to produce a mind,

1C...and _____, who think that to make a human, the mind must be added to all the physical parts as a separate ingredient.

2. According to Montero, why has dualism been popular for most of history, even in the absence of scientific evidence in its favor?

3A. Descartes uses his earlier conclusion that he is essentially a _____

3B.to argue that he could exist without a _____.

3C. Montero suggests that what Descartes means when he says that this is possible is that he finds no _____ in the idea.

4. How does Descartes defend his conclusion that God not only *could* have made minds & bodies separate, but actually *did* make them separate?

5A. Descartes believed that minds & bodies are not only distinct from another, but that they are entirely different _____:

5B. He called the stuff that minds are made of _____,

5C. ...and called the stuff bodies are made of _____.

6. Explain the 'prominent objection' against Cartesian dualism, which Montero describes.

7A. One might also object that Descartes' argument for the dualism makes the error of distinguishing minds & bodies on the basis of _____ properties (e.g., that he can doubt the existence of one, but not the other),

7B. ...instead of distinguishing them by the _____ properties they have irrespective of context.

7C. Some have suggested that by confusing these two types of properties, Descartes has committed the _____ fallacy.

For 8A-E, match the description with the letter of the corresponding term. Each term is used only once.

- A. *category mistake*
- B. *conceivability principle*
- C. *law of the excluded middle*
- D. *Leibniz' law*
- E. *reductio ad absurdum*

- 8A. ____ If two things have all the same properties, then they are indiscernible from one another, and must be identical.
- 8B. ____ Two mutually-exclusive categories jointly-exhaust the possibilities for how something could be: it can only be one, not both and not neither.
- 8C. ____ The misapplication of a concept, where someone mistakenly thinks that two things are related such that it is possible to contrast them with one another.
- 8D. ____ A form of argument where one shows that an opponent's view should be rejected, because it leads to an unacceptable consequence.
- 8E. ____ If you can think about something, then that thing is possible.

9. Gilbert Ryle criticized Descartes' view by calling it "the dogma of the _____".

10. Name one of the points of contrast between minds & bodies described by "the official doctrine", as Ryle calls it.

11. Explain why thinking that there is a strict dichotomy of minds & bodies makes it totally mysterious how events in our mental life can impact our bodily life (and vice-versa).

10A. The _____ is the difficulty we encounter in trying to justify the belief that our fellow human beings have inner lives just like ours.

10B. Ryle explains that we have _____ authority over the workings of our own minds,

10C. ...but for all we know, our peers could turn out to be robots with no _____ at all.

10D. David Chalmers coined the term _____ to describe beings who look like humans, but lack conscious experience.

11. Ryle insists that, despite what Descartes' view suggests, ordinary people are very excellent at _____, the ability to use our reasoning to figure out how other peoples' thoughts, feelings, beliefs, etc. are the same or different from our own.

12. _____ is the idea that minds aren't spooky and immaterial: minds are just a term for physically-observable phenomena that make human beings different from inanimate objects or robots.

13. Ryle thinks Descartes was completely wrong to conclude that minds & bodies are two different _____; instead, both belong to the physical world

14A. Frank Jackson posed the _____
Argument against physicalism,

14B. ...which aims to persuade us that physicalism
must be false by asking us to reason through
two hypothetical scenarios, or
_____,
about Fred and Mary.

15A. Jackson interprets physicalism as entailing that
we will know everything there is to know about
minds once we have gathered all the
_____ facts through science.

15B. According to Jackson, the major problem
with physicalism is that it seems unlikely that
those sorts of facts will be able to tell us about
_____, or 'what it is like'
to experience things: e.g., the scent of a rose.

16A. In your opinion, what might be one *benefit* of
making an argument by asking readers to consider
the implications of a totally fictional story?

16B. ... and what might be one *problem* with making
an argument by asking readers to consider the
implications of a totally fictional story?

17. Despite what Jackson says about it, one might
object that _____ could be true
even if even a super-smart neuroscientist
in the future doesn't have the capacity to *know*
every fact about human minds.

18A. Jackson thinks that it is obvious that
the scent of a rose, or what it is like to see red,
is not a _____ fact,

18B. ...but Barbara Montero objects that
Jackson commits the fallacy of

when he makes that claim, since he is arguing for
the conclusion that there are facts that don't
belong to that type.

19. Paul Churchland, as well as
David Lewis & Lawrence Nemirow, object that
Jackson's argument uses the fallacy of
_____, by using one term
with different meanings in different premises of
the argument.

20A. Churchland thinks when Jackson is talking about
the scientific facts about vision, this is
_____,
accessible in written language (e.g., a textbook),

20B. ...but when Jackson talks about awareness of
what it is like to see red, this is
_____,
only gained through experience.

21A. Lewis & Nemirow, on the other hand,
say that Jackson has only pointed out that being
aware of what it is like to see red is
_____, an ability or skill,

21B. ...in contrast to _____,
the factual truth of propositions about color vision
which Mary was able to learn while trapped in the
black-and-white room.

22. Jackson's position on the mind-body problem is
called _____.

23A. Patricia Churchland's naturalist approach to the
mind-body problem leads her to have confidence
that _____ will eventually be
able to explain everything about minds.

23B. She thinks that discoveries in that field should be
expected to produce a
_____, or a conceptual
revolution, which overhauls our traditional ways
of describing and thinking about the mind.

24. Give an example of the kind of evidence Churchland believes supports physicalism:

25A. _____ is a term for how ordinary people understand & talk about mental traits, properties, states, events, etc.

25B. Churchland argues that the history of science suggests that new discoveries could lead us to _____ this way that ordinary people understand minds.

26. What lesson does Churchland think we should draw from how 'foolish' the medieval concept of 'fire' seems to us from our current perspective?

27. The practice of explaining phenomena studied by scientists in 'less pure' fields in terms of phenomena studied by scientists in 'more pure' fields is called _____.

28. Churchland's example of how monogamous behavior in voles seems to depend upon hormonal activity in the brain seems to show how _____ can be reduced to _____.

29. _____ is the view that our current way of talking about mental phenomena will be completely replaced with new, scientific terminology in the future.

30. Explain why Churchland doesn't think that people will stop loving one another, even if they gain a newer, better way of describing what love is:

- END OF QUIZ -