



There are many quirks of human intelligence which are surely not essential to intelligence itself.

E.g., pareidolia.

- Surely the *absence* of those quirks doesn't show lack of intelligence!





---

The question here *isn't*:

“Must something be able to pass the Turing test to be intelligent?”

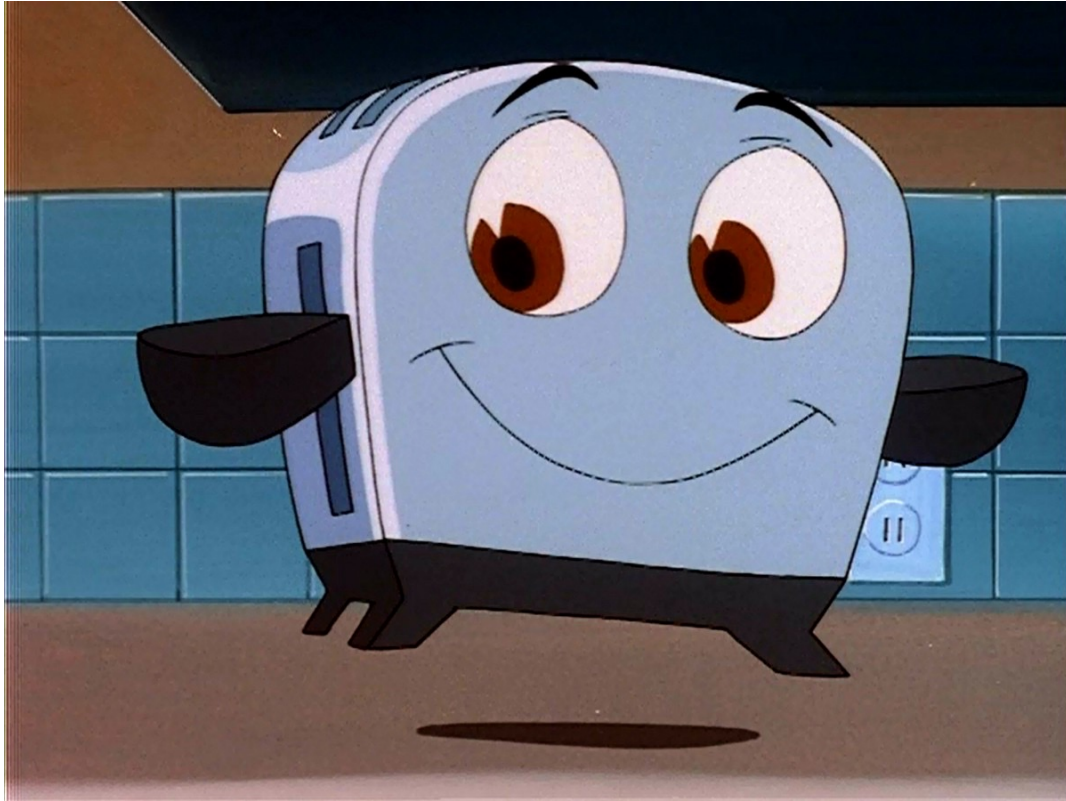
The question *is*:

“If something passes the Turing test, does it follow that it is intelligent?”

# “Blockhead”



- The possible start nodes of the conversation are finite.
  - Must be syntactically correct
  - Must be grammatically correct
  - Must be “sensible”
- The possible responses will also be finite.
- Each conversational ‘move’ is a node on a branch.



“So long as the programmers have done their job properly, such a machine will have the capacity to emit a sensible sequence of verbal outputs, whatever the verbal inputs, and hence it is intelligent according to the neo-Turing Test conception of intelligence. But actually, **the machine has the intelligence of a toaster.**”

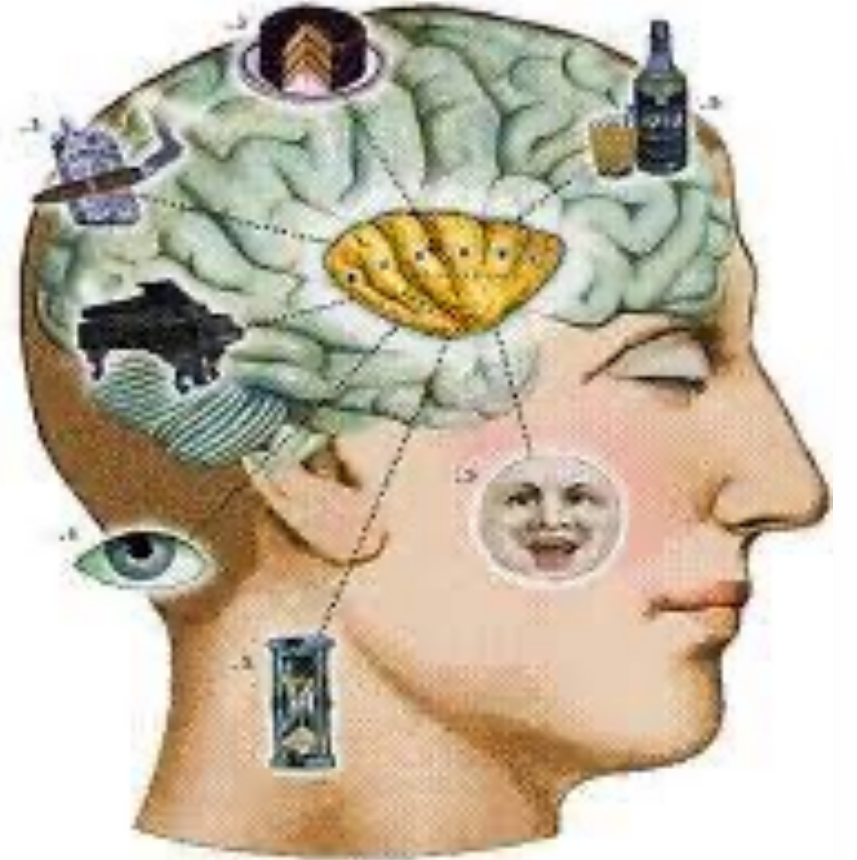
(Block, “Psychologism and Behaviorism”  
p.21)

*Premise:* Blockhead does not use any intelligence to produce its response, yet it can pass the Turing test

*Conclusion:* The Turing test is not a sufficient condition for intelligence.

“Not until a machine can write a sonnet or compose a concerto **because of thoughts and emotions felt**, and not by the **chance fall of symbols**, could we agree that machine equals brain—that is, not only write it but know that it had written it. **No mechanism could feel (and not merely artificially signal, an easy contrivance)** pleasure at its successes, grief when its valves fuse, be warmed by flattery, be made miserable by its mistakes, be charmed by sex, be angry or depressed when it cannot get what it wants.”

—Jefferson (1949), “The Mind of Mechanical Man”



"I am open to the idea that a **worm with 302 neurons** is conscious, so I am open to the idea that GPT-3 with **175 billion parameters** is conscious too. I would expect any consciousness to be far simpler than ours, but much depends on just what sort of processing is going on among those 175 billion parameters."

—David Chalmers (“Philosophers on GPT-3”)

