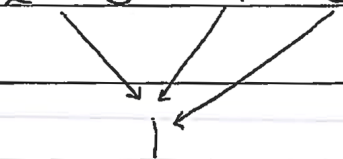


Candidate 1

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
1a.	<p>A statement is distinguished from other types of sentences by not using the fact it is short and contains information. It does not contain any question marks or exclamation marks etc.</p>
1b.	<p>"The zest from all waxed lemons is very bitter".</p>
1c.	<p>P1 → the zest from all waxed lemons is very bitter. P2 → do not use a waxed lemon C → use a lemon with no wax on it</p>

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2a.	"A triangle has 3 sides"
	This premise is acceptable because it is relevant to the conclusion as it is proof of how many sides a triangle has in comparison with how many sides a square has.
2b.	The argument is deductive as it relies solely on reason, and common knowledge, about a square ^{the square} having more sides than a triangle.
3.	B. There may be two massive spiders in my house
	This is the best fit because you have seen two big spiders in one day and you cannot be 100% sure that the spiders in

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	<p>the living is the same spider you saw in the sink. You can also not pick A. because your house would only be overrun if you came across hundreds of spiders in one place.</p>
4.	<p> 1 + 2 + 3 2 + 3 4 5  </p> <p>1 → Sophie is the right candidate for the job.</p> <p>2 → necessary academic qualifications</p> <p>3 → extensive relevant experience</p> <p>4 → has lots of useful contacts</p> <p>5 → best temperament for dealing with stress.</p>

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5.	
P1 → it's simply not enough to ban plastic straws.	
P2 →	
P1 → it's simply not enough to ban plastic straws because there's 150 million tonnes of plastic in the ocean.	
P2 → plastic straws are only a tiny fraction of the problem.	
C → by banning them, we are not going to solve the problem.	
6a.	
The word 'set' would be ambiguous because you can't set a table like you set time on a clock. Are you going to set the table alight? Or are you going to put plates, knives and forks on it? 'Set' can have many different meanings in this context.	

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6b.	<p>The ambiguity doesn't really affect the argument because most people nowadays automatically think that being told to 'set the table' means to get it ready for dinner by placing knives, forks plates etc. However, the other thing that could be argued is that 'the lamb is ready to eat' is ambiguous as it could mean it's big enough to be killed for food or it could mean it's all cooked ready to eat.</p>
4a.	<p>Confirmation bias is when your argument is specifically designed/written to back your point and hypotheses up. Like a conspiracy theory.</p>

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4b.	<p>Confirmation bias can affect a police investigation as a police officer may see a man wearing dark clothes with dark skin robbing a house. He may then only look at and arrest dark skinned people in dark clothes. An officer view on other ethnicities can colour how he sees them in his work. It is very similar to how American officers have increased the number of innocent black people shootings.</p>
8a.	<p>A fallacious appeal to emotion is when someone or something uses your emotions to make you believe or do something.</p>

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8b.	<p>An example would be an advert you see on TV of poor children starving in another country. It makes you feel sad and guilty so you end up paying money to try and help them. It is bad reasoning as it doesn't actually convince you with evidence of or facts but blackmails you and your emotions into believing something that may not be true.</p>
9a.	<p>If A then C, Not A, Not then C.</p>
9b.	<p>If it's raining outside ^{then} you'll get wet it is not raining so you won't get wet.</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
9c.	

9c. The error with this sort of reasoning is that it ~~becomes invalid~~ ~~unsound~~ kind of states the obvious. If the ~~anted~~ antecedent doesn't happen then the consequent won't happen. It's an argument that is unsound.

10. The attack on ~~the~~ ^{the} person is not fallacious when the person who you're trying to attack's circumstances come ~~into~~ into play.

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11.	Descartes thinks the cogito is some a truth he can absolutely be certain of because he has used the dreaming argument and the evil demon hypothesis to come to the conclusion that "I think therefore I am".
12.	Descartes means he can see things in his method of doubt that cannot be thought about "clearly and distinctly" which gives them a reason to be doubted.
13.	He says that due to his sceptic view whatever he believes he will have had to work on from the bottom up to create a firm foundation so it was reliable and therefore true.

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
14.	<p>For A problem would be that it is not always going to be true what he says. What if he had done something wrong and it had been wrong? He may have seen it clearly and distinctly but it doesn't always have to mean it's true.</p>	
15.	<p>Mill labelled lower pleasures, which are those we share with animals, and higher pleasures, which are for humans who have more intelligence for things like art and opera.</p>	
16.	<p>Mill drew a distinction between higher and lower pleasures because it would not be right to compare the ^{lower} pleasures</p>	

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	<p>of sex to the higher pleasure of attending an opera. The pleasure one receives from both of them is entirely different and cannot be compared.</p>	
14.	<p>Mill called people competent judges if they preferred the higher pleasures to the lower pleasures. This could be for many reasons that the competent judges preferred the higher pleasures. One reason might be that they simply have more enjoyment reading poetry or looking at art than they do eating and drinking.</p>	

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18.	It's an unfair criticism because it's
	comparing a higher pleasure with a
	lower pleasure. It is also unfair as it
	says "Mill was wrong". That's a very
	broad statement and ^{one} you not agreeing
	with his higher and lower pleasures does
	not mean Mill himself was entirely
	wrong.