

## Candidate 5 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<u>Arguments in Action</u>	
1.	a) "God must exist."	
	b) An argument <del>are statements</del> has <del>2 premises</del> at least one premise and a conclusion	
	c) Yes, because two premises are used to support / reach the conclusion	
2.	a) <sup>Yes,</sup> <del>Yes</del> Premise 1 is acceptable as it is common knowledge that birds can fly. Premise 2 is also acceptable as it uses <del>a - priori methods that penguins</del> a - priori knowledge that <del>also common knowledge that birds</del> penguins are birds.	
	b) Yes, as all information is stated in the argument	
	c) linked	





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b)	<p>The person <del>being asked</del> is in the <del>higher</del> position has background in the area being argued, for example, <del>a</del> Prison warden <del>or</del> <del>arguing</del> arguing for better working <del>condi saser</del> working conditions in prisons would be appropriate.</p>
c)	<p>It's partly appropriate. One reason why it's appropriate is that <del>the</del> the priest has studied the bible and god and so has gathered information written <sup>about God's relationship with angels</sup> there. However, its not appropriate as the priest hasn't had a first hand experience dealing with God, and so doesn't know what God would have actually said and meant.</p>
7 a)	<p>Using personal emotions and feelings to <del>ask for an</del> to guilt the <del>teacher</del> <del>into receiving an extension on the assignment</del> someone into feeling a <del>certain way</del> and empathy towards you for your own personal gain</p>



ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	knowledge and doubt	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
10.	Clear perceptions are things we know	
	we can perceive without any ambiguity	
11.	Distinct perceptions are things we	
	can definitely know for certain are	
	real	
12.	The clear and distinct rule is	
	when we <del>et</del> know we can <del>perceive</del>	
	things know for certain things are	
	real because we can <sup>think</sup> perceive them.	
13.	As we can't imagine anything	
	<del>greater</del> more than god, which brings	
	in the trademark argument that a	
	greater can't come from a lesser.	
14.	A strength is that we can know	
	things for certain <del>as we can clear</del> if	
	we clearly and distinctly perceive them.	
	A strength is that we can understand	
	the fact that a greater can't come	
	from a lesser as we can't perceive anything	



ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	Moral philosophy	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<del>INTENSITY</del>	
	<del>REPRODUCIBILITY</del>	
	<del>EXTENT</del>	
	<del>PROXIMITY</del>	
	<del>DURABILITY</del>	
15.	<p>The Hedonic Calculus sets out steps to aid in making moral decisions. Utilitarianism look at the outcomes of something and how much pain/pleasure people will receive <sup>from it</sup>. For example, Bentham would look at the intensity of pain/pleasure a decision could inflict on someone. It also looks at the reproducibility of an action, could it be done again? It looks at proximity, how near/close would the outcome take. Finally, Durability how long would the pain/pleasure last.</p>	

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The hedonic calculus is very effective in making moral decisions.	
A strength of the hedonic calculus is that it uses outcomes of an action to make moral decisions. This means it looks more at the effects of the decision and the impact, rather than the actual intentions.	
Another strength of the hedonic calculus is that it looks at the pain or pleasure inflicted on <del>someone due to</del> by going through the steps of the calculus.	
A final strength is that it clearly guides an unbiased way to make moral decisions, <del>without</del> taking into consideration outcomes.	

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	<p>Kantian ethicists would argue <del>against</del> against this as they look more at intention behind things, instead of what the actual impact is. Kant would argue that moral decisions should be made always, regardless what the outcome is on the person its <del>effects-effect</del> affect.</p>
	<p>A weakness of the hedonic calculus is that it fails to recognise that pain and pleasure is different for everyone and so therefore <del>isn't</del> <del>fairly</del> <sup>decision</sup> <del>steps</del> <del>re</del> the moral <del>decision</del> being made could have a complete different impact than you would expect it to have.</p>
	<p>A final <del>weak</del> weakness of the hedonic calculus is the fact that <del>these steps are as</del> it <sup>makes</sup> <del>doesn't</del> make moral decisions ambiguous, meaning there's a lack of certainty into whether a decision is the correct one or not.</p>

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	A weakness is that Hume argued that we	
	gather our ideas through impressions we	
	have had and therefore created those	
	perceptions we have about <del>ever</del> our	
	understanding around us.	
	Furthermore, Hume weakens Descartes by	
	arguing that our ideas must be from	
	impressions as this is how we create	
	our <del>for</del> <del>the</del> imagination we have to	
	this day.	
	A final weakness of <del>Descartes</del> <sup>clear</sup> <del>clear</del>	
	and distinct perceptions is that we can	
	only perceive things we know for absolute	
	certainty, however, optical illusions often	
	cause us to doubt our understanding, weakening	
	his argument further.	