

Lesson 3.1 Assessment

Section 1: Multiple Choice

Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions; two answers might be possible in some cases.

1. What is the primary difference between an Islamic perspective and neuroscience reductionism, concerning human nature?
 - a. The existence of consciousness
 - b. The purpose of life
 - c. The composition of the soul
 - d. The role of the brain
2. According to Islamic doctrine, what happens to the soul after death?
 - a. The soul ceases to exist.
 - b. The soul goes through various stages and continues to exist.
 - c. The soul becomes part of the physical body.
 - d. The soul transforms into a different entity.
3. In the context of the Islamic perspective, what is personal identity related to?
 - a. Physical appearance
 - b. The brain's functions
 - c. The soul
 - d. Cultural background
4. According to neuroscientific reductionism, what does the world consist of?
 - a. Only physical objects with measurable properties
 - b. Both physical and metaphysical things
 - c. Only metaphysical entities
 - d. Only sensory experiences
5. What is the main challenge posed by neuroscience reductionism to an Islamic concept of human nature?
 - a. The existence of angels
 - b. The idea that consciousness may be an illusion
 - c. The belief in an afterlife
 - d. The concept of personal identity
6. According to the holistic or Islamic worldview, what is a human composed of?
 - a. Only a physical body
 - b. The mind and consciousness
 - c. Both physical and metaphysical properties
 - d. Only sensory qualities (qualia)

Section 2: Short Answers

Write a well-formulated response for each of the following.

7. Summarize the Islamic concept of the soul and personal identity. Explain the concept of ensoulment according to the Islamic doctrine, detailing the stages of the soul's existence.
8. Discuss the evidence presented for the existence of the soul, both rational and revelatory.

9. Reflect on the implications of the purpose of human life from the three different perspectives discussed (Islamic view, neuroscience reductionist view, and artificial intelligence).
10. Contrast the Neuroscientific Reductionism view with an Islamic worldview regarding the nature of existence and human experience. Provide examples and arguments supporting your evaluation.