Exercises

1	2	3

Surname, First name

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Filosofie en AI (5082FIAI6Y)
27-02-2025 Deeltoets
27 Feb, 2025, 13:00-15:00

Answer multiple-choice questions as shown in the example.

BEFORE YOU START
- Please **wait** until you are instructed to open the booklet.
- Check if your version of the exam is complete.
- Write down **your name, student ID number,** and if applicable the **version number** on **your answer form.**
- Your **mobile phone** has to be switched off and in the coat or bag. Your **coat and bag** must be under your table.

PRACTICAL MATTERS
- The first 30 minutes and the last 15 minutes you are not allowed to leave the room, not even to visit the toilet.
- You are obliged to identify yourself at the request of the examiner (or his representative) with a proof of your enrollment or a valid ID.
- During the examination it is not permitted to visit the toilet, unless the invigilator gives permission to do so.
- 15 minutes before the end, you will be warned that the time to hand in is approaching.

EXAM
- Check before handing in that you have answered all questions.
- Try to stay within the boxes when writing your answer.
- Don't be afraid to leave lines in the boxes empty! Many questions can be answered briefly, and shorter is often better, the extra lines are there for large handwriting and/or to make corrections.

Good luck!

Multiple Choice

5p **1a** What is the main lesson from Gettier cases?

- (a) The evidence for a belief may be misleading.
- (b) Justification alone does not lead to truth.
- (c) Skepticism is the only valid epistemological position.
- (d) Justification alone guarantees knowledge.

5p **1b** Which of the following statement captures aspects of Hume's account of inductive reasoning?

- (a) Induction can be proven through mathematics.
- (b) Induction is not deductively valid.
- (c) Deductive reasoning can fully replace inductive reasoning in scientific inquiry.
- (d) Empirical observations guarantee that future events will occur similarly.

5p **1c** Which of the following best captures the essence of Kant's notion of "synthetic a priori" knowledge?

- (a) Knowledge that is determined by historical and cultural context through experience.
- (b) Knowledge that is empirically verified and constantly revised through experience.
- (c) Knowledge that is derived solely from logical reasoning without any experience.
- (d) Knowledge that adds information beyond mere logical implications without any experience.

5p **1d** Which of the following best describes the Bayesian solution to the problem of induction?

- (a) It quantifies uncertainty by updating degrees of belief via probability.
- (b) It demonstrates that the Bernoulli model guarantees absolute knowledge after infinitely many observations.
- (c) It replaces the need for any form of empirical data by relying solely on fixed a priori beliefs.
- (d) It denies that empirical research can ever increase the certainty about the true probability of an event.

5p **1e** Supervenience is best understood as a claim that:

(a) Any difference in physical properties requires a corresponding difference in mental properties.

(b) Mental properties depend on physical properties.

(c) The external environment plays no role in influencing mental states.

(d) The mental and the physical are completely reducible to one another.

5p **1f** Which challenge to the Computational Theory of Mind specifically addresses the difficulty of filtering relevant environmental factors?

(a) Symbolic grounding problem.

(b) Complexity barrier.

(c) Bounded rationality problem.

(d) Frame problem.

Short Questions

10p **2a** Describe the differences between the following two kinds of skepticism : (1) Pyrrhonian skepticism; (2) metaphysical skepticism.

10p **2b** What is a conceptual scheme, and how is it related to the philosopher Kuhn?

10p **2c** Describe briefly the following three views on the mind-body problem: (1) Dualism; (2) Physical monism; (3) Idealistic monism.

10p **2d** What are Marr's three levels of analysis of a cognitive (or information processing) system? For each of Marr's level, briefly describe it and provide one example.

Questions

15p **3a**
- Outline the Simulation Argument (state the premises and the conclusion)
- Explain why it serves as an example of metaphysical skepticism.
- Identify one critique of the Simulation Argument and explain it.

15p **3b** According to Nozick theory of knowledge, *A* knows that *p* if and only if:
1. *p* is true.
2. *A* believes *p* via a method *M*.
3. If *p* were false, *M* would not lead *A* to believe *p*.
4. If *p* were true, *M* would lead *A* to believe *p*.

- Using a concrete example, show that Nozick theory is not closed under known implication (we discussed one example in class). Make sure to explain why your example shows that Nozick theory is not closed under known implication.
- Is closure under known implication something we would like to have for a theory of knowledge? Provide one argument in favour and one argument against.

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