

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

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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

VT24 KU341G

OMTENTAMEN 5 hp

28/8 – 2024

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)-SSRI:s, i.e. stimulants used to treat attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), are known to have been extensively misused, especially by college students as a "study aid".

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

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

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(3)-According to Patricia Churchlands's theory, morality has only two basic elements: (1) care/empathy and (2) fairness/reciprocity.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(4)-According to A. Damasio, not all feelings result from the body's reaction to external stimuli. For example, when we feel compassion, we can recreate the other person's pain internally, simulated in brain maps.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(5)-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.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(6)-According to Derek Parfit's theory the brain, in causal interaction with consciousness, is the responsible of making choices and deciding upon actions.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(7)-According to Michael Gazzaniga's description of his patient P.S., his right hemisphere has a sense of self (for it knows the name it collectively shares with the left), it has feelings (for it can describe its mood), it has a sense of who it likes, and what it dislikes (for it can name its favorite people and its favorite hobby), it also has a sense of the future (for it knows what day tomorrow is) and it has goals and aspirations for the future (for it can name its occupational choice).

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(8)-Daubner et al. (2021) claim that, as moral enhancers, only methylphenidate, amphetamines, and modafinil produce a verifiable positive effect in healthy individuals.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(9)-According to Greene (2013), research suggests that people with greater physiological arousal in response to stress and people who rely heavily on gut feelings tend to make more utilitarian judgments.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(10)- Research in moral cognitive neuroscience contradicts the belief that certain individuals have a higher predisposition to act immorally because of genetic factors (e.g. low emotional empathy), social factors (e.g., loveless childhood), and brain damage (e.g., drug addiction...).

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(11)-Joshua Greene claims that the biological/mechanistic understanding of human morality is a threat to dualistic views on human nature. On his view, this has deep legal and societal implications.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(12)-According to Greene's research (2013), 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.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(13)-Patricia Churchland claims that, in the same way you cannot identify "health" with a specific bodily state (e.g. low blood pressure) you cannot directly identify moral goodness with specific natural entities/properties. Nevertheless, she still claims that moral goodness is a natural phenomenon.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-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.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

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

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(16)-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 accordance with both Western contemporary common-sense morality and Kantian deontological views.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(17)- G.E. Moore claimed that moral properties (good, right, valuable...) are identical with natural properties (happiness, flourishing, empathy...).

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(18)-According to Earp et al. (2017), moral enhancement can consist not in directly improving a specific moral capacity (e.g. empathy) but in improving a higher-order control of this capacity, e.g. the capacity to know when it is morally desirable to use this capacity. I.e., not to increase empathy but to increase the capacity to know and control when empathy is morally desirable.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(19)-The effects of meditation practice have been systematically studied in laboratories, and a rapidly growing body of evidence demonstrates that meditation training enhances attention and other cognitive capacities.

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

(20)-According to the DSM 5, a mild mental disorder is characterized by social withdrawal, cognitive difficulties (illogical thoughts, memory distortions...), apathy, feelings of unreality, anxiety and fear; suspiciousness of others; changes in sleep, appetite, personal hygiene and mood; suicidal thoughts, and psychotic episodes (delusions, hallucinations).

TRUE-SANT / FALSE-FALSKT

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

(1)-Pharmacological neuroenhancement

(2)-Personal Dilemmas and Impersonal Dilemmas (in Joshua Greene's research).

(3)-Discuss whether cannabis is an effective mood neuroenhancer.

(4)-Compare the Trolley Dilemma and the Footbridge Dilemma.

(5)-Explain Parfit's (1970) claim that 'personal identity is not what matters'.