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1. Summarize the distinction(s) from the traditional Klines & Clynes definition of the cyborg vs. the one that Clark is proposing as the main thesis of his book?

Clyne defined the term “cyborg” at first and was one of the first to suggest this term. Clynes defines it as “deliberately incorporates exogenous components extending the self-regulating control function of the organism...” (NBC). Clyne and Kline are suggesting that cyborgs have a function that is self-regulated and works on its own. While Clark believes that we are all cyborgs based on biological systems

2. From The book, "Cyberneticists were especially interested in *self-regulating systems*."

What are 2 or more examples of these, make sure to include both biological systems and also non-biological systems.

Some examples of biological systems would be eccrine glands and apocrine glands or better known as our sweat glands. These are self-regulating systems for the reason that they control our sweat and activate when we overheat. The sweat glands are our cooling systems for our bodies. Secondly, our respiratory system is another biological system that controls our breathing,

throughout the day when we are awake and asleep. A non-biological system that self-regulates is a toilet and in the way it flushes and transports the toilet water.

3. What other kinds of definitions of a hybrid human are there that are not based on definitions above but popular in literature, media culture, etc.

Some definitions of a cyborg that are popular in media culture would be Darth Vader. With his robotic body and the way his respiratory system has been changed. Another example is Cyborg from Teen Titans, who is a representation of a “cyborg” in today's media culture. The mixed hybrid-human, that is half human and half robot.

Chapter 2:

1. Summarize a definition as described in the book of what the significant attributes are for 'opaque' technology vs. 'transparent' technology.

The text defines the term “transparent technology” as something that we adapted instantly at a young age. For example, a transparent technology we have is our ability to chew, swallow and consume some form of food. Secondly, the reading defines “opaque technology”, as technology that does not come naturally and is not

biological. But it is more based on skill and on how good your ability is in that area.

This can range from a number of skills, like drawing, painting, playing an instrument, etc.

2. Give some examples of technology that might be better served if it were more transparent and also give some examples of a technology that should be more opaque.

An opaque technology that would be more useful as transparent technology would be knowing how to properly invest and financial literacy. Another example of an opaque technology that would be more useful as transparent technology would be to cook so that people can actually cook themselves good food with flavor. An example of transparent technology that would be suited better in opaque technology would be to talk because we all know how to talk but some of us just talk nonsense.

3. Does the watch and dictionary example discussed in the book seem valid to you?

Why?

Yes, I would agree with the examples of the watch and dictionary, because those are commonly used items. But I would disagree with the way these pieces of technology are used, for example most do not carry a traditional watch anymore and most likely use a phone to check the hour. Secondly, most use google nowadays when trying to search up a definition, instead of flipping through pages.