

Lesson 3.2 Assessment

Section 1: Multiple Choice

Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions.

1. According to Ibn Sina's Floating Man Experiment, what does self-awareness primarily depend on?
 - a. Sensory experiences
 - b. Memories and past experiences
 - c. External stimuli
 - d. Inner cognition
2. What is the Glasgow Coma Scale primarily used for?
 - a. Assessing motor skills
 - b. Evaluating neurological disorders
 - c. Describing consciousness levels
 - d. Measuring brainwave activity
3. Which philosopher is associated with the statement "Cogito, ergo sum" (I think, therefore I am)?
 - a. Francis Crick
 - b. Friedrich Nietzsche
 - c. René Descartes
 - d. David Chalmers
4. What is the primary criticism against the neuroscientific reductionist view of consciousness?
 - a. It overemphasizes the role of the soul.
 - b. It disregards physicalism.
 - c. It does not allow room for subjective experiences.
 - d. It cannot explain neurological disorders.
5. Which brain regions are closely associated with the neural correlates of consciousness (NCC)?
 - a. Frontal lobes
 - b. Cerebellum
 - c. Parietal, occipital, and temporal lobes (Default Mode Network)
 - d. Brainstem

6. According to the Knowledge Argument, what does conscious experience provide that cannot be attained through physical facts?
 - a. Qualia
 - b. Objective knowledge
 - c. Neurological patterns
 - d. Subjective reasoning
7. What is the primary purpose of the Mary's Room thought experiment?
 - a. To refute Ibn Sina's theories
 - b. To support physicalism
 - c. To illustrate how subjective experience adds to knowledge/information
 - d. To demonstrate the existence of qualia
8. What is a philosophical zombie?
 - a. A conscious being with no physical properties
 - b. A physically identical being without conscious experience
 - c. A being with both physical and conscious properties
 - d. A theoretical concept irrelevant to consciousness studies

Section 2: Short Answers

Write well-formulated responses for each of the following.

9. Explain Ibn Sina's Floating Man Experiment and its implications regarding self-awareness. The answer should cover the idea of self-awareness without sensory experiences or external stimuli, emphasizing inner cognition as the source of self-awareness.

11. Evaluate the limitations of the neuroscientific reductionist view in explaining consciousness, considering subjective experiences and the Hard Problem of Consciousness. The answer should explore the challenges faced by this perspective in accounting for subjective experiences and the inherent difficulty in explaining why consciousness arises.

