Group 2

Pheobe

**AI and Consciousness**

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**A) How does consciousness differ in strong and weak AI? Which is closer to a "human mind"?**

Consciousness differs between strong and weak AI, as strong AI is AI with human-like general intelligence near to a mind, in that computers given the right programs can be said to possess self-awareness and consciousness. Weak AI assumes that machines do not have consciousness and are limited to their programmed functions. An example is a chess-playing AI or a self-driving car. Strong AI is closer to a human mind than weak AI because of its ability to understand and learn information, as well as adapt to situations like a human.

**B) Why does the author explain there are problems with defining what consciousness means?**

**T**he author states that there are complications in defining consciousness as the main issue of diving into the topic of consciousness is that it’s unique to you, its subjective as your “consciousness is shaped by your own phenomenal experience.” The author is trying to say that consciousness is not something you can define, it's just a part of you.

**C) What are some of the differing definitions of artificial intelligence defined by researchers - discuss three of them at least.**

Some differing definitions of AI include:

* being able to solve problems
* thinking like a human (cognitive thinking)
* doing better than humans in processing things

**D) Explain how the author discusses the following "Are social robots' quasi-agents or quasi-persons? Socially interactive others? Quasi-others? Should robots have rights?"**

The author brings up these questions to understand the status of robots and how to interact and respond to social robots. Are social robots just objects or should they be considered something else more personal? Additionally, should they have rights like any other person?

**E) What do you think the definition should be for consciousness of a computer or robot? Discuss as a class.**

That Artificial consciousness makes mentions to a computer or robot system’s verifiable amplitude for self-monitoring, global availability of information, adaptive learning, apprehension of the systems surroundings & context, and initiative and decision-making taking actions based on the systems understanding. As well as the experience that AI has.

**F) Create two (2) multiple-choice questions for a test in the subject you just reviewed. Include correct answer and 3 other incorrect but plausible answers. Mark the correct answer**

**-------------------------------------Multiple-Choice-Questions---------------------------------------**

**Q: Which of the following best describes the stance on the relationship between artificial consciousness and the ethical status of robots?**

1. More focus on artificial consciousness is needed to properly assess robots' moral status. ✅
2. Artificial consciousness is irrelevant to the ethical status of robots.
3. Current approaches to robot ethics sufficiently address consciousness.
4. Robots should be granted rights based solely on their social roles.

**Q: Which concept of consciousness is most applicable to the discussion of artificial consciousness?**

A. Phenomenal consciousness

B. Access consciousness ✅

C. Self-monitoring consciousness

D. Global availability consciousness

Q1: A is correct because it accurately reflects the author's main argument. The article emphasizes that we need to talk more about artificial consciousness and the lack of consciousness in current AI and robots to better understand how to approach their moral and legal status. The author suggests that focusing on third-person definitions of artificial consciousness and access consciousness will be particularly helpful in this debate.

Q2: B is correct because, the article suggests that Ned Block's concept of access consciousness, which refers to a mental state's availability for use by the organism in reasoning and guiding behavior, is particularly helpful for discussing artificial consciousness. The author notes that the debate on artificial consciousness would benefit from focusing on access consciousness rather than phenomenal consciousness.