

## Candidate 6 evidence

1. (a) For each of the following, identify whether it is a statement, an argument, a command or an exclamation.

Tick (✓) the appropriate box:

		Statement	Argument	Command	Exclamation	
(i)	We wouldn't be late if you hadn't spent so long on your phone.	✓				1
(ii)	Get off your phone!			✓	<del>XXXX</del>	1
(iii)	Having a dog means you get more exercise. So dogs are great pets.	.	✓			1
(iv)	You might enjoy rollercoasters, but there's no way I'm getting on that thing!	✓				1
(v)	What an exciting game!				✓	1

## 1. (continued)

(b) What is a premise? 1

A premise is a statement that can either be true or false. A premise helps support the conclusion.

(c) (i) Put the argument below into standard form. 3

It's a no-brainer that pizzas are a better snack than burritos. They are pretty good cold the next day, and you can get thin, deep-pan or stuffed-crust pizzas.

P1: pizzas are pretty good cold the next day

P2: ~~There~~ pizzas come in variation, you can get thin deep-pan or stuffed crust

C: it's a no-brainer pizzas are a better snack than burritos

(ii) What is a valid argument? 1

A valid argument is when one or more statements/premises are true so in turn the conclusion must be.

## 1. (c) (continued)

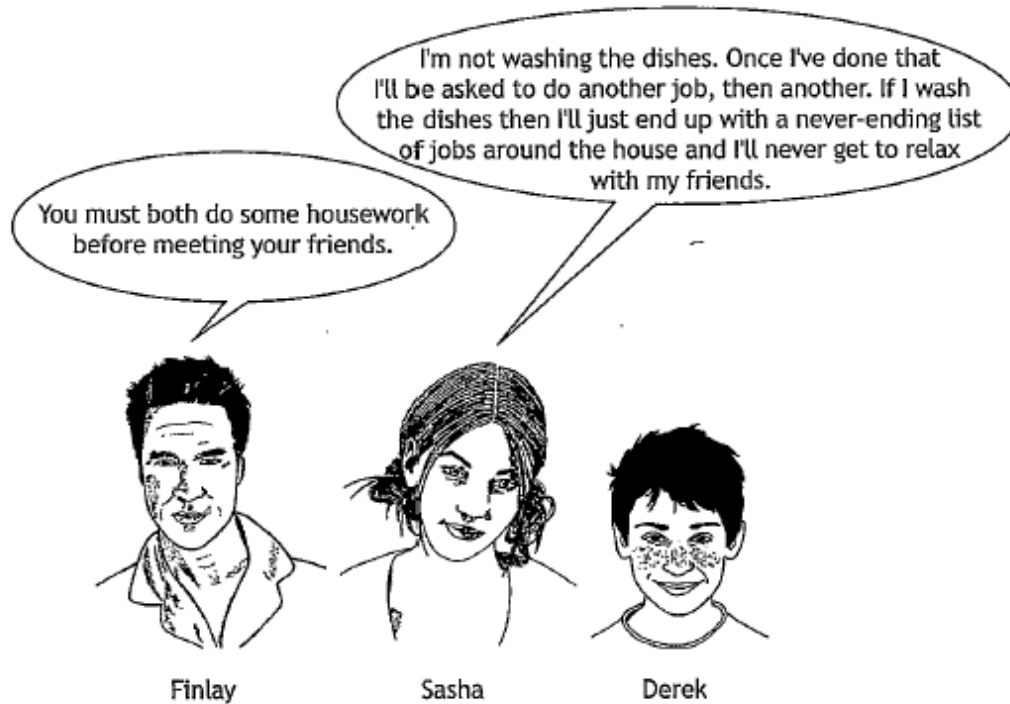
- (iii) Explain why the argument in question 1(c)(i) is not valid. You must refer to the argument in your answer.

1

The argument in ques is not valid because it says pizzas being better than burritos are a "no-brainer" however the argument only talks about pizza & with no comparison you cannot claim the other is the better option.

## 1. (continued)

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



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

~~False dilemma~~ slippery slope

(ii) Describe the fallacy. 1

The slippery slope fallacy is when one action causes numerous downhill actions. when in fact it may not.

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

Sasha refuses to do a task with the claim that if she does one thing she will have to do everything. This is not said by Finlay & is where implied that is where the slippery slope fallacy comes in

## 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

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

false dilemma

- (v) Describe the fallacy. 1

The false dilemma fallacy is when someone is presented with two options when these two options are in fact not the only options they are just presented as such.

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

Finlay says "you can either wash dishes or tidy your room". And since you won't wash, you must tidy." The error in Finlay's argument is there are in fact other things for Sasha to do & she isn't confined to the two options he has given her.

## 1. (d) (continued)



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

illegitimate appeal to authority

(viii) Describe the fallacy. 1

illegitimate appeal to authority is when someone who holds authority speaks on a matter that is not related to the current issue however their opinion is taken into account

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

Derek brings up a comment his grandpa made about ~~Sasha~~ <sup>Finlay</sup> when ~~he~~ <sup>he</sup> was a child. based on this Derek tells Finlay he cannot instruct him to do chores. the fallacy comes into play because finlay's actions as a child are undoubtedly different to how he is now. simply because grandpa said he was a messy child it doesn't undermine Finlay's authority to his children.

2. (a) Kenzie knows how to play the violin.

Nadiya knows that you must move your fingers quickly to play the violin.

The word 'knows' is used in different ways in the above statements.

Explain the types of knowledge in each statement.

2

Kenzie knows how to play violin - This type of knowledge is called priori this is having the ability to do.

Nadia knows <sup>that you must move your fingers</sup> ~~how to play~~ quickly to play ~~the~~ violin

~~This~~ this type of knowledge is called posteriori knowledge this is 'knowing-that' having an understanding on how to do but not the ability.

- (b) State the three conditions of the tripartite theory of knowledge.

1

truth

beli-g

Justification / Justified

- (c) What is scepticism?

1

Scepticism is the beli that knowledge is generally unattainable. This is due to the infinite regress of justification

- (d) Explain what is meant by the term 'innate idea'.

1

An innate idea is something that we as humans are all born with.

## 2. (continued)

(e) According to empiricists, what is the foundation of knowledge?

1

experience

(f) According to rationalists, what is the foundation of knowledge?

1

~~experience~~ rational ideas

(g) (i) Describe Descartes' dreaming argument.

3

In Descartes' dreaming argument he concludes that one can never truly know whether they are awake or asleep. He talks about how he <sup>feels</sup> sure that he is sitting in his robe by the fire however he cannot prove that in a dream he may also be doing that. He talks about more <sup>exuberant</sup> ~~powerful~~ dreams being more clear than they are dreams. He <sup>(13)</sup> talks about more mundane dreams that feel always as clear that they aren't reality. With the fire being blown he believes <sup>the</sup> dreaming state of dreaming & the state of being awake cannot be identified due to the similarities they share.

## 2. (g) (continued)

(ii) Describe at least one criticism of Descartes' dreaming argument.

Criticisms may be strengths and/or weaknesses.

3

One criticism of Descartes' dreaming argument is that in fact one can be aware if they're dreaming. In a state of awake you are in control of your actions & everything going on around you makes sense / can be justified. In dreams however, you cannot choose what you are doing. Some dreams are clear they are dreams with their ridiculous nature however even the most mundane ones do not compare to reality, you cannot exercise free will.

## 2. (continued)

(h) (i) Describe Descartes' Cogito.

3

Descartes cogito is I think therefore I am / I think therefore I exist. At the end of his meditation he concluded simply being able to think on the matter means that he is a living being in some form in the external world.

(ii) Describe at least one criticism of Descartes' Cogito.

Criticisms may be strengths and/or weaknesses.

3

one criticism of Descartes cogito is his meditations did not correlate with his conclusion. Descartes reached his conclusion before hand & came up with the meditations after. based on this it is said that his meditations may not hold truth.

## 2. (continued)

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

3

Impressions come in two forms these are inward & outward impressions. Inward impressions are sensory & outward is physical. Impressions come from memory/idea. There are two forms of idea also these are simple & complex. Complex ideas are things like the existence of a higher power. A simple idea however is an idea of a colour.

## 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

The imagination can be used to create complex ideas. quite often when children are facing a hard time or significant change they create an imaginary friend. The imagination can create a whole person in order to help a child adjust. Imaginary friends are complex ideas similar to the idea of god. God is hypothesised to be an all powerful being responsible for the creation of the earth & life as we know it. Some things can be unexplainable & like a child these complex ideas come into play to help us make sense of things. Hume believes we use the imagination to make complex ideas when things become hard to understand.

## 2. (j) (continued)

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

2

Hume uses the idea of god to support his claim that all ideas come from experience due to people claiming to have experienced godly things. people can experience things so miraculous that the idea of god is <sup>strengthened</sup> ~~strengthened~~. The idea of god all comes from supernatural/miraculous experiences from people.

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

The purpose of the hedonic calculus is to help the user maximise ~~pleasure~~ <sup>pleasure</sup> using 7 things to take into account.

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

One problem that comes with using the hedonic calculus is it can enable 'evil pleasures'. Some things in the calculus may agree with the impure action deeming it morally correct 'due to the pleasure produced'.

Another problem is tyranny of majority. Perhaps the extent & duration of an action are low it could justify an action simply because it only affects a small minority with his murders & genocides can be justified.

**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 are often referred to as animal / bodily pleasures. These include eating, drinking & sex. These are things that like less animals like pigs can also enjoy making them lesser. Higher pleasures are things that nourish the mind like poetry, art & philosophy. These things are humans can enjoy due to their complex nature.

## 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

Bentham would agree with David's parents because of the extent factor. David from playing on his phone will learn nothing. The only thing he will gain is a screen addiction & lower attention span. The extent of this will stay with him throughout life.

Another factor taken into account would be duration. If David picks up running or an instrument. He can improve his physical health & metabolism. He additionally will retain the knowledge of how to play the instrument later in life. This adds to his skill set & physical health later in life.

## 3. (d) (continued)

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

2

Mill would agree with David's parents because there is ~~no~~ value in playing on your phone. His parents instead suggest things that require extreme <sup>focus</sup> ~~focus~~, undivided attention & strict discipline. His parents are suggesting higher order pleasures that will nourish his mind & body.

## 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
- explain why followers of your other moral theory would not approve of David's decision to act in this way.

10

David's actions would be perceived upon due to his lying. It is said that lying is always <sup>inherently</sup> wrong. Whether or not David done the action lying is perceived as <sup>moral</sup> immoral.

The parity of his actions doesn't even come into play his action is simply immoral due to him deviously deceiving his mother without her consent.

lying  
inherently  
wrong/always  
GHP  
parity X  
tri know  
tri-gho

kanthen  
ethos still  
emp  
scet

## 3. (continued)

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

4

Lying isn't always ~~wrong~~ <sup>bad</sup> sometimes  
it can improve someone's mood  
or even relationships. deceiving  
someone depending on the ~~side~~ can  
be very much wrong & bad but some  
times it can do no harm & even  
better improve a situation.