

Institutionen för biovetenskap

## TENTAMEN

Kurs Neuroetik

Delkurs

Kurskod KU341G

Högskolepoäng för tentamen 5hp

Datum 2023-08-21

Skrivtid 08.15-12.30

Ansvarig lärare Stefan Berglund

Berörda lärare Stefan Berglund

Hjälpmedel/bilagor

Ordbok från modersmål till engelska är tillåten!

Övrigt

Anvisningar



Ta nytt blad för varje lärare



Ta nytt blad för varje ny fråga



Skriv endast på en sida av papperet.



Skriv namn och personnummer på samtliga inlämnade blad.



Numrera lösbladen löpande.



Använd inte röd penna.



Markera med kryss på omslaget vilka uppgifter som är lösta.

Poänggränser

• Maxpoäng: 40p, Väl Godkänd: 30p, Godkänd: 20p

**Skrivningsresultat bör offentliggöras inom 18 arbetsdagar**

*Lycka till!*

**NEUROETIK - VT23  
KU341G**

SALSTENTAMEN 5 hp  
21/8 – 2023  
Kl. 08.15 – 12.30

**Information:**

- Läs igenom frågorna och riktlinjerna för dessa noggrant.
- Ordbok från modersmål till engelska är tillåten.
- Du kan svara antingen på svenska eller på engelska.
- Svara så tydligt och klart som möjligt.
- OBS! Skriv namn och personnummer på tentamens försättsblad samt på varje separat papper du använder. Sidnumrera även de separata papperen.
- Se också de riktlinjer som framkommer på försättsbladet.
- Maxpoäng = 40p, Väl Godkänd = 30p, Godkänd = 20p

**1 - Sant eller falskt (1p/fråga; Max. 20 p).**

*Markera för varje påstående om det är sant eller falskt. Markera genom att **tydligt göra en cirkel runt det alternativ (True-Sant / False-Falskt) du väljer**. OBS! Varje rätt markering ger 1 poäng. Felmarkering ger minus 1 poäng (-1p). Utebliven markering ger 0 poäng. Om slutsumman hamnar på minus så blir slutresultatet på detta moment 0 poäng. Totalt möjliga poäng på denna del är 20 poäng.*

(1) – Research shows (e.g., Daubner et al., 2021) that subjects who use moral enhancers like MDMA during long periods of time, tend to be more emotionally empathic but less cognitively empathic.

SANT

FALSKT

(2) - There is solid evidence in research that most people, when confronted to Footbridge dilemma-like problems, tend to say that to kill a person in order to save five is seriously wrong — which is in accordance with both Western contemporary common-sense morality and Kantian deontological views.

SANT

FALSKT

(3) - Antonio Damasio's research suggests that, by quickly rejecting or endorsing certain possible outcomes of our actions, somatic markers are crucial for favoring rational behavior.

SANT

FALSKT

(4) - According to Greene's (2013) research, people who rely heavily on gut feelings tend to be more rational when confronting impersonal dilemmas.

SANT

FALSKT

(5) - Patricia Churchland claims that moral goodness is a natural phenomenon because, in the same way you can identify "health" with a specific bodily state (e.g., low blood pressure), you can identify moral goodness with specific natural properties (e.g., caring for others).

SANT

FALSKT

(6) - The aim of psychopharmacology is to cause specific psychological changes by neurochemical interventions, i.e., to use drugs that target the specific molecular events that underlie cognition and emotion.

SANT

FALSKT

(7) - According to research in moral cognitive neuroscience, certain individuals have a higher predisposition to immoral behavior because of genetic factors (e.g. poor inhibitory control, low capacity to mirror other's emotions...), social factors (e.g., lack of care and love in childhood), and brain damage (e.g., caused by abuse of psychoactive substances or trauma, infections...).

SANT

FALSKT

(8) - The term "cognitive enhancement" refers to interventions in humans that aim to increase their emotional intelligence in order to sustain or restore good health.

SANT

FALSKT

(9) - The effects of meditation practice have been systematically studied, and a rapidly growing body of empirical evidence shows that meditation training enhances attention and other cognitive capacities. For example, meditation practice has been associated with increased cognitive flexibility.

SANT

FALSKT

(10) - According to E. Parens (2004), those who feel intellectual closeness to the Gratitude Framework, claim that, since we are not the creators of life, we must express our gratitude for being alive and experience the mystery of existence. Therefore, we should not change our human nature and just learn to accept it as it is.

SANT

FALSKT

(11) - Ventromedial frontal damage can cause a difficulty to understand social situations while one still is able of making adequate social decisions in real life.

SANT

FALSKT

(12) - According to Michael Gazzaniga's description of his patient P.S., his right hemisphere had a sense of self (for it knew the name it collectively shared with the left), it had feelings (for it could describe its mood), it had a sense of who it likes, and what it dislikes (for it could name its favorite people and its favorite hobby), it also had a sense of the future (for it knew what day "tomorrow" was) and it had goals and aspirations for the future (for it could name its occupational choice).

SANT

FALSKT

(13) - According to Earp et al. (2017), moral enhancement consists in improving specific higher cognitive capacities in order to optimize control of more basic cognitive capacities.

SANT

FALSKT

(14) - According to Joshua Greene's Modular Myopia Hypothesis, social and moral values are rooted in brain processes linked to caring (for oneself, offspring, mates, friends...) which shape social thinking about how to solve conflicts and distribute resources.

SANT

FALSKT

(15) - The Star-Trek teletransporter has been widely used by cognitive neuroscientists as a thought-experiment to test our intuitions about what we are and "what matters" within a materialist context.

SANT

FALSKT

(16) - Derek Parfit claimed that we tend to believe in a metaphysical radical separation between ourselves and other people but, according to him, this is a belief based on an illusion caused by a lack of understanding of our actual nature as physically-based psychological beings.

SANT

FALSKT

(17) - Joshua Greene (2013) claims that a scientific understanding of human morality in biological terms threatens the plausibility of traditional dualistic views on human nature that have been dominant in many human societies. According to him, accepting the biological approach should have far-reaching legal and societal implications.

SANT

FALSKT

(18) - Research in moral cognitive neuroscience contradicts the widespread belief that certain individuals have an innate predisposition to be unempathetic.

SANT

FALSKT

(19) - Stephen Morse (2011) claimed that the contribution of neuroscience to the understanding of how empathy is related to brain processes has not been very impressive, despite the high expectations the scientific community had a couple of decades ago.

SANT

FALSKT

(20) - According to Greene's research, areas associated with rational thinking are more active in the moral-personal dilemmas than both in the moral-impersonal dilemmas and the non-moral dilemmas.

SANT

FALSKT

**2- Förklara kort (d.v.s. i några rader) följande begrepp/teorier m.m.**  
**(4p/begrepp; Max.20p).**

- a. What is normative neuroethics? (Definition and two subareas)?
- b. Give two examples of branching of psychological continuity.
- c. Name two forms of non-pharmacological moral neuroenhancement.
- d. What causes the gut reaction in Foodbridge Dilemmas, according to Greene's research?
- e. Is cannabis an effective mood neuroenhancer?