



STUDENT'S NAME: _____

1. In the rubber hand illusion, the dummy hand feels like the viewer's real hand because of the synchronization between two sensory inputs from both hands. What are those two sensory inputs?

- A. Touch and sound
- B. Touch and vision
- C. Vision and pain
- D. Vision and proprioception

2. Sixteenth-century philosopher René Descartes believed that the mind is something separate from the body because:

- A. The material world is an illusion existing only as mental perceptions
- B. The existence of anything that we perceive from our senses can fundamentally be questioned
- C. Even if we assume that our body is an illusion, our thoughts are still there and that is the ultimate proof of our existence
- D. God is moving our bodies and God is immaterial

3. What can we learn from rubber hand illusion or other virtual reality experiments?

- A. Our senses can easily mislead us in our judgment of self
- B. Our bodies are inseparable from our subjective consciousness
- C. Our bodies and minds have a complicated tangled relationship
- D. All of the above

4. If we accept that the body is deeply integrated in the brain, which of the following is not true?

- A. The experience of self can still be present independently from physical sensations
- B. In the future, using neural prosthetics and new wearable devices may cause the human brain to restructure itself and develop new sensory representations
- C. Mind-uploading might not be possible, unless we simulate a body with it to deliver physical sensations
- D. Our consciousness is the result of our bodily interaction with the external world and therefore it cannot be separated from the body

5. Which of the following philosophers believed in the idea that the body is part of the human consciousness?

- A. George Berkeley
- B. Martin Heidegger
- C. René Descartes
- D. Nicholas Malebranche