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SKU: 9781483347417-TEST-BANK

1. Which of the following is not true about philosophy?

@ Question Type: MC

a. it is a theoretical discipline

b. it covers a wide range of topics

*c. it focuses on scientific results

d. it is the search for wisdom and knowledge

2. While metaphysics is concerned with the nature of reality, epistemology is concerned with

@ Question Type: MC

a. the relation between the material world and the physical world

*b. the nature of knowledge

c. dualism

d. monism

3. In Plato's theory of an ideal world of forms,

@ Question Type: MC

a. objects in the physical world are identical to their ideal form

*b. objects in the physical world are imperfect

c. perfect forms exist in the physical world

d. none of the above

4. You go to a farm and see a barn, cows, horses, pigs, pastures, and farmers, but you don't see any one thing that is the farm itself. Which of the following theorists believes that the mind can be conceptualized as a category separate from its defining features?

@ Question Type: MC

a. Aristotle

b. Descartes

c. Clark

*d. Ryle

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5. The analogy between computers and brains is best supported by which theory of mind?

@ Question Type: MC

*a. functionalism

b. dualism

c. behaviorism

d. monism

6. According to Descartes, where do the mind and body merge?

@ Question Type: MC

a. in the cortex

b. in the soul

*c. at the pineal gland

d. at the thyroid gland

7. According to this view the mind is the brain

@ Question Type: MC

*a. Identity theory

b. eliminativism

c. folk psychology

d. classical dualism

8. Aliens have taken our brains and are feeding us information that makes us think we are in the world we experience. This view that the world we know is mental rather than physical falls best under the category of:

@ Question Type: MC

a. physicalism

b. monism

*c. idealism

d. philosophical behaviorism

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9. Jerry states that he is feeling very “tired” today. This is a vague phrase and does not tell us exactly what is happening in the brain. People who advocate that we use more precise scientific terms are considered:
@ Question Type: MC
a. materialists
*b. folk psychologists
c. substance dualists
d. eliminativists

10. Different things are happening in your mind and in your dog’s mind when you are both happy. What argument is this?
@ Question Type: MC
a. functionalism redux
b. classical dualism
*c. multiple realization
d. folkism

11. “The brain is composed of physical matter as we know it, including atoms and molecules. The mind, being mental, is made up of completely different elements of which we have no idea.” A person who made this statement is a:
@ Question Type: MC
a. crazy person
b. multiple realist
c. folk psychologist
*d. substance dualist

12. “The brain and the mind are both physical but the brain gives rise to different characteristics or features, like the experience of eating a grape.” A person who makes this statement is a:
@ Question Type: MC
*a. property dualist

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b. physicalist

c. substance dualist

d. functionalist

13. A car and a truck can both be used to transport people even though they are made up of different elements. They can both be said to be:

@ Question Type: MC

a. physical kinds

b. structural kinds

*c. functional kinds

d. process kinds

14. The fact that babies are repelled by the smell of rotting food supports

@ Question Type: MC

a. empiricism

b. rationalism

*c. nativism

d. associationism

15. John Locke believed that simple ideas combine to form complex ideas. Which of the following is the best example of a complex idea?

@ Question Type: MC

a. “red”

b. “round”

*c. “apple”

d. “shiny”

16. A neuroscientist understands exactly what happens in your brain when you are dreaming. She has solved:

@ Question Type: MC

a. the phenomenal concept of mind

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*b. the easy problem of consciousness

c. the explanatory gap

d. the hard problem of consciousness

17. According to the emergent view of mind,

@ Question Type: MC

a. consciousness can be reduced to neural interactions

*b. consciousness arises from neural interactions

c. consciousness cannot be explained by neural interactions

d. consciousness is a substance

18. Searle would argue that consciousness is

@ Question Type: MC

a. a material property of the brain

*b. a nonmaterial property of the brain

c. reducible to brain states

d. none of the above

19. Bill thinks that you can explain everything about the brain by explaining everything about neurons. He is a:

@ Question Type: MC

a. emergentist

b. property dualist

c. psychologist

*d. reductionist

20. The part of a computer that schedules and coordinates ongoing activity is a:

@ Question Type: MC

*a. central processing unit (CPU)

b. homunculus

c. processing stream

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d. none of the above

21. One argument against the Cartesian theater is that
@ Question Type: MC
*a. it requires an infinite regress of subjective selves
b. it views consciousness as unified
c. it views consciousness as dualistic
d. it requires Platonic Forms

22. In Churchland's neurocomputational model of consciousness, information is passed back and forth between the _____ and the _____
@ Question Type: MC
a. parietal lobe; primary sensory cortex
b. neural correlates of consciousness; phenomenal correlates of consciousness
*c. thalamus; cortex
d. parahippocampal place area; fusiform face area

23. All a machine can do is follow directions. It can never understand the meaning of what it is doing. This is the _____ argument
@ Question Type: MC
a. weak AI
b. strong AI
c. binocular rivalry
*d. Chinese room

24. Brain and mind exist in two different universes, one physical the other non-physical. This is the dualist view
@ Question Type: TF
*a. True
b. False

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25. A person, a computer, and an alien could all have minds even though they all operate in very different ways. This is the functionalist view

@ Question Type: TF

*a. True

b. False

26. Everything we know comes from experience. This is the rationalist view

@ Question Type: TF

a. True

*b. False

27. Evolutionary psychologists argue that innate abilities like refexes are domain-general mechanisms

@ Question Type: TF

a. True

*b. False

28. In the multiple drafts model, consciousness consists of many different ongoing streams that can each be edited

@ Question Type: TF

*a. True

b. False

29. According to the weak AI view we will ultimately be able to create a machine that is conscious like a person

@ Question Type: TF

a. True

*b. False

30. In binocular rivalry an observer perceives one figure clearly. This figure disappears entirely in an instant and is replaced with the opposite figure

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@ Question Type: TF

a. True

*b. False

Type: E

31. Describe the nature–nurture debate and explain theories of knowledge supporting each side. How are the two theories compatible?

@ Question Type: ESS

*a. Answer vary

Type: E

32. Describe the “what’s it like” argument. How do qualia factor into this issue? How do objectivism and subjectivism fit into this argument? Are you convinced by the “what’s it like” argument?

@ Question Type: ESS

*a. Answer vary

Type: E

33. Describe how emergentism differs from reductionism. Fundamentally, is emergentism a dualist theory?

@ Question Type: ESS

*a. Answer vary

Type: E

34. Describe Churchland’s neurocomputational theory of consciousness. How does it account for short-term memory, daydreaming, and dreaming during sleep?

@ Question Type: ESS

*a. Answer vary

Type: E

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35. Describe the multiple drafts model. Contrast it with the classical view of consciousness. Which seems more feasible and why?

@ Question Type: ESS

*a. Answer vary

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