

Candidate 6 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
1.	a) "This beautiful and wonderful world didn't just come about by chance"	
	b) An argument is a set of premises and a conclusion which aims to convince people of something	
	c) There is an argument. This is because it includes premises that explain why there would be a god, then a conclusion that god must exist.	
2.	a) Yes both premises are acceptable, although it is untrue but that's okay, it's still an acceptable deductive argument.	
	b) Yes, in deductive arguments if both premises are true then it would be sufficient to draw this conclusion	
	c) A linked argument diagram	
3.	a) P1 - schools provide opportunities to acquire not only academic knowledge but social skills P2 - children also learn teamwork & problem-	

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	<p>argument strong, whereas if the author only mentions it once or twice it would be a weaker argument.</p>
5.	<p>Confirmation bias is when we confirm or deny information in accordance to our previous beliefs. We will naturally accept information in favour of what we believe in and reject ignore information that challenges our ideas. For example, if you are not ^{for} vaccinated you may share or support news articles that state everyone should be vaccinated then ignore ones against vaccines.</p>
6.	<p>a) A fallacious appeal to authority is when we assume because an authority figure is putting forward an idea that it must be correct, however their argument may not be valid or correct, people only believe them due to their status.</p>
	<p>b) In order for an appeal to authority to be appropriate, they must have direct experience of their argument. For example,</p>

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	<p>Someone with a PhD in medicine is not appropriate authority to teach you history. They must be knowledgeable about the subject.</p>
6)	<p>In this argument the appeal to authority is not appropriate. This is because a priest has the authority.</p> <p>In this argument the appeal to authority is appropriate. This is because a priest is very knowledgeable about the bible and would therefore be correct in what Christians should act towards this issue. Furthermore, the priest is an appropriate authority due to their high up nature in church, therefore they are able to advise people on how they should act next according to Christianity.</p>
7.	<p>a) The appeal to emotion fallacy is fallacious in which someone uses an argument in order to induce an emotion in someone (anger, sympathy). The point is to distract them from the fact your argument is weak so that they react emotionally.</p>

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	<p>b) I don't think the argument contains a fallacious appeal to emotion. This is because they give legitimate reasoning behind their argument although they may appeal to emotions it is not fallacious because it does not rely solely on inducing sympathy, has real reasons.</p>
8	<p>a) Post hoc ergo propter hoc</p>
	<p>b) This fallacy means "after this, therefore because of this", meaning that you blame the consequence of something on whatever happened before without real reasoning to blame the first thing.</p>
	<p>c) I don't think the argument contains this post hoc ergo propter hoc fallacy. The fallacy requires the two events to have no correlation, meaning their consequence is unrelated. However, this argument includes trustworthy reasons to believe that a sore throat would come from the ice cream the night before.</p>

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9.	
a) The difference between a formal & informal fallacy is that informal is to do with the reasonings behind the argument and if they make sense or not of themselves. However a formal fallacy is based on the structure of the argument, such as affirming the consequent & denying the antecedent.	
b)	
My mum is here, jim is not happy My mum is not here, jim is not happy	
P1: My mum is here, jim is not happy	
P2: My mum is not here	
C: therefore my mum is not here	
P1: My mum is here, jim happy	
P2: im not happy	
C: therefore my mum is not here -	

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	Section 2	
10.		
	Descartes means clear perceptions are ones that are present when we pay attention to them, such as a pain (when we notice it, it's clear)	
11.	Descartes means distinct perceptions are ones unable to be confused with anything else, are unambiguous and stand alone. For example, colours and shapes.	
12.	The clear & distinct rule is that all perceptions must be both clear & distinct in order to be verified, to otherwise they are not useful. Both must be met, not just clear or distinct. Used as a way to build on our foundation of knowledge without doubt.	
13.	Descartes needs the idea of god to support the clear and distinct rule because throughout his arguments he is rigorous in his beliefs & god or refuses to doubt him entirely. The already sets foundation of knowledge as himself & now perfect god must exist, he's clear & distinct.	

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14	<p>The clear & distinct rule may be criticised due to its ambiguity. Some people may not be aware of certain things being clear & distinct as it can be hard to differentiate between them and figure out what qualifies.</p> <p>The clear & distinct rule is helped used later in the trademark argument to support Descartes theory.</p> <p>Clear & distinct can also be criticised for its hypocrisy. Other points made by Descartes are not clear nor distinct, making it less useful.</p> <p>The rules are perfect for being self-evident as the idea of clear & distinct is also clear & distinct making it stronger.</p> <p>Descartes use of clear & distinct rule helps strengthen the trademark argument as it is in line with Descartes ideas of what makes an idea valid.</p> <p>However, if something is clear but not distinct such as a pain which we don't know the cause of, it may not be clear how Descartes views it.</p> <p>His belief in god is not questioned although he is not clear & distinct.</p>

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	Section 3	
15.	<p>Bentham's hedonic calculus aims to quantitatively measure the pleasure and happiness moral situations would bring. It rates the pleasure on a scale of 7 factors. 4 of which describe the pain or pleasure (duration etc) and 3 which evaluate the likelihood of consequences in future (security, purity, extent). After each one has been rated in accordance the with the situation, each will be weighed by against each other in order to figure out if it has more good or bad tendencies. If it's more good, it will be seen as morally permissible, however if it has more bad tendencies, will not be seen as moral.</p>	
16.	<p>The usage of the hedonic calculus for moral decisions is praised for being simple and easy to use.</p> <p>However, it may be criticised as Bentham values each pleasure to be the same, later opposed by John Stuart Mill's high & low pleasures.</p>	

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Its use of being quantitative makes it straightforward, however could be criticised for being not thorough or specific enough.

John Stuart Mill claimed that pleasures were not worth different amounts & should be treated differently, unlike Bentham's calculus.

Although it works to evaluate each decision it's unable to predict long-term consequences meaning could become negative later on in time.

However, the hedonic calculus is a clear and important way to give out which way will end up in more happiness for people.

It also has good intentions of creating ways to deal with situations in accordance to maximizing happiness.