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Chapter 1

Summarize: Cyborg means that living things and machines come together to create another organism, but the author thinks the ultimate cyborg meaning is different. Clark explains the definition of a cyborg differently. For example, Clark said that cell phones are the best cyborg technology, even if they are low-end. He explained that Cyborg's representative images, such as electronically infiltrated human bodies and nerve transplants, are mistakes in implanting mechanical things into people's skin. He also explained that using sophisticated software agents is like expanding their brains with individual people's software. In his opinion, a cyborg refers to a non-surgical cyborg, a collaboration between humans and machines, not a synthesis of humans and machines.

Question 1

From The book, "Cyberneticists were especially interested in self-regulating systems." Please provide two or more example of these self-resulating systems, make sure to include both a biological based systems and also a non-biological system.

Biological based system: An example of a biological-based system is the human autonomic nervous system. It works automatically and continuously without any conscious effort to maintain physiology within a particular target area. And another example of biological based systems is the muscular system. muscular system is involed with every human movement.

Non-biological system:It's each of the 100 tips in the array of each muscle under the skin of the left arm using Warwick's silicon chip. This allows the central nerve of the arm to connect to the computer through wireless contact. Another example of non biology would be the auditory prosthetic.in Clark's reading.

Question 2

What other kind of definitions of a hybrid humans are there that are not based on definations above but popular in literture, media culture, etc.

Another form of hybrid human form that's not mentioned in the book is another avatar of itself based on a metaverse. Another example is robots and Android.

Chapter 2

Summarize: This chapter describes "opaque" and "transparent technologies". Transparent technology is a technology that is applied to our life and biological abilities to the extent that it is almost invisible in our lives. On the other hand, opaque technology requires skills and abilities that do not reach naturally and thus is a focus of interest in everyday problem-solving activities. Opaque technology focuses more on hard-to-use technology It also takes a lot of time and effort to use these technologies freely. On the contrary, transparent technology is very familiar and old to us, such as using pens, and paper.

Question 1

Summarize as described in the book, of what the significant attributes for 'opaque' technology vs. 'transparent' technology.

An important attribute of opaque technology is that people realize that they are using it and learn and use it repeatedly For example, the smartphone had to read the instruction manual when it was first released to us. But nowdays everyone knows how to use the functions of a smartphone now and even more people making helpfup applications. Transparent technology, on the other hand, is a technology that is very common even if we don't recognize it, For example, pen, and paper.

Question 2

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

I think writing skills are transparent technology. It can provide better service and help people's lives. There are still many people in many developing countries who are illiterate When these writing skills are developed, many people can express their intention more comfortably in writing. Technologies that should be opaque include guns and bacteria that can be transfored in to weapon that harm humans. If we make it difficult to use a gun, you can reduce a lot of casualties Bacteria can also be used as various weapons.

Question 3

Does the watch and dictionary example discussed in the book, seem valid to you? Why?

I think this is valid to me. For example, an answer that people take for granted speaks unconsciously, just as the answer of 1+1 is naturally 2.