Chapter 9:

1. Pragmatics are the social rules that help one understand what actions should be taken in response to a sentence. Searle outlined five different types of pragmatics: assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. Create a sentence that portrays each rule and explain how it is portrayed in relation to the meaning of each type of pragmatic. Pages 292-3

2. Identify and describe the stages of language acquisition in the early years of life. Give examples of what each stage might sound/look like. Page 275

3. Identify and explain the problems related to teaching animals, such as chimpanzees, human language. Pages 272-275

4. Name the 5 characteristics of language. Explain how each of these characteristics plays a role in language. Page 270

5. Natural languages are those that have evolved in human societies and are used by human beings. Outline the four stages of natural language understanding. Describe what each step involves. Page 288

6. Explain the difference between communication and language use an example. Page 273

7. Monkeys in the African savannah effectively emit specialized cries denoted by qualia such as tone, pitch, timbre, etc. The result is communication regarding potential dangers in their environment. Is this considered language? Support your position by discussing the defining features of language and/or on the ability of primates to communicate symbolically. Pages 269-275

8. Describe the four stages of natural language understanding and relate them to the way that computers process natural language. Pages 287 - 293

9. Demonstrate the difference between phonemes and morphemes in the language acquisition of infants. Pages 281-283
Chapter 10

10. What is the threat-superiority effect and why might that be an example of adaptive learning?  
   Page 303

11. Explain mood-congruent memory and mood-dependent memory and how they differ. Give examples of each.  
   Page 306

12. What are three primary functions of emotion? List each function and explain why each of these functions has an adaptive purpose.  
   Pages 311-312

13. In an experiment by Hansen and Hansen in 1988, it was found that on average participants could more quickly detect angry faces than happy ones. What is this effect called and how does it show the biological significance of human emotion?  
   Pages 304, 311-315

14. What emotions are involved in the hyperarousal state of “fight or flight” and the hypoarousal state of “freeze or flop” responses to perceived danger? Explain your answers.  
   Pages 312-314, slides

15. For some reason, I love old MG sports cars. I have owned two classic MGs in my life. In both cases I ignored fundamental problems with the cars when purchasing them (one was badly rusted, the other had significant engine problems). Describe the decision making process of such purchases from an emotional perspective.  
   Pages 306-308

Chapter 11

16. Compare and contrast stereotype and prejudice, and give an example of each.  
   Pages 348-353

17. What is theory of mind? And how does it relate to autism?  
   Pages 334 and 337

18. According to the phenomenon of cognitive dissonance, would a liberal be more likely to watch MSNBC or FOX News? How about a conservative? Explain.  
   Pages 340-341

19. What is joint attention? Compare and contrast the two types, including the functions of the two underlying neural systems.  
   Pages 328-331
20. What could make it difficult for an autistic child to learn by observation about a subject they have no previous knowledge of?  
Pages 334-338

21. Compare and contrast the cultural intelligence hypothesis with the general intelligence hypothesis. Is one more accurate than the other in its explanation of human social cognition? Explain.  
Pages 326-327

22. What is the brain's default state? Which parts of the brain are associated with this state? How does the default state relate to autism? Can you think of some advantages AND disadvantages of the default state? Give examples.  
Pages 332, 338

Chapter 12

23. What is the Turing Test? Do you feel the objectives behind the theory of Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) would support or refute the idea behind the Turing Test? Explain.  
Pages 366 - 368; 374 - 375

24. What is the goal of AGI? What is the difference between AGI and narrow AIs? Give an example of the functions of both.  
Page 374

25. Provide an explanation for why you think the Watson system does or does not pass the Turing Test. Be detailed.  
Pages 366-369

26. Discuss the possibility of computers achieving consciousness. What was Turing's point of view on this matter?  
Pages 368-367

27. What are the two goals of AI architecture? What are the generalized classification schemes of IAs? Describe 5 generic IAs.  
Pages 379-382

28. Identify and describe 3 of the arguments that Turing suggested might be used to argue against the ability to construct an intelligent machine. What were Turing’s counter-arguments to these?  
Pages 366-369

29. What have been some of the physical challenges related to developing AI, e.g. what changes in electronics have been responsible, in no small part, for somewhat recent advances in AI systems, such as Deep Blue and Watson? What are the limitations of current technology with respect to these hardware characteristics? What are some possible solutions to these limitations?  
Pages 372-373
Chapter 13

30. In the chess match between Garry Kasparov and Deep Blue, Kasparov complained bitterly about the second game, which he lost. He argued that there was no way the computer could have made a surprising move that not only fluster him but was, according to Kasparov, evidence that a human being was directing the computer’s play. Explain how Turing might have viewed these assertions, had he been alive to see the match.
Page 401, video

31. Discuss how the three robotic primitives fit into a representation of a general model of an intelligent agent.
Pages 396, 409-412

32. Name and describe 4 of the 7 behavioral elements of human intelligence.
Page 395

33. What is the device named Hybrot and what does it suggest about machines and the future of biological computers?
Pages 421-422

34. What are the problems with trying to devise expert systems?
Pages 403-404

35. What are primitive functions of robotic architectures? Describe 3 types of robotic architectures. Explain how these architectures incorporate primitive functions. What ability needs to be added to these architectures in order to create a new paradigm in AI?
Pages 409-415