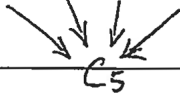


Candidate 2

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	Section 1.	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
1a.	A statement has truth value, which means it can be true or false. Questions, commands, exclamations and demands do not.	
1b.	"The zest from all waxed lemons is very bitter"	
1c.	"The zest from lemons waxed with sugar is not bitter".	
2a.	"A square has 4 sides". This premise is acceptable because it is a matter of common knowledge, and can be known a priori	
2b.	The conclusion is based on the premises alone, and stays within the premises. It does not attempt to go beyond what's contained in the premises.	
3.	Conclusion B This is because it would form a deductive argument, as the conclusion would not attempt to beyond what's contained in the premises. The argument formed as would also be valid as the premises would guarantee	

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	the conclusion (make the conclusion necessary, not just probable) This would lead to a deductively valid argument, which is the strongest type of argument.
4	<p>P₁ - she has the necessary academic qualifications</p> <p>P₂ - she has extensive relevant experience</p> <p>P₃ - she has lots of useful contacts</p> <p>P₄ - she has the best temperament for dealing with stress</p> <p>C₅ - Sophie is the right candidate for the job</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>P₁ P₂ P₃ P₄</p>  </div> <p>- a constructive argument.</p>
5	<p>P₁ - Plastic straws are only a tiny fraction of the problem</p> <p>By banning them we are not going to solve the problem</p> <p>It's simply not enough to ban plastic</p> <p>P₂ - There are 150 million tonnes of plastic in the ocean</p> <p>C₃ - We are not going to solve the problem straws</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	* word or phrase within a sentence can be interpreted to have more than one meaning	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
6a.	<p>The presence of lexical ambiguity in the word/phrase ^{lexical} Syntactic ambiguity is when a * sentence can be interpreted in multiple ways due to its grammar, structure or pronunciation. ^{lexical} The syntactic ambiguity here means that the reader is unsure whether 1) a lamb is ready to eat something, or 2) the lamb meat has been cooked and is now ready to be eaten.</p>	
6b.	<p>Ambiguity affects whether or not we should accept this argument, because if ^{if} since words or phrases can be interpreted in different ways we may have interpreted the the meaning differently to how it was originally meant. This means we may not have to accept the conclusion of the argument. In this case that we should 'set the table'.</p>	
7a.	<p>Confirmation bias is the tendency for people to (consciously or unconsciously) seek out information</p>	

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	which conforms to their pre-existing beliefs and subsequently ignore information that goes against them. This type of bias can prevent us from looking at situations objectively.
7b.	If for example, ^{the} policeman has a bias towards men, then in an investigation he may unconsciously ^{seek out} information that confirms that the man is innocent and ignore any evidence of his guilt, assuming the woman is guilty. This bias has prevented the policeman from looking at the investigation objectively, so the investigation is so the policeman was biased.
8a.	A fallacious appeal to emotion occurs when an argument attempts to evoke the emotions of its audience to gain acceptance of its conclusion.
8b.	For example, an advert saying "Try the new skinny pill! You'll be freed from fat! Skinny pills make

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9a	
<p>you feel so much better! Try now!" This is a bad form of reasoning because it gives no good reasons as to why the conclusion is true. There are fallacies of relevance, the premises are irrelevant to the conclusion</p>	
<p>Denying the antecedent is a formal fallacy. The formula for this is: "If P, then Q" "Not P" "Therefore, not Q"</p>	
9b.	
<p>"If it is raining, then I will take an umbrella" "It is not raining" "Therefore, I will not take an umbrella"</p>	
9c.	
<p>This is a pattern of reasoning that is always wrong, due to a flaw in the logical structure of the argument. It may appear valid, but on further investigation you will find it is not invalid. Just because it isn't raining, doesn't necessarily mean you shouldn't take an umbrella. The premises do not lock us</p>	

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	into the conclusion. This is a fallacy of relevance.
16.	An ad ad hominem argument is not fallacious
	if the argument has valid premises and
	conclusions to back up their argument, while
	at the same time attacking the person. For
	example, if a woman said that all cats have
	tails and a man said "not all cats have
	tails. Some cats may have lost their tails in
	accidents or been born without one. Stupid woman!"
	He has relevant evidence so the argument is
	not fallacious, but still attacking the woman.
	~

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	Section 2.	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
11	<p>Descartes thinks that the cogito is a truth he can be absolutely certain of because it holds up against the argument from dreaming in Meditation I. As even though he may be dreaming something must exist in order to dream. Therefore It also holds up against the evil demon and the idea that the evil demon can fool him, because even if he is being fooled there must be something in existence to be fooled. Therefore, he must exist. He also believed that he could be certain of the cogito because the 'cogito ergo sum' is a self-authenticating statement, meaning it is true every time it is thought. To deny ^{doubt} that he exists would be a contradiction because he has to exist to doubt.</p>	
12	<p>'clear' means 'present to the attentive mind' and 'distinct' means 'cannot be confused with anything that is not clear'. Descartes believed</p>	

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	<p>he could be certain he existed because he 'clearly and distinctly' perceived it to be true. Anything which Descartes perceived as being the same level of clear and distinct would also become ^{foundational} knowledge using the clear and distinct rule.</p>
13.	<p>Descartes believes In meditation 2, Descartes states that he is certain of the cogito, ^{because} because he 'clearly and distinctly' perceived it to be true. He goes on to say that anything he perceives to be the same level of clear and distinct ^{as the Cogito will also} will become ^{foundational} knowledge. This leads him to establish the clear and distinct rule, which he uses to find other things he can be certain of. The reason that Descartes trusts the clear and distinct rule lies with God. As Descartes believes God is all knowing, all loving and all powerful, God would not allow him to be</p>

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	deceived by his perceptions, therefore he can trust his 'clear and distinct' perceptions	
14.	There is a problem with this as Descartes relies on the existence of God to guarantee that he can trust his clear and distinct perceptions. If God does not exist then for Descartes there is no certain knowledge outside the he cannot prevent the evil demon from deceiving Descartes clear and distinct perceptions. Descartes also uses logic Descartes also relies on God being more powerful than the evil demon to prevent the demon from deceiving Descartes. But how does Descartes know that God is more powerful? The evil demon could overpower God. Descartes also uses logic to when he concludes that he exists because he 'clearly and distinctly' perceived it to be true. However, Descartes had previously rejected logic in Meditation 1	

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	<p>through the use of the cartesian method of doubt. Therefore, the logic Descartes did not find a way to overcome this before using logic to guarantee the cogito, so this reasoning ^{could} still be being controlled by the evil demon.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Section 3</u></p>
15.	<p>Higher pleasures are pleasures of intellect (the mind) and lower pleasures are pleasures of sensation (the body).</p>
16.	<p>Because for Mill, the quality of pleasure is more important than the quantity, and he was believed that higher pleasures is provided more happiness than lower pleasures. Mill thought that higher pleasures required higher learning than lower pleasures to be appreciated. Mill believed that higher pleasures would be preferred by humans beings over lower pleasures. He believed that higher pleasures were better.</p>

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	<p>*² Someone who has not had experience of both types of pleasure would not be a competent judge of them</p>	
	<p>than lower pleasures.</p>	
17.	<p>Musi believed that someone who had experienced both types of pleasure would (a competent judge) would prefer higher pleasures because people he thought they created more pleasure than lower pleasures. High pleasures include going to see a play or the opera, while lower pleasures are things like eating. Musi believed that it 'better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied'. *² Musi believed that everyone would prefer higher pleasures due to his elitist nature. Musi was surrounded by the elite and wealthy, therefore didn't understand what regular people would actually want. Since he believed he would not sacrifice life of higher pleasures for a life of lower pleasures we must prefer higher pleasures</p>	

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18.	
<p>(Even though we sometimes resort to base pleasures)</p>	
<p>This could be seen as an unfair criticism of Mill because ^{he} never stated that we would never resort to base pleasures, just that higher pleasures would provide more pleasure than lower pleasures.</p>	
<p>Mill also lived in a different time period, where activities such as going to the opera weren't accessible to everyone so they were more desired. It is also unfair because despite choosing pizza over the opera choosing pizza over the opera you would never wish to live a life of only lower pleasures, without any higher pleasures, which Mill stated. Mill's philosophy was meant to fit society in general and could not agree with every single person's preferences.</p>	