

Institutionen för biovetenskap

TENTAMEN

Kurs Neuroetik

Delkurs

Kurskod KU341G

Högskolepoäng för tentamen 5hp

Datum

Skrivtid

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!

Antal sidor totalt 5

NEUROETIK

VT24 KU341G

SALSTENTAMEN 5 hp

31/5 – 2024

Kl. 14.15 – 18.30

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- Cognitive neuroenhancement consists in improving higher-order control of cognitive and affective capacities using psychoactive substances.

TRUE / FALSE

2- According to Damasio's somatic marker hypothesis, we make judgments not only by evaluating consequences of actions and their likelihood but mainly in terms of the judgments' emotional elements.

TRUE / FALSE

3-While the current bioethical debate on neuroenhancement normally tends to concentrate on pharmacological methods, enhancement of mental capabilities by technological, nutritional, or behavioural means linked to neuroscientific research, must also be considered as neuroenhancement.

TRUE / FALSE

4-According to the American Psychological Association, some of the main symptoms of serious mental illness are (1) severe social withdrawal; (2) serious cognitive difficulties (illogical thoughts, memory distortions...); (3) apathy; and (4) feelings of unreality, anxiety and fear.

TRUE / FALSE

5-Moral neuroenhancement consists of the ethically allowed modification of brain processes with the aim of improving memory and attention in people who do not suffer from mental disorders.

TRUE / FALSE

6-Several neurophilosophers (as, for example, P. Churchland) have stressed the relevance of the dopamine and serotonin systems for explaining the philosophical problem of personal identity.

TRUE / FALSE

7-Even if their use may be illegal, amphetamines and cocaine are effective mood neuroenhancers.

TRUE / FALSE

8-- The Star-Trek teleporter (a.k.a. transporter) has been widely used by philosophers as a component in thought-experiments aimed to test our intuitions about our identity and what is important in life, from a non-substance dualist perspective.

TRUE / FALSE

9-Possible negative side-effects of SSRIs if used as mood enhancers are sexual dysfunction and sleepiness during the day.

TRUE / FALSE

10-Research (e.g. Daubner et al., 2021) shows that caffeinated drinks can be recommended as cognitive enhancers because of their positive effects on attention and vigilance.

TRUE / FALSE

11- According to G.E. Moore, the brain, in causal interaction with consciousness, is the responsible of making choices and deciding upon actions.

TRUE / FALSE

12-There is solid empirical evidence that supports the claim that subjects who use loving-kindness meditation during long periods of time as a moral enhancer, behave more morally than people who use other forms of meditation or don't meditate at all.

TRUE / FALSE

13-Moral psychology investigates human functioning in moral contexts and asks how its results may impact the debate in ethical theory. Moral psychology is necessarily interdisciplinary, based on both the empirical resources of the human sciences and the conceptual resources of philosophical ethics.

TRUE / FALSE

14-According to neurologist Antonio Damasio (1996), the dlPFC (dorsolateral prefrontal cortex) constitutes the neural basis of the link between morality and logical thinking.

TRUE / FALSE

15-When J. Greene and his colleagues started their neuroscientific research on the moral brain, they believed that moral dilemmas generate different levels of emotional processing and thought that these differences in emotional involvement influenced moral judgment.

TRUE / FALSE

16-On Churchland's (2006) hypothesis about the neurobiology of control, it is because there is an important difference between a normal healthy brain and the brain of patients who suffer from severe dementia that these patients are not considered responsible for the crimes they might commit.

TRUE / FALSE

17-From a philosophical perspective, the Trolley Dilemma is a purely deontological dilemma that reminds of non-moral dilemmas. The reason is that most people conclude that it is morally better that one dies and five are saved than the contrary.

TRUE / FALSE

18-According to Greene (2013), the brain's refusal to use people as means (instruments) is what explains why moral people are against abortion

TRUE / FALSE

19- According to Damasio (1996), some people have a higher predisposition to be moral sceptics because of (1) genetic factors, (2) social factors, and (3) brain damage (often caused by abuse of psychoactive substances, trauma, or infections).

TRUE / FALSE

20- Research suggests (e.g. Greene, 2013), that people with greater physiological arousal in response to stress and people who rely heavily on gut feelings have a stronger tendency to make utilitarian judgments.

TRUE / FALSE

2- Förklara kort (max. 15 rader) följande begrepp och teorier.
(4p/begrepp; Max.20p).

- (1) Explain what the so-called 'gut reaction' in Footbridge Dilemmas (and similar dilemmas) is.
- (2) Explain what Parfit (1970) means when he claims that 'personal identity is not what matters'.
- (3) Explain the key differences between normative neuroethics and descriptive neuroethics. Give also examples of areas/topics of research of each discipline.
- (4) Define and discuss psychological and physical approaches to personal identity.
- (5) Explain Patricia Churchland's (2012) views on the neurobiological grounds and psychological functions of morality.