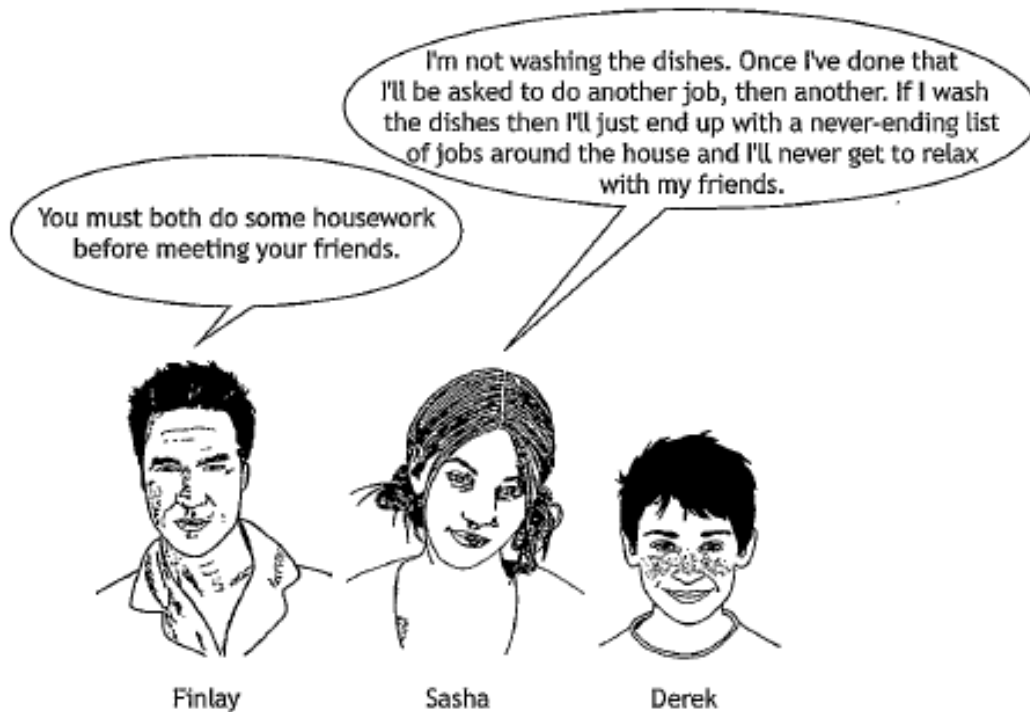


Candidate 5 evidence

1. (continued)

(d) There are three fallacies in the conversation that follows.



(i) Name the fallacy in Sasha's argument. 1

Slippery slope.

(ii) Describe the fallacy. 1

When one action will inevitably lead to another,
when in reality this is not the case. ~~fallacy~~

(iii) Explain, with reference to Sasha's argument, why this is a fallacy. 1

This is a fallacy as this is not what will
happen in real life. Sasha has changed the
question to suit what she ~~want~~ thinks will happen.
e.g end up with a whole list of jobs, not just one.

1. (d) (continued)

You can either wash the dishes or tidy your room. And, since you won't wash the dishes, you'll have to tidy your room.



Finlay



Sasha



Derek

Attack the person
Slippery slope
Illegitimate appeal

- (iv) Name the fallacy in Finlay's argument. 1

false dilemma.

- (v) Describe the fallacy. 1

When someone only presents you with two choices, claiming you have to choose between them, when in fact there are many more.

- (vi) Explain, with reference to Finlay's argument, why this is a fallacy. 1

by giving the option of either tidying her room or doing the dishes, Finlay withholds the full list of choices from Sasha, making this an error in reasoning.

1. (d) (continued)



(vii) Name the fallacy in Derek's argument. 1

ad hominem

(viii) Describe the fallacy. 1

ad hominem is instead of making points about the argument, you attack the person instead.

(ix) Explain, with reference to Derek's argument, why this is a fallacy. 1

Derek is making points which have no relevance to the original point of the argument. Making comments about how his dad used to be is no an error in reasoning.

2. (continued)

(i) Describe Hume's distinction between impressions and ideas.

3

Impressions - our first experience of something e.g. touching the hot stove and burning ourselves. either inward (emotions) or outward (senses)

Ideas - our faded memory of this impression. (can either be simple (exact copy of the impression, know a memory) or complex (different impressions built up to create something of the imagination e.g. idea of gold, and a mountain combined to create a golden mountain. complex ideas can be broken down into distinguishable parts)
We can have no ideas without the original impression.

2. (continued)

(j) The role of the imagination is important in understanding Hume's distinction between simple and complex ideas.

(i) Describe how Hume thinks we use the imagination to create complex ideas.

You must refer to the idea of God in your answer.

6

We use the imagination to create complex ideas by first starting off with the impression. We take our impressions and we can either compound (combine), transpose (change the position), augment (enlarge) or diminish (make smaller). E.g. we can take the impression of virtue and our impression of a horse and combine these to create a virtuous horse. This is obviously a figment of our imagination as we have never had the direct impression of a virtuous horse. Hume however says God is a complex idea. He says that we have taken the traits of all power loving and knowing and our impression of a human, and compounded them. We also augment this idea, to turn it into an enlarged being looking over us. Our mind creates the complex ideas purely through imagination, and without the impressions / simple ideas, we would not be able to do so.

2. (j) (continued)

- (ii) Why does Hume choose the idea of God to support his claim that all ideas come from experience? 2

Hume does not believe in God. God is viewed as an innate idea (idea which we are born with). We can not be born with the experience of God as we have never had it. God supports his idea that all ideas come from experience as God is a complex idea which can be broken down within our imagination. So therefore because we have never met or seen God, our ideas must come from experience.

3. (a) What is the purpose of the hedonic calculus? 2

The hedonic calculus is a way to quantify the amount of pleasure or pain produced with an action.

- (b) Explain two problems with using the hedonic calculus. 4

The hedonic calculus may not apply to every scenario. It can not fully relate itself to every scenario it is placed in. The hedonic calculus only has 8 components in which the scenario might need another category to fully quantify the amount of pleasure or pain produced.

3. (continued)

- (c) According to Mill, what is the difference between higher and lower pleasures?
You may give examples to support your answer.

4

lower pleasures - pleasures which we share with animals
e.g. sleep, ~~eat~~ food, water, sex etc.

higher pleasures - pleasures which only us humans can
experience e.g. going to the opera, reading poetry, learning
philosophy.

3. (continued)

(d) Read the scenario below and answer the questions that follow.

David gets a lot of pleasure from playing games on his phone, even though he knows they are totally pointless. His parents are unhappy that he is wasting so much time and want him to focus on his other hobbies, such as running and playing the drums.

(i) Use two factors of the hedonic calculus to show why Bentham would agree with David's parents.

4

duration - how long does the pleasure last for? -
 In this scenario, the pleasure David gets from playing on his phone is short lived, whilst the pleasure from knowing how to play the drums and keeping fit lasts much longer in comparison.

Certainty - how certain is the pleasure to happen? -
~~the~~ the pleasure David receives from playing on his phone is nowhere as near to happen as the pleasure he will get from exercise of playing music.

Bentham would agree with David's parents as they are encouraging the action which produces the most pleasure.

3. (d) (continued)

(ii) Explain why Mill would agree with David's parents.

2

Mill would agree with David's parents as they have made the decision of a higher pleasure. Mill is a competent judge who has experienced both higher and lower pleasures, but will always choose the higher pleasure.

3. (continued)

(e) Read the scenario below and answer the question that follows.

David tells his mum he is going for a run. When he gets back, he tells his mum he ran 5 kilometres. In fact, he was sitting in the park playing games on his phone.

You have studied another moral theory. What would followers of your other moral theory think about David's actions in the above scenario? You must refer to the scenario in your answer.

In your answer you should:

- describe the key features of your other moral theory *deontology, good will, sov of r*
- explain why followers of your other moral theory would not approve of David's decision to act in this way.

10

deontology - duty is the only moral motive. morality is held within the action not the consequence. david had told his mum he was going for a run, therefore that was being his duty to do so. because david did not carry his action out, it was not a moral action.

good will - the highest good, cannot be corrupted "it shines through like a jewel" david made his action out to be out of good will, but as he did not go through with it, it's no longer the good will and no longer moral.

sovereignty of reason - when using reason, we should all come to the same conclusion universally, instead of using experience. by david telling his mum he is going for a run he has made her believe that that is what he is doing, so everyone will universally believe he has gone for a run.

3. (e) (continued)

Scenario question.

1. locate the maxim (general moral rule) - lie

David lies to his mum about what he is doing/done.

2. universalise the maxim - apply the maxim to every scenario - always lie. David will now have to always lie.

3. contradiction in conception - is it possible to live like this. it is not possible to always lie in every scenario, as then the idea of truth will no longer be a thing.

As always lying has failed contradiction in conception, it becomes a perfect duty, which is something we are always ought to follow.

2nd formulation - never treat people as a means to an end.

In conclusion, followers of Kantianism would not approve of David's actions as it is a perfect duty to never lie, and David's actions go against the key features of Kantianism.

3. (continued)

(f) Explain two criticisms of your other moral theory.

4

Conflicting duties - Kant does not mention what to do when two duties collide with each other.

e.g. always protect your friends and never lie.

Kant does say to pick a perfect duty (obligation / ought to always follow this duty) over an imperfect duty (should always try to follow this duty).

ignores all consequences - Kant ignores all consequences when judging whether an action is moral or not.

this is not realistic as humans naturally look to the consequence of an action before we carry the action out.