

## Candidate 9 evidence

| ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION | DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 16)                      | <p>Hume believes that we can never truly know that one thing was the cause of something else, however, we observe constant conjunctions and once we see enough things happen as a result of another thing, we fall into a habit of thinking that this caused <del>the</del> the effect.</p>  |
| 17)                      | <p>Hume's billiard ball examples stated that in order to know that one thing was caused by something else (in this case, the white ball hitting the red ball caused it to move) we need 3 things: a relation in space, relation in time, and a necessary connection. In his example, there is a relation in space as both balls are on the same table. There is a relation in time as the red ball moved immediately after the white ball hit it. However, there is no necessary connection. As there is no necessary connection, Hume states that we can't know for certain that the reason the red ball moved was because the white ball hit it. Therefore, we should never expect something to cause something else as one day it might not happen.</p> |

| ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION |   | DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
|                          |   |                             |
| 18)                      | <p>Hume said that we observe many constant conjunctions before we fall into a habit of thinking one thing caused another eg. turning the car key turned the car ignition on. However, many people observe a <del>constant and effect</del> constant conjunction once and believe that one thing caused the other. For example, <del>people</del> someone who never eats <del>prawns</del> prawns after eating them once and getting food poisoning. This is a weakness of Hume's view as it shows that we don't always need to experience an event many times to develop the belief of cause and effect. Furthermore, many people observe constant conjunctions lots of times but still don't realise there is a link between the cause and effect, e.g. gamblers may not realise that they're miserable because of their gambling addiction. This is another weakness as it shows how people don't always fall into the habit of thinking one thing caused another despite seeing it many times. Another weakness of Hume's theory is that it would be</p> |                             |

| ENTER<br>NUMBER<br>OF<br>QUESTION | DO NOT<br>WRITE IN<br>THIS<br>MARGIN   |
|-----------------------------------|--|
|                                   | an impractical way of living if we <del>we</del> didn't believe in cause and effect, <del>as</del> as there would be too much uncertainty in the world.  |
| 19)                               | The purpose of Bentham's hedonic calculus was to provide an objective way to measure different forms of pleasure so they can be compared.  |
| 20)                               | Intensity is how strong the <del>pleasure</del> pleasure <del>can</del> received as a result of an action would be.  |
| 21)                               | Act utilitarianism is based on assessing the moral worth of each action individually <del>and</del> <del>then</del> by seeing which act would result in the most pleasure. Rule Utilitarianism is when a general set of rules is followed <del>in</del> when making a moral decision. <del>the</del> |
| 22)                               | Rule Utilitarianism can be seen as an improvement of act utilitarianism as it uses a general set of rules to judge what the most moral decision would be. This is a strength as it   |

| ENTER<br>NUMBER<br>OF<br>QUESTION |   | DO NOT<br>WRITE IN<br>THIS<br>MARGIN |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
|                                   | <p>means it is less time consuming than Act Utilitarianism which requires you to assess each possible consequence. Act Utilitarianism also uses the hedonic calculus which is too impractical to use especially when all the possible consequences are unknown. Act Utilitarianism can also allow for <del>the</del> potentially wrong acts to be justified. For example, if <del>committing a crime</del> <del>needs</del> the murder of an innocent man would lead to more pleasure <del>as</del> overall, it would be considered moral under Act Utilitarianism. However, rule Utilitarianism comes the general rule of 'never kill' and so it would prevent <del>more</del> acts such as murder from occurring. However, rule Utilitarianism can lead to too many exceptions of rules. This can make the rules become meaningless and would ultimately lead to act Utilitarianism if there were too many singular rules. Overall, Rule Utilitarianism is an improvement on Act Utilitarianism as it is more practical and prevents possibility of morally wrong acts such as 'tyranny of the majority.'</p> |                                      |