

X854/75/01 Philosophy

WEDNESDAY, 21 MAY 9:00 AM – 11:20 AM



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Date of birtl Day	h Month	Year	Scottish	candida	nto nu	mbo	r				

Total marks — 80

SECTION 1 — ARGUMENTS IN ACTION — 20 marks

Attempt ALL questions.

SECTION 2 — KNOWLEDGE AND DOUBT — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions.

SECTION 3 — MORAL PHILOSOPHY — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions.

Write your answers clearly in the spaces provided in this booklet. Additional space for answers is provided at the end of this booklet. If you use this space you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use blue or black ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give this booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.





## SECTION 1 — ARGUMENTS IN ACTION — 20 marks **Attempt ALL questions**

1. (a) The table below gives definitions of key terms in philosophy. Complete the table by writing the term that each definition refers to.

	Definition	Key term
(i)	A sentence that is either true or false.	1
(ii)	A common error in reasoning.	1
(iii)	A type of argument in which the truth of the premises guarantees the truth of the conclusion.	1
(iv)	A set of statements that can be used to persuade.	1
(v)	A reason given to support the central claim of an argument.	1
	ify the <b>two</b> valid arguments in the following opriate boxes.	g list by ticking (✓) the
	If you look at a screen for too long your e Your eyes have gone square. So you have looked at a screen for too loo	
	If you look at a screen for too long your e You have looked at a screen for too long. So you have got square eyes.	yes will go square.
	If you look at a screen for too long your e You don't have square eyes. So you have not looked at a screen for to	
	If you look at a screen for too long your e You haven't looked at a screen for too lor So you don't have square eyes.	

(b)



## (continued)

(c) (i)



xplain why t	nis is not an	argument	in the ph	ilosophical	sense.	

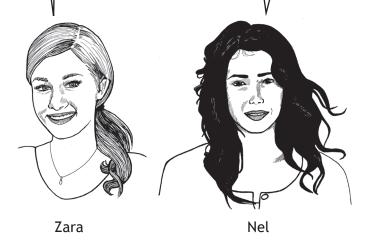


## (c) (continued)

You can either go metal detecting or fishing. Seeing as you don't want to try metal detecting, you'll have to come fishing

with me.

No! If you take up fishing it'll only be a matter of time until you move on to shooting, and before you know it you'll be killing endangered animals for fun. You don't want that, do you? So you'd better not start fishing!



Zara:

(ii)	Explain the false dilemma fallacy in Zara's argument.



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		(111)	Explain the slippery slope fallacy in Nel's argument.	4	
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1. (	(c) (	(continued)

(iv) Put the argument below into standard form:

3

If you want a new hobby then you should try metal detecting. It gives you the chance to learn about the history of the area, to get outside in all kinds of weather, and to meet loads of new people. Give it a go!	I
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# SECTION 2 — KNOWLEDGE AND DOUBT — 30 marks **Attempt ALL questions**

2.	(a)	Describe the metaphor Locke uses to explain his view on innate ideas.	3
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	(b)	Describe the metaphor Leibniz uses to explain his view on innate ideas.	3
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(c)	Descartes' first two arguments in the Method of Doubt are the senses
	argument and the dreaming argument. In the senses argument he starts to doubt the reliability of his senses.
	doubt the redubitity of his senses.
	(i) Describe Descartes' senses argument.

(1)	Describe Descartes senses argument.
(ii)	The senses argument <b>does not</b> fully undermine Descartes' confidence in knowledge gained through experience. Explain why.



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(iii)	Explain how Descartes uses the dreaming argument to further undermine our confidence in knowledge gained through experience.		

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(d)

(e)

(iv)	Explain <b>at least one</b> criticism of Descartes' approach in the Method of Doubt. Criticisms may be strengths and/or weaknesses.				
	You must refer to the approach Descartes takes in the Method of Doubt, and not to specific arguments.				
Acco	rding to Hume, what is an impression?				
Acco	rding to Hume, what is an idea?				



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	te <b>two</b> of the examples Hume uses to support his claim that if someone
06	esn't have the impression then they can't have the corresponding idea.

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ideas. Criticisms may be strengths and/or weaknesses.



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# SECTION 3 — MORAL PHILOSOPHY — 30 marks Attempt ALL questions

(a)	Which of the following is the best description of the Greatest Happiness Principle?	1
	The right action is the one that:	
	maximises your happiness.	
	brings about the greatest good for the greatest number.	
	makes as many people happy as possible.	
(b)	Which of the following is the best description of the Hedonic Calculus?	1
	it is a way of measuring the quality of happiness an action produces.	
	it is a way of working out how much happiness an action produces.	
	it is a way of determining your duty.	
(c)	Which of the following would Mill say is the best description of a competent judge?	1
	someone who only enjoys higher pleasures.	
	someone who has a lot of experience of moral dilemmas.	
	someone who has experienced both higher and lower pleasures.	
(d)	Which of the following is the best description of the equity principle?	1
	everyone should be treated the same.	
	everyone is of equal value.	
	everyone's happiness is of equal importance.	
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(e)	How effective is Utilitarianism as a moral theory?	10
	In your answer you must include:	
	key features of utilitarianism	
	• strengths and weaknesses of utilitarianism.	
	Marks will not be awarded for repeating definitions from questions a-d, but can be awarded if you develop or expand on the definition.	
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(f)	You have studied another moral theory as well as Utilitarianism. Describe the key features of your other moral theory.



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(g) Read the scenario below.

You promise your friend that you will go to their party. Later, you are offered tickets to a concert on the same night as the party. It is a band that you love but your friend doesn't enjoy their music.

What advice would a follower of your other moral theory give you in this situation? Explain your answer.					



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### ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS

