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	criticism of materialism 4. A reply to Popper 5. Two kinds of epistemological pluralism: H. Putnam and J. McDowell 6. A reply to McDowell: Intentionality naturalised Notes References The envious frog 1. Identity theory and mental causation 2. The knowledge argument teaching 3. Correlation and identity 4. Getting rid of multiple realizability 5. Between universal and individual 6. Concluding remarks: Featuring mental states Notes References Knowing what it is like and knowing how Introduction 1. Mental states in a physical world. 2. Mary's scientific knowledge 3. The ability reply 4. Resisting the ability reply 5. Conclusion Notes References Human cognition 1. Human evolution and cognition 2. Brain size and the evolutionary process 3. The behavioral record 4. The origin of modern human consciousness 5. Conclusion References Space, time and cognition Introduction Part 1. An introduction to the space and time of modern physics 1.1. Taking leave of Laplace 1.2. Three types of physical theory: Relativity, quantum physics and the theory of critical transitions in the behaviour of dynamical systems 1.3. Some remarks Part 2. From physics to biology: Space and time in the ``field" of living systems 2.1. The time of living systems 2.4. Morphogenesis 2.5. Information and geometric structure 2.6. Globality and circularity in space and time Part 3. Spatio-temporal determinacy and biology 3.1. Biological aspects 3.2. Space: Laws of scaling and of critical behaviour. The geometry of biological functions 3.3. Three types of time 3.4. Epistemological and mathematical aspects 3.5. Closing remarks Notes References** Causality in the texture of mind 1. The causal variety: Some ``framework'' remarks 2. Anisotropic causality 3. A couple of ``common-sense'' examples relevant for reduction and emergence 4. Dynamical systems and perception-action models Notes References
Sommario/riassunto	Which causal patterns are involved in mental processes? On what mechanisms does the self-organisation of cognitive structure rest? Can a naturalistic view account for the basic resources of intentionality, while avoiding the objections to reductive materialism?By considering the developmental, phenomenological and biological aspects linking mind and causality, this volume offers a state-of-the art theoretical proposal emphasising the fine-tuning of cognition with the complexity of bodily dynamics.In contrast to the de-coupling of mind from the physical environment in classical information-processing models, growth of brain's architecture and stabilisation of perceptionaction cycles are considered decisive, with no need for an eliminative approach to representations pursued by neural network models. The tools provided by physics and biology for the description of massive causal interactions, on top of which 'qualitative' changes occur, are exploited to suggest a model of the mind as a many-layered, co- evolving system. (Series A).