

Homework Assignment #2

Instructions:

All work is to be typed (the old-timer's word for computer printed) with double-spacing, 1" margins, and using 12-point font (if possible).

Be concise. If your answers are much longer than the specified length, your grade will be penalized.

Put your name on the *back* of the last page.

Put everything in *your own words* as much as possible — don't rely on technical terms or extended quotes from articles to explain some point.

Questions:

1. Some have claimed talked about diseases and make the case that mental states are analogous with mental states. As one example, some have argued against Behaviorism by pointing out that just because the only way we know about someone's mental state is by their behavior, this does not mean a mental state just is some sort construction out of mental states, as Behaviorism says. Diseases are also something we know only through their symptoms, but we don't think what it is to have a disease just is to have certain symptoms. Moreover, it seems the analogy is right because it seems that just as someone can have a disease but not have any associated symptoms (and vice versa), so too it seems someone can have a mental state but not have any associated behaviors (and vice versa). But some take the argument further and say that the analogy with diseases also helps support Identity Theory. How is the analogy with diseases supposed to support the case for Identity Theory? (½ page)
2. Let's say we open up my brain and discover that whenever I feel pain, my C-fibers are firing. You might think that this would show that (Type) Identity Theory is correct and that the other theories are wrong. But it doesn't show this for a variety of reasons. So how could this discovery be compatible with Dualism? How could this be compatible with Behaviorism? And how could this be compatible with Functionalism? And, finally, since each of these other theories is compatible with such a discovery, what is it that Identity Theory says that is not compatible with these other theories? (1 page)

3. Functionalism is the view saying that mental states are defined by their functional role rather than by their internal constitution. Explain what this means in everyday words. (Don't give arguments for or against functionalism; just explain *what functionalism is*.) (¾ page)

3. What is the difference between Analytic Functionalism and Psycho-Functionalism? (½ page)