

Unit 3: Lesson 1 - Day 2 [Teacher's Edition]

Physicalism, Modern Science, and Consciousness 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 doesn't 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
 - d. Brainstem
6. What is the Hard Problem of Consciousness concerned with?
 - a. Explaining neurological disorders
 - b. Defining qualia
 - c. Accounting for subjective experiences
 - d. Demonstrating physicalism



7. 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
8. 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 the limitations of knowledge/information
 - d. To demonstrate the existence of qualia
9. 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
10. What is the central issue with the reductionist view of consciousness?
 - a. It overemphasizes subjective experiences.
 - b. It lacks empirical evidence.
 - c. It disregards physical explanations.
 - d. It doesn't explain why consciousness exists or how it can exist.

Section 2: Short Answer - Write a well-formulated response for each of the following.

1. Explain Ibn Sina's Floating Man Experiment and its implications regarding self-awareness.
2. Discuss the contrasting views of consciousness between the neuroscientific reductionist perspective and the Islamic perspective.

3. Evaluate the limitations of the neuroscientific reductionist view in explaining consciousness, considering subjective experiences and the Hard Problem of Consciousness.
4. Describe the neural correlates of consciousness and their association with brain regions, highlighting their significance in understanding consciousness.
5. Explain the concept of qualia and its relevance to the debate about consciousness, incorporating its unique subjective nature and why it poses a challenge to reductionist views.