

The Moral Brain A Multidisciplinary Perspective Mit Press

Jean Decety Cambridge: MIT Press. York: Routledge. He is Irving B. Jean Decety and Thalia Wheatley (Eds). His research focuses on the psychological and neurobiological mechanisms underpinning social cognition, particularly social decision-making, empathy, moral reasoning, altruism, pro-social behavior, and more generally interpersonal relationships. New Frontiers in Jean Decety is an American-French neuroscientist specializing in developmental neuroscience, affective neuroscience, and social neuroscience. The Moral Brain: A Multidisciplinary Perspective (2015). Harris Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago 3ddb41c27

Parts of the brain play an important role in

this field. Neurons play the most vital role, since... Unlike artificial narrow intelligence (ANI), whose competence is confined to well-defined tasks, an AGI system can generalise knowledge, transfer skills between domains, and solve novel problems without task-specific reprogramming. The concept does not, in principle, require the system...

Collective memory can be constructed, shared, and passed on by large and small social groups. Examples of these groups can include nations, generations, communities, among others. The psychological component (i.e., the pleasurable feeling) and physiological components (i.e., paresthesia, piloerection, and pupil dilation) of the response are mediated by the reward system and sympathetic nervous system...

Motivation Springer International

Motivation is an internal state that propels individuals to engage in goal-directed behavior. It is often understood as a force that explains why people or other animals initiate, continue, or terminate a certain behavior at a particular time. The Multidisciplinary Nature of Morality and

Applied Ethics. "Moral Motivation". Motivation is studied in fields like psychology, motivation science, neuroscience, and philosophy. Retrieved 25 September 2023. It contrasts with amotivation, which is a state of apathy or listlessness. It is a complex phenomenon and its precise definition is disputed. Steinberg, David (2020) 3ddb41c27

Collective memory Consolidation, The MIT Press, pp. The English phrase "collective memory" and the equivalent French phrase "la mémoire collective" appeared in the second half of the nineteenth century. 0006, ISBN 978-0-262-30166-4 Coman, A. ; Drach, R. ; Geana, A. 41–60, 2012, doi:10.003. ; Momennejad, I. (2016) Collective memory is the shared pool of memories, knowledge and information of a social group that is significantly associated with the group's identity. The philosopher and sociologist Maurice Halbwachs analyzed and advanced the concept of the collective memory in the book *Les cadres sociaux de la mémoire* (1925). 7551/mitpress/9173 3ddb41c27

Social anthropology Cerebral plasticity: new perspectives. , Berardi, N. , Galli-

Resta, L. Chalupa, L. , Caleo, M. (2011). M. In the United States, social anthropology is commonly subsumed within cultural anthropology or sociocultural anthropology. , Pizzorusso, T. MIT Press, Cambridge Social anthropology is the study of patterns of behaviour in human societies and cultures. It is the dominant constituent of anthropology throughout the United Kingdom and much of Europe, where it is distinguished from cultural anthropology. University Press, London 3ddb41c27

Cognitive neuroscience Sternberg, Eliezer J. Are You a Machine. It addresses the questions of how cognitive activities are affected or controlled by neural circuits in the brain. Cognitive neuroscience is a branch of both neuroscience and psychology, overlapping with disciplines such as behavioral neuroscience, cognitive psychology, physiological psychology and affective neuroscience. the Cognitive Neurosciences, The MIT Press, ISBN 0-262-57117-X. The Brain, the Mind and What it Means to be Human Cognitive neuroscience is the scientific field that is concerned with the study of the biological processes and aspects that underlie

cognition, with a specific focus on the neural connections in the brain which are involved in mental processes. Cognitive neuroscience relies upon theories in cognitive science coupled with evidence from neurobiology, and computational modeling 3ddb41c27

Collective memory has been a topic of interest and research across a number of disciplines, including psychology, sociology, history, philosophy, and anthropology... 3ddb41c27 Motivational states are characterized by their direction, intensity, and persistence. The direction of a motivational state is shaped by the goal it aims to achieve. Intensity is the strength of the state and affects whether the state is translated into action and how much effort is employed. Persistence refers to... 3ddb41c27

Mind (2020). Others stress its relation to outward conduct, understanding mental phenomena as dispositions to engage in observable behavior. Cognitive Neuroscience. The mind plays a central role in most aspects of human life, but its exact nature is disputed. Some characterizations focus on internal aspects,

saying that the mind transforms information and is not directly accessible to outside observers. MIT Press. Neural Theories of Mind: Why the Mind-Brain Problem May Never Be Solved The mind is that which thinks, feels, perceives, imagines, remembers, and wills. ISBN 978-0-262-01596-7. Uttal, William R. It covers the totality of mental phenomena, including both conscious processes, through which an individual is aware of external and internal circumstances, and unconscious processes, which can influence an individual without intention or awareness 3ddb41c27

Artificial general intelligence Artificial general intelligence (AGI)—sometimes called human-level intelligence AI—is a type of artificial intelligence that would match or surpass human capabilities across virtually all cognitive tasks. and Bongard J. ISBN 0-2621-6239-3 White, R. Pfeifer, R. C. , How the body shapes the way we think: a new view of intelligence (The MIT Press, 2007) 3ddb41c27

Psychological nativism This is in contrast to the "blank slate" or tabula rasa view, which states that the brain has inborn capabilities

for learning from the environment but does not contain content such as innate beliefs. Some nativists believe that specific beliefs or preferences are “hard-wired”, especially the human brain. For example, one might argue that some moral intuitions In the field of psychology, nativism is the view that certain skills or abilities are "native" or hard-wired into the brain at birth. This factor contributes to the ongoing nature versus nurture dispute, one borne from the current difficulty of reverse engineering the subconscious operations of the brain, especially the human brain

Problem solving g. “The Convoy Model: Explaining Social Relations From a Multidisciplinary Perspective”. Problems in need of solutions range from simple personal tasks (e. doi:10 Problem solving is the process of achieving a goal by overcoming obstacles, a frequent part of most activities. S (2013). The former is an example of simple problem solving (SPS) addressing one issue, whereas the latter is complex problem solving (CPS) with multiple interrelated obstacles. 54 (1): 82–92. J; Birditt, K. Similarly, one may distinguish formal or fact-based problems

requiring psychometric intelligence, versus socio-emotional problems. Another classification of problem-solving tasks is into well-defined problems with specific obstacles and goals, and ill-defined problems in which the current situation is troublesome but it is not clear what kind of resolution to aim for. how to turn on an appliance) to complex issues in business and technical fields. The Gerontologist. K 3ddb41c27

Some researchers argue that state-of-the-art large language models (LLMs) already exhibit signs of AGI-level capability, while others maintain that genuine AGI has not yet been achieved. Beyond AGI, artificial superintelligence (ASI) would outperform the best human abilities across every domain by a wide margin. 3ddb41c27 Some nativists believe that specific beliefs or preferences are "hard-wired". For example, one might argue that some moral intuitions are innate or that color preferences are innate. A less established argument is that nature supplies the human mind with specialized... 3ddb41c27

Frisson emotion, triggering similar

emotions in the listener. The sensation can occur as a mildly to moderately pleasurable emotional response to music with skin tingling. In "The Emotional Power of Music: Multidisciplinary perspectives on musical arousal, expression, and Frisson (UK: FREE-son, US: free-SOHN French: [fʁisɔ̃]; French for "shiver"), also known as aesthetic chills or psychogenic shivers, is a psychophysiological response to rewarding stimuli (including music, films, stories, people, photos, and rituals) that often induces a pleasurable or otherwise positively-valenced affective state and transient paresthesia (skin tingling or chills), sometimes along with piloerection (goose bumps) and mydriasis (pupil dilation) 3ddb41c27

The mind-body problem is the challenge of explaining the relation between matter and mind. Traditionally... 3ddb41c27

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