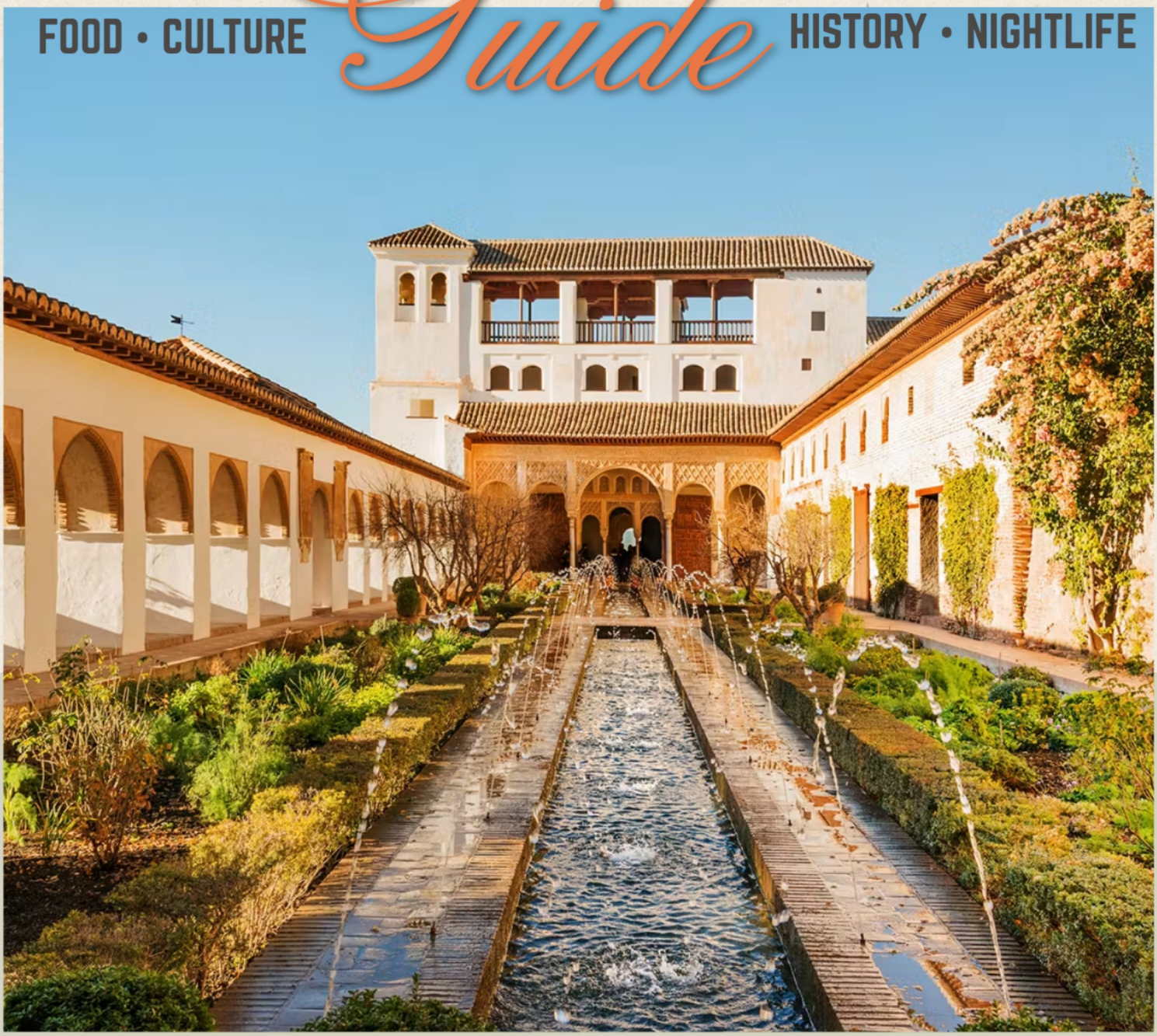
MORAL SCIENCE LAB

THE PHILOSOPHICAL INTUITION AND CONCEPTUAL STRUCTURE WORKSHOP

GRANADA, BETWEEN TALKS

FOOD • CULTURE *Guide* HISTORY • NIGHTLIFE



26-27 NOVEMBER 2026

CONTENTS

01 Granada, Between Talks
02 Contents
03 The Workshop at a Glance
04 Talks & Abstracts: Thursday
05 Talks & Abstracts: Friday
06 Talks & Abstracts: Friday (continued)
07 Getting There & Around
08 Where to Stay
09 Top Landmarks & Attractions
10 Scenic Views & Corners
11 Wandering Through the Old Town
12 Tapas & Veggie Food
13 Coffee & Tea Stops
14 Nightlife & Live Music
15 Day Trips from Granada
16 Practical Tips & Useful Numbers

THE *Workshop* AT A GLANCE

THURSDAY 26 NOVEMBER

10:00 **Guilherme Almeida**
INSPER

11:00 **Izabela Skoczen**
Jagiellonian University

12:00 **Vilius Dranseika**
Jagiellonian University

LUNCH **Break for lunch**

FREE **Free afternoon**
For speakers, to discuss ongoing projects

20:00 **Workshop dinner**
Mezze Restaurant, vegan dinner

FRIDAY 27 NOVEMBER

9:30 **Tomasz Żuradzki**
Jagiellonian University

10:30 **Kevin Reuter**
University of Gothenburg

11:30 **Carme Isern-Mas & Sandra Sasikumar**
Balearic Islands & Granada

12:30 **Joshua Knobe**
Yale University

LUNCH **Lunch and free afternoon**
Time to stroll around the city

19:00 **Closing reception & farewell**
Carmen de la Victoria

WHEN

Thursday 26 and Friday 27 November 2026, with three talks on Thursday and four on Friday.

WHERE

Sala de Juntas de Filosofía, Faculty of Psychology, Campus Cartuja, University of Granada.

REGISTRATION

Attendance is free. Email damartin@ugr.es with your name and affiliation.

ORGANIZERS

Ivar Hannikainen, Daniel Martín, Sandra Sasikumar and Esperanza Aguilar, University of Granada.

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THE TALKS *Thursday*

Thursday 26 November · Sala de Juntas de Filosofía, Faculty of Psychology



10:00

GUILHERME ALMEIDA

INSPER

Dual character concepts and metalinguistic negotiations in legal philosophy

When faced with immoral statutes, people are often drawn to statements such as: "There is one sense in which this statute is a law, but ultimately, it is no law at all". What best explains this contradictory-sounding linguistic intuition and what are its implications for the study of legal argumentation? According to one influential theory, saying that an unjust statute is not a law reflects a proposal to change the meaning of the word "law" so that it no longer picks out grossly unjust statutes. Thus, although the statement employs descriptive language (about what the law "is" and "isn't"), what it really expresses is a normative proposal in a negotiation about language. According to an alternative account, the acceptance of the contradictory-sounding statement tells us something important about our shared concept of law. In particular, it tells us that the concept of law has a dual character, meaning that there are two different and relatively independent criteria for something to be a law. One of the criteria is descriptive in nature, while the other is normative. Thus, whenever a statute fulfills one criterion, but not the other, we are drawn to statements that express this conflict. The present talk compares the explanatory merits of the two alternatives.



11:00

IZABELA SKOCZEN

Jagiellonian University

What is reasonable for artificial intelligence?

The reasonable person standard is central to ethics and law, particularly in assessing negligence and responsibility. Previous research shows that judgments of what is reasonable typically fall between what is average and what is ideal (Bear & Knobe, 2017; Tobia, 2018; Tobia et al., 2024). We examine whether the same pattern applies to AI, particularly large language models. Given evidence on algorithm aversion and automation bias, we hypothesized that people set stricter standards for AI than for humans. Specifically, we predicted that (H1) reasonable judgments would lie between average and ideal for both agents, and (H2) AI reasonableness would be judged closer to the ideal. In a 2 (agent: AI vs. human) × 3 (average, reasonable, ideal) between-subjects experiment, participants evaluated assertion and non-assertion scenarios. Results supported the first hypothesis: reasonableness consistently fell between average and ideal, but was not significantly closer to the ideal for AI than for humans (only numerically).



12:00

VILIUS DRANSEIKA

Jagiellonian University

How is the concept of death structured?

Ordinary judgments about whether someone is dead may not depend on a fixed set of necessary and sufficient conditions. Across a series of studies, I test whether cases of death vary in typicality and whether judgments reflect the combined influence of consciousness, vital functioning, and bodily integration. These studies aim to clarify whether the ordinary concept of death has a graded, multidimensional structure rather than a simple rule-based one.

THE TALKS

Friday

Friday 27 November · Sala de Juntas de Filosofía, Faculty of Psychology



9:30

TOMASZ ŻURADZKI

Jagiellonian University

Risky choice framing effects, doing vs. allowing harm, and fairness in uncertain prospects

In popular interpretations, risky choice framing effects are taken to reveal human irrationality. Even authors who argue that frames can sometimes highlight the reason-giving aspects of an outcome often treat the standard pattern of choices in canonical experiments, such as the Asian Disease Problem (ADP), as irrational. This paper proposes a new approach to studying risky choice framing effects, including those observed in the ADP, by interpreting them in terms of reasons: such effects occur when different frames highlight distinct reason-giving aspects of a situation and thereby shape how decision-makers represent and evaluate the available options, which in turn leads to systematic differences in choice. This reason-based approach has significant implications for debates about the apparent irrationality of choices in risky choice framing effects and about the supposed equivalence of the ADP options. It suggests that framing may influence not only how outcomes are valued, but also which considerations are taken to be relevant to the decision. Our central claim is that responsiveness to such reasons can, in some cases, be rational. To assess this proposal, we report a new experimental study examining the extent to which non-consequentialist moral reasons related to the doing/allowing distinction and fairness can explain choices in "sacrificial dilemmas" such as the ADP. Our findings suggest that participants' choices are sensitive to these considerations, supporting the view that framing effects in moral contexts cannot be fully explained by standard outcome-based models.



10:30

KEVIN REUTER

University of Gothenburg

Truth intuitions and the structure of truth concepts

Truth is frequently assumed to be conceptually straightforward. However, empirical research reveals substantial variation in truth judgments across contexts, experimental tasks, and individuals. In this talk, I examine the factors that pull truth intuitions in different directions and argue that understanding the structure of our concepts of truth is essential for making progress on these questions.

THE TALKS

Friday

Friday 27 November · continued



11:30

CARME ISERN-MAS & SANDRA SASIKUMAR

Balearic Islands & Granada

Testing the prototype structure of philosophical concepts

The method of cases assumes that philosophical intuitions track classically structured concepts –i.e., categories with necessary and sufficient conditions. Yet many everyday concepts instead show a prototype structure (e.g., Zaki et al., 2003). We ask whether this holds for core philosophical concepts, such as free will, moral responsibility, knowledge or personal identity. In a pre-registered study, we combine three methods: (1) typicality ratings, testing whether paradigmatic instances of a concept are judged more central than atypical ones; (2) reaction time, testing whether reaction times are slower for low-similarity cases, as prototype models predict; and (3) individual-level, non-nested model comparison, to classify participants' concepts as criterion-based or similarity-based. In this talk, we will present the results and discuss their implications for the method of cases.



12:30

JOSHUA KNOBE

Yale University

Conflicting intuitions

One striking fact about philosophical questions is that they tend to be confusing. Ask a room full of people about a philosophical question, and you will not find that they all converge on the exact same answer. Instead, you will find an array of different intuitions that seem to point toward different answers. One traditional explanation of this phenomenon is that different people have different intuitions. On this traditional explanation, the phenomenon is primarily a matter of interpersonal disagreement. I will be providing evidence for a very different explanation. On this alternative explanation, the thing that makes philosophical questions confusing is not that different people have different intuitions but that each individual person has conflicting intuitions. Thus, within a single individual, there can be an intuition pointing toward one answer and also an intuition pointing toward the exact opposite answer.

GETTING & AROUND *There*

ARRIVING IN GRANADA

MÁLAGA AIRPORT (AGP)

Direct bus (Alsa): every 1–2 hours, about 1.5–2 hours. Book beforehand on **alsa.com** or at the airport.

Plan ahead: the last bus leaves around 21:30, so check the time.

GRANADA AIRPORT (GRX)

Airport bus (Alsa): about 45 minutes to the center, stopping near the Cathedral and Gran Vía. Book beforehand or after you land. Timetable at **alsa.com**.

Taxi: about 30 minutes. Confirm the price first.

Bus station: cheap taxis wait right in front for a short ride to the center, or take city bus 33 to the Cathedral.

TO THE WORKSHOP

Psychology Faculty, Campus Cartuja. Take bus **U1, U2, U3 or 8** to **"Campus de Cartuja"**. No metro goes there. **Open in Google Maps**.

FRIDAY RECEPTION

Carmen de la Victoria, Cuesta del Chapiz 9, in the Albaicín. A steep, cobbled climb, so wear comfortable shoes. A taxi is easiest back at night. **Open in Google Maps**.

ON FOOT

The center is compact and best explored on foot. Albaicín streets are narrow and steep, so allow extra time.

CITY BUSES

For buses and the metro, keep cash handy, though cards mostly work. Red minibuses C31, C32 and C34 climb into the Albaicín, Alhambra and Sacromonte.

TAXIS & UBER

Uber works in Granada, and taxis are easy to find at the stations and main squares. Fares are a little higher at night and on weekends.

WEATHER

It will be cooler in late November, so pack warm clothes, and an umbrella in case it rains. In an emergency, call **112**.

WHERE TO *Stay* IN GRANADA



HOTEL MONJAS DEL CARMEN ★★★

Plaza de Cuchilleros 13, in the historic center next to Plaza Nueva, the Cathedral and the Albaicín.
Phone: +34 958 10 16 19
Directions on Google Maps

Check-in: Wednesday 25 November
Check-out: Saturday 28 November
Rooms are booked by the organizers, under your name. Breakfast buffet included.

YOUR ROOM

A single-use room with a balcony, private bathroom and good soundproofing. Free WiFi and a safe are included.

BREAKFAST

A buffet breakfast is included. The hotel also has a restaurant and bar.

CHECKING IN

Give your name at reception, as your room is booked under it, and bring your passport or ID. For early or late arrivals, call the hotel.

FROM THE AIRPORT

Take the Alsa airport bus to the center, which stops near the Cathedral, then walk to Plaza Nueva and the hotel. See page 7.

FROM THE BUS STATION

Take a taxi from the rank in front of the station and ask for Plaza Nueva, or bus 33 to the Cathedral and walk.

TO THE WORKSHOP

Campus Cartuja is reached by city bus. See page 7 for lines and stops, and allow extra time.

TOP *Landmarks* & ATTRACTIONS



THE ALHAMBRA

The palace-fortress above the city is the one sight not to miss, and November is usually very busy. Book well in advance. Allow at least half a day for the Nasrid Palaces, the Generalife gardens and the Alcazaba, and wear comfortable shoes for the hills and cobbles.

BEFORE YOU GO

- Book well in advance, as tickets sell out, and only on the official site: **tickets.alhambra-patronato.es**
- Bring your original passport or ID card
- The Nasrid Palaces have a fixed entry time, so arrive early
- Keep your QR ticket on your phone or printed

THE CATHEDRAL

A grand Renaissance cathedral right in the center, a few minutes' walk from Plaza Nueva. Check the opening hours before you go.

ROYAL CHAPEL

The burial place of the Catholic Monarchs, next to the cathedral with separate entry. Open 10:00–14:00 and 15:00–19:00 (from 11:00 on Sundays). No photos inside. Allow about an hour.

SCENIC & CORNERS *Views*



THE ALBAICÍN

The old Moorish quarter, a maze of steep whitewashed lanes and hidden squares, and a World Heritage Site together with the Alhambra. Wander without a plan, but keep a map handy.

SAN NICOLÁS

The most famous view of the Alhambra, and it's free. Best in the afternoon or early evening, and often crowded. The Mezquita Mayor next door is free to enter and has a courtyard with similar views.

SACROMONTE

The hillside of cave houses, famous for its flamenco. Take the lane called Vereda de Enmedio, about 15 minutes each way, for views of the Alhambra, and go earlier in the day to avoid the tour groups.

CARRERA DEL DARRO

A cobbled street beside the Darro River, often called one of the most beautiful in Granada. Look for the El Bañuelo Arab baths and the Casa de Castril, then end at the Paseo de los Tristes, with views up to the Alhambra.

BOTANICAL GARDEN

The University's historic garden, at Calle Duquesa 13, next to the Faculty of Law. Around 70 large trees, including one of the first ginkgos planted in Spain. Check the opening times before you go.

VIEWPOINTS

All the viewpoints are free. Also try San Cristóbal (with the Sierra Nevada behind), Cruz de la Rauda for sunset, and Mirador de la Churra.

WANDERING *through* THE OLD TOWN



Photo: Carlos González

THE TEA HOUSES STREET

Calle Calderería Nueva, in the lower Albaicín, is nicknamed the little Marrakech of Granada, with tea houses and shops selling Moroccan decoration, clothing and accessories.

TEA HOUSES

Try Al Sirat (no. 5, over 80 teas and vegetarian dishes), Kasbah (no. 4, lit by candles and incense) or Dar Ziryab (no. 11, with live Arabic music). Mint tea is the classic.

THE ALCAICERÍA

Granada's old silk market, now a web of narrow lanes behind the Cathedral selling ceramics, leather, wooden boxes and textiles. Quality varies, so ask what is made locally. Many shops close early on Sundays.

CORRAL DEL CARBÓN

A 14th-century merchants' inn, the last of its kind in the city, a short walk from the Alcaicería. It is free to enter and takes about 30 minutes to see.

THE REALEJO

The former Jewish quarter at the foot of the Albaicín, with historic alleys, street art, the Casa de los Tiros museum and the Campo del Príncipe. Best explored on foot, with tapas along the way.

PLAZA BIB-RAMBLA

A lively square right next to the Alcaicería that often hosts artisan markets at weekends. A good place to sit down with a coffee between the shops.

TAPAS & FOOD *Veggie*



Free tapas with your drink. In Granada a small plate comes with every drink, and the more drinks you order, the more (and better) the plates get. Mention any dietary needs when you order your first drink.

LOS DIAMANTES

Calle Navas 28. A tiny seafood bar and local institution since 1942, known for fried calamari, prawns and sardines. Crowds often spill onto the street.

BAR KIKI

Plaza San Nicolás 9, in the Albaicín, near the viewpoint. Classic tapas such as Manchego, jamón and fried anchovies. Best for drinks and tapas rather than a full meal.

LA BUENA VIDA

Calle Almireceros 12. A small wine and cocktail bar where you choose your tapas, with daily specials and several vegetarian options.

MUNDO MANILA

Plaza de las Descalzas 3. A fully vegetarian bar with many vegan dishes, popular with students. Good for a bocadillo at lunchtime.

LA GOMA

A 100% vegan bar with a daily changing tapas menu on international themes.

PAPRIKA SAN AGUSTÍN

Mediterranean tapas with vegan options and outdoor seating. Reviewers recommend the vegan croquettes and hummus.

COFFEE STOPS & *Tea*



Chosen from specialty-coffee guides. Most places are small and have little seating, so expect to wait or take it to go. Opening hours change, so check before you go. For mint tea, see the tea houses on page 11.

LA FINCA

Calle Colegio Catalino 3, near the Cathedral. A local roastery with excellent coffee, food and pastries, and a patisserie next door. There is usually a queue.

DESPIERTOO

Calle Jáudenes 4. A micro roastery serving its own beans, in a modern, minimal space with indoor seating only. Try the Basque-style cheesecake.

SEDA COFFEE

Plaza de las Pasiegas 3, right outside the Cathedral. A multi-roaster café with serious baristas. There is no seating, but you can sit on the steps.

KONA COFFEE

Plaza Bibataubin 1. Coffee from the local roastery Paisano, with a terrace among the trees and good toasts. Indoor seating is limited.

ATYPICA

Calle San Juan de Dios 48. A specialty coffee shop and an organizer favorite.

ALSO TRY

Sur Coffee Corner (takeaway between the main sights), Paco Pepe Coffee (Acera del Darro 30), and Manolo Bakes for pastries and coffee.

NIGHTLIFE & *Live* MUSIC



Evenings start late. Bars fill up after 22:00, and live music nights vary by week, so check each venue's social media for this month's program.

HANNIGAN & SONS

Calle Cetti Meriem 1. An Irish pub in the center, open daily until about 02:00, and one of our organizers' favorites. Karaoke and live music nights vary.

BOHEMIA JAZZ CAFÉ

Plaza de los Lobos 11. A jazz bar in the center, with live sets usually starting around 22:00.

EL ESHAVIRA

Postigo de la Cuna 4. A small club known for jazz and flamenco nights.

FLAMENCO

Granada's flamenco tradition is strongest in Sacromonte. See page 10 for the hillside, and ask your accommodation about shows.

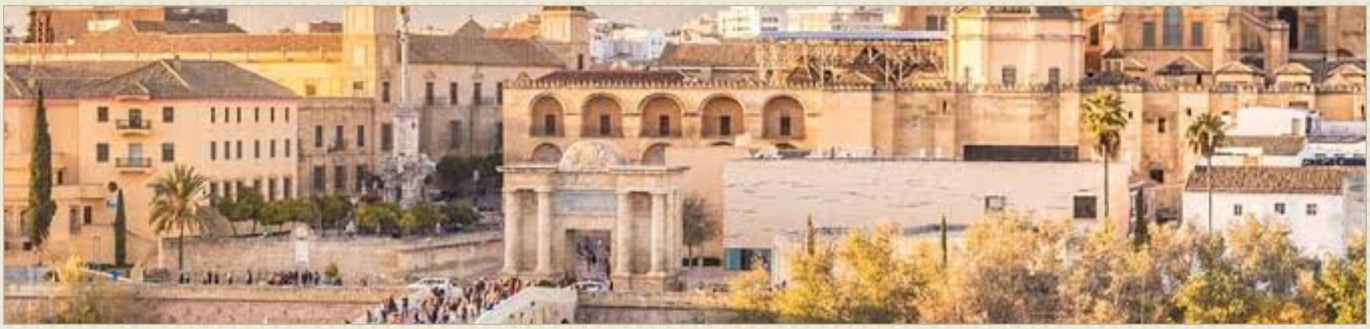
GETTING HOME

Taxis and Uber work at night. The Albaicín is steep and badly lit, so take a taxi back. See page 7.

GOOD TO KNOW

Many bars give a free tapa with each drink, so dinner can happen at the bar. See page 12.

DAY TRIPS FROM GRANADA



Planning a day out. Trips run by bus (Alsa) or train (Renfe). Check timetables on alsa.com and start early, as November days are short.

CÓRDOBA

The Mezquita-Cathedral, the old Jewish quarter and the Alcázar. Reachable by train or bus in roughly two to three hours each way, so it is a long but rewarding day.

SEVILLE

The Cathedral and Giralda, the Real Alcázar and the Plaza de España. About three hours each way by bus or train, so better for a longer stay than a day trip.

RONDA & SETENIL

Ronda sits on a gorge crossed by the Puente Nuevo. Setenil de las Bodegas, about 30 minutes away, has houses and restaurants built under the rock. Around two to three hours each way.

NERJA & THE COAST

Nerja, Almuñécar and Salobreña are on the Mediterranean, about one to two hours by bus. Nerja has the Balcón de Europa viewpoint and beach restaurants, but the water is cold in November.

THE ALPUJARRAS

Whitewashed villages such as Pampaneira, Bubión and Capileira in the mountains, with valley walks and local chocolate. Alsa runs a morning bus, but return buses are infrequent, so check the last one.

SIERRA NEVADA & GUADIX

Sierra Nevada is under an hour away, with snow possible in late November. Guadix, to the east, has a quarter of cave houses and a cave museum.

PRACTICAL & NUMBERS

Tips

EMERGENCY

112 for any emergency (police, ambulance, fire). Local police **092** · National police **091** · Guardia Civil **062**

MEAL TIMES

Spain eats late. Lunch is usually from about 14:00 to 16:00 and dinner from about 21:00. Many kitchens close in between, but tapas bars stay busy.

OPENING HOURS

Some shops close in the afternoon and many are closed on Sundays. Check opening hours for museums and churches before you go.

MONEY

Cards are widely accepted, but keep some cash for small bars, buses and taxis. Tipping is not expected, though rounding up is common.

POWER & PHONE

Spain uses the European two-round-pin plug at 230 V, so bring an adapter if you need one. Download offline maps before you go out walking.

STAYING SAFE

Granada is generally safe. As in any busy tourist area, keep bags closed in crowds and on buses.

PHARMACIES

Look for the green cross sign. Pharmacists can advise on minor problems, and in an emergency call 112.

CONTACT THE ORGANIZERS

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