

Candidate 3

HIGHER PHILOSOPHY PAPER 2

1. a) A statement is a sentence with a truth value.
b) "The zest from all waxed lemons is very bitter."
c) The zest from some waxed lemons is not bitter.
2. a) "A triangle has 3 sides." By definition this must be true because as soon as another side is added, it's no longer a triangle.
b) You are going from small claims to a large one.
3. B. Just because you have seen a similar looking spider, doesn't mean it's the same one and that's no reason to assume that there is no longer a spider in the sink. Similarly, having only had 2 spider sightings, that doesn't warrant the thought that there is an infestation.
4. (SEE ATTACHED LINE PAPER)

4.	"necessary academic qualifications"	
	↳ 1	
	"extensive relevant experience"	
	↳ 2	
	"lots of useful contacts"	
	↳ 3	
	"the best temperament for dealing with stress"	
	↳ 4	
	"Sophie is the right candidate for the job"	∴
	↳ 5	
	Argument diagram:	
	$\begin{array}{c} 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 \\ \hline \downarrow \\ 5 \end{array}$	

5. P1: There are 150 million tonnes of plastic in the ocean.

P2: There is a social media campaign to ban plastic straws.

P3: Plastic straws are only a fraction of the problem.

C: It's simply not enough to ban plastic straws.

6. a) The ambiguity here is to do with the word "lamb." One person may think that the speaker means the meat of a lamb has been prepared for a person to eat but another

person may think that a baby sheep is ready for its dinner.

b) It affects the argument because if the person who believes that a baby sheep is about to eat it wouldn't make any sense to set the table as the sheep wouldn't eat at the table. Therefore, that person is in the right to criticise the speaker's logic, meaning the table will never get set.

7. a) Confirmation bias is when somebody tries to prove their theory when working something out instead of trying to disprove it, therefore they get further and further from the answer.

b) If suspect A didn't do the crime but an inspector is certain of his theory that suspect A did do the crime he will keep trying to prove that instead of trying to disprove and getting the answer that he didn't in fact do it. This means that the inspector wastes time when he could be proving that suspect B was the one who done it.

8. a) A fallacious appeal to emotion is when somebody tries to convince somebody else of a conclusion by making them angry, sad, happy, embarrassed etc instead of using reason to win them over.

b) Hector won't eat his greens so his dad says "Eat your greens, there are starving kids in poverty who would kill for that." This is bad reasoning as Hector's dad is making Hector feel bad for kids in poverty so he eats his greens when actually Hector eating his greens or not has no real impact on kids in poverty.

9. a) If P then Q. Not P. Therefore, not Q

b) If I go to the lemonade stand I can get lemonade. I didn't go to the lemonade stand. Therefore, I didn't get lemonade.

c) An error in the reasoning of this example is that it is entirely possible that I could have gotten lemonade somewhere else, like a supermarket. This translates to every type of argument that follows the same structure. Just because P didn't happen doesn't mean that Q can't happen.

10. If the ad hominem is relevant to the argument e.g. if you're having an argument about who is smarter one could say "You are extremely stupid." Even though it is an attack on the person, it is relevant to the argument taking place.

11. Descartes doubted everything and came to the conclusion that the only thing he can be certain of is himself because he is thinking and there cannot be thoughts without a thinker, therefore, he must exist.

12. A clear and distinct perception is something that is so obvious in his mind that it cannot be confused for anything else.

13. Because clear and distinct perceptions cannot be confused for anything else, they cannot be confused for anything false.

14. One problem is the problem with reason. Descartes said that he had to doubt everything in order to find what knowledge was truly indubitable. However, he doesn't seem to doubt his reasoning that "whatever I perceive very clearly and distinctly is true". This is bad for Descartes as it shows that he is unwilling to stick to his own rules, which shows lack of integrity, which means people are less inclined to believe him.

Another problem with this claim is the problem with language. This means that Descartes said he would doubt everything, but didn't even doubt the language that he was using.

According to his own examples, the evil demon could be manipulating him to think that

what he's writing makes sense but he is in fact writing in complete gibberish. This is an issue for Descartes as it, again, shows his lack of respect for himself.

15. A higher pleasure is one that only a human can appreciate. A lower pleasure is one that even a pig could appreciate

16. Mill believed that we should only ever indulge in higher pleasure and that lower pleasures were for animalistic people who couldn't care less about true pleasure. It was said that "It's better to be a Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied."

17. Mill believes a competent judge would prefer higher pleasures to lower pleasures because he believed that everybody would prefer higher to lower pleasures when given the option as higher pleasure expand our intellect and they broaden our horizons but lower pleasures simply indulge us like animals, like eating a big slice of cake or sunbathing, these do nothing for our minds and make us unhealthy. Anybody of sound mind would prefer to pick the higher pleasure like read a book over eat at a fast food restaurant as books help us understand the world and they make us smarter but fast food basically poisons our bodies and makes us extremely unhealthy and can lead to heart problems which can lead to death in bad cases.

18. This could be seen as an unfair criticism as it is the opinion of one person being used to say that Mill's entire theory was wrong even when that person probably wasn't who he intended to read his theory. He intended this to be read by scholars like himself who would share some similar viewpoints. He didn't account for people who are more interested in fatty food than those interested in the art of opera.