

Candidate 7 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!			✓		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 the part of an argument which aims to defend 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: Pizza is pretty good cold next day

P2: You can get thin, deep-pan or stuffed-crust pizzas

C: Pizzas are a better snack than burritos

(ii) What is a valid argument? 1

A valid argument guarantees a true conclusion if the premises are true

1. (c) (continued)

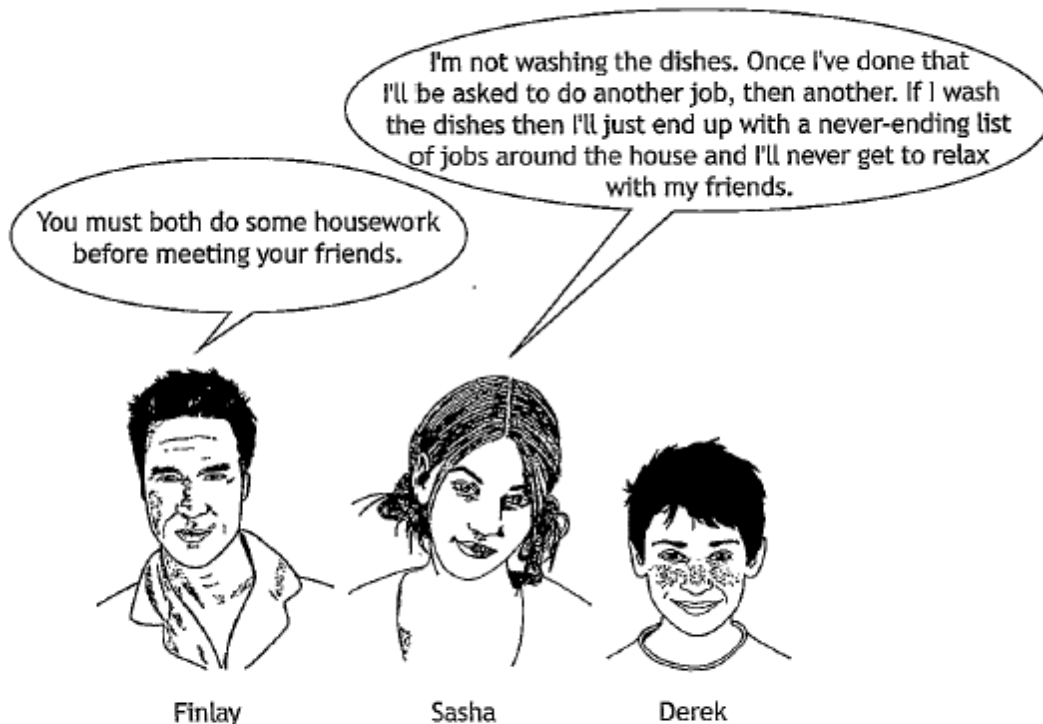
- (iii) Explain why the argument in question 1(c)(i) is not valid. You must refer to the argument in your answer.

1

It does not logically follow that pizza is better than burritos even if the premises are true, this conclusion doesn't have to be true as burritos can still be a better snack, despite the truth of these premises

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

A conclusion is established on the grounds that an initial first action (which should not be taken) will lead to a second, undesirable ~~consequence~~ action, but there is an absence of evidence to prove that the first action will lead to the second.

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

This is a fallacy because it does not follow that because she has to wash the dishes she will also get a never-ending list of jobs as there is an absence of evidence to prove this as she is only being asked to do the dishes

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

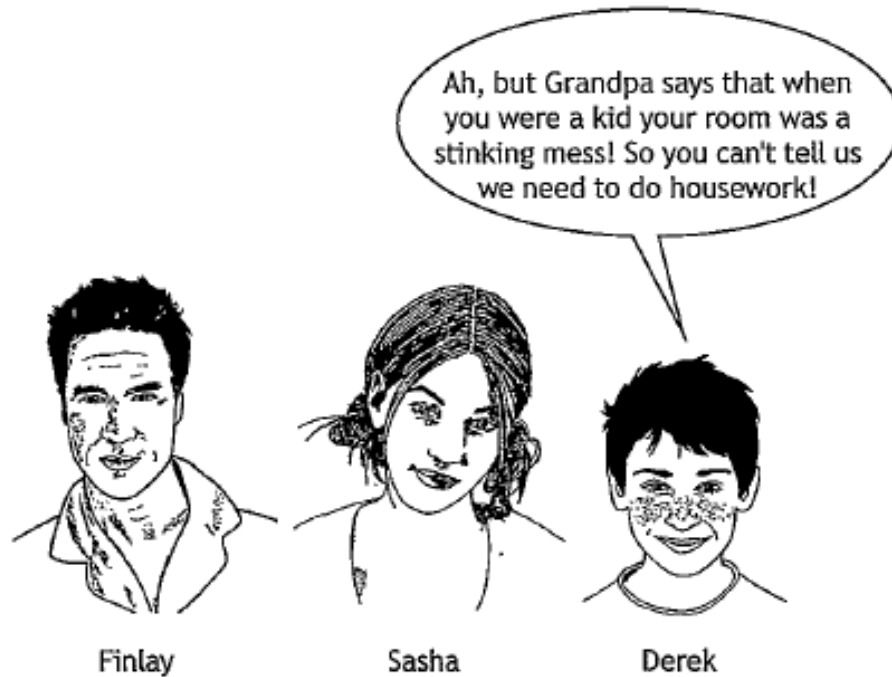
(v) Describe the fallacy. 1

A conclusion is established on the grounds that two options are presented, one is rejected, so it is concluded that the other must be accepted when, in actuality, there are more than the two options presented.

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

This is a fallacy because there are more than the options of washing the dishes or tidying your room, e.g. mowing the lawn is still an option despite Finlay only presenting those two options.

* 1. (d) (continued)



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

Attacking the person

(viii) Describe the fallacy. 1

A conclusion is established on one grounds that someone attacks an irrelevant personal characteristic and uses that as justification to reject what someone claims in an argument.

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

This is a fallacy because ~~because~~ Derek is attacking the fact that Finlay's room was a mess but this characteristic is irrelevant and should not be used as a justification to stop them from doing housework

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

and only
concerns
ability

Knowing how refers to ability knowledge and is not capable of being true or false, *e.g. 'Kenzie knows how to play the violin' whereas knowing that refers to propositional knowledge and concerns truth, e.g. 'Nadiya knows that you must move your fingers quickly to play the violin'

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

1

Justified

Truth

Belief

- (c) What is scepticism?

1

Scepticism is the belief that knowledge (in some or all areas) is unattainable

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

1

An innate idea is knowledge we have before/since birth

2. (continued)

- (e) According to empiricists, what is the foundation of knowledge? 1

experience is the foundation of knowledge

- (f) According to rationalists, what is the foundation of knowledge? 1

reason and/or innate ideas are the foundation of knowledge

- (g) (i) Describe Descartes' dreaming argument. 3

Descartes dreams that he is sat awake by the fire when, in actuality, he is asleep in bed dreaming that he is awake. Descartes says in dreams we are perceiving objects that aren't there in reality. Perhaps, then, all his supposed ideas of the external world are, similarly, a product of his mind. Descartes says there are no definitive signs to distinguish wakefulness from sleep. This undermines all of Descartes sense-based knowledge as there is a chance he is perceiving things that aren't actually there in reality.

2. (g) (continued)

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

Criticisms may be strengths and/or weaknesses.

3

Real life ~~isn't~~ has a sense of chronology and order that dreams do not have as we often do not know how we ended up somewhere in a dream.

Just because we cannot tell when we are dreaming, it does not follow that we cannot tell when we are awake.

There must still be some form of an external world for us to dream about it.

~~intermediate~~

The majority of people have had the experience of getting dreams and reality mixed up.

2. (continued)

(h) (i) Describe Descartes' Cogito.

3

After using the device of the evil demon, Descartes can doubt all his knowledge and begins to doubt if he even exists. But an evil demon could not fool nothing into believing it existed. Descartes is doubting that he exists, which means he is thinking (as doubting is a form of thinking). As he is thinking, he must exist.*
 This is self-asserting.
 * 'I think, therefore, I am'

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

Criticisms may be strengths and/or weaknesses.

3

The cogito is self-asserting and necessarily true everytime he thinks it.

The cogito shows that there is a thought, not necessarily a thinker.

There is an unjustified leap in reasoning from 'I think' to 'I am'. A hidden premise must be inserted to allow the conclusion, e.g. 'Thinking beings exist'

The cogito is circular - it assumes what it sets out to prove

origin
faculty
quality

2. (continued)

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

3

An impression is a forceful and vivacious experience to the body. Impressions enable perceptions. They originate from the body.

An idea is not forceful and vivacious. Ideas originate in the mind. Ideas enable the memory, imagination, and conceptual thinking.

Hume gives examples of the distinction through heat, love and anger. You can have the outward impression of burning your hand but have the less forceful and vivacious idea of remembering that you burnt your hand. You can [Turn over] have the impression of feeling in love versus remembering the idea of being in love. You can have the feeling of being angry as an inward impression versus the idea of being angry at something.

2. (continued)

(i) 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

A simple idea is formed from one impression and cannot be broken down into smaller parts, e.g. a pixel of green whereas a ~~complex~~ complex idea is composed of simple ideas and can be broken down, e.g. a blue square can be broken into 'blue' and 'square'. The imagination can create complex ideas by ~~compounding~~ ^{ideas} compounding (adding two ~~objects~~ ^{ideas} in full together), ~~transposing~~ ^{ideas} transposing (taking two small parts of ~~objects~~ ^{ideas} and putting them together), augmenting (making an idea stronger or bigger), and diminishing (making an idea weaker or smaller). The imagination creates the complex idea of God as all ideas can be traced back to corresponding impressions. This means we can create the complex idea of god as we have experienced people with virtues like wisdom and kindness and we augment these to form the complex idea of God. Hume further gives the complex ideas of a golden mountain and a virtuous horse which have ~~golden~~ ^{compounded} 'gold' and 'mountain' for the golden mountain and 'virtue' and 'horse' for the virtuous horse. These ~~examples~~ ^{complex ideas} are both created by the imagination.

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 challenge us to think of an idea which hasn't come from an experience. He uses this ~~idea~~ because it is a compelling rejection of innate ideas as all ideas, even ones as complex as God, can be traced back to experience, which helps defend empiricism.

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

2

The hedonic calculus is used to discover the morality of an action in its production of pleasure and pain. It is a quantitative approach which allows us to quantify the pleasure and pain gained from an action in numerical values.

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

4

It is time-consuming. This is a problem as it is not very applicable to real life as it takes too long to assess the pleasure and pain that would be gained, which could lead to immoral acts if someone takes too long. There is no prioritisation of the seven parts, which can lead to confusion. An effect of this is it leads to problems such as on the case of the sadistic guards, which is clearly immoral. It doesn't actually solve the problem of quantifying pleasure. This is ^{a problem} because it is hard to quantify and compare the seven parts, e.g. how do we quantify and compare intensity to duration? It also can lead to misjudgement of how much pleasure or pain an action will produce which is a problem as that is the main purpose of the hedonic calculus.

3. (continued)

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

4

A higher order pleasure is a pleasure of the intellect and appeals to higher faculties, e.g. literature, art, theatre, opera. These pleasures are to do with self-improvement.

A lower order pleasure is a physical pleasure which is animalistic so we would expect that animals would be able to enjoy them too, e.g. food, drinks, and sex.

Mill also talks about competent judges who have experienced both higher and lower order pleasures but prefer higher.

Intensity, duration, Certainty, Proximity, Fecundity, purity, Extent

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

Purity - Bentham would state that David playing games on his phone would be low purity as it could lead to future pain due to his disobedience to his parents. This would cause a low purity as ~~the~~ the pleasure of playing on his phone could cause a bad relationship between him and his parents and could lead to guilt for David later on for not listening. This, therefore, yields more pain than pleasure.

Fecundity - Bentham would say that the pleasure of David playing games on his phone would not lead to any future pleasures, causing an overall decrease in pleasure. This is because if David carried out his other hobbies not only would it cause him pleasure for improving himself and not having a 'pointless' hobby, it would also lead to the future pleasure of making his parents happy and could even strengthen their relationship in the future, causing more pleasure.

3. (d) (continued)

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

2

Mill would agree with David's parents as playing games is not a higher order pleasure and does not stimulate intellectual activity or focus on self-improvement. This means he would agree with David's parents as running and playing the drums offer self-improvement and would be more beneficial in the long-run. He would state that the quality of the pleasure gained from running and playing the drums is of higher quality than playing games on his phone.

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

Kant ~~would~~ has a deontological (duty-based) approach to ethics, which means we have a duty to do and refrain from certain acts. Here, David has the perfect duty to tell the truth ^{to his mum} which he has not done, meaning Kant would disapprove. Kant would say that David lying is a contradiction in conception. This is because lying cannot be logically universalised as if everyone lied, there would be no concept of deception, which makes David's act immoral. Kant would also argue David is not treating his mum as if she has humanity and the ability to reason, which is immoral. Kant would argue that David is using his mum as a 'mere means' to get what he wants. This is because David is using his mum in a way that she would not willingly want to be treated if she actually

3. (e) (continued)

know he was only going to play games for his own benefit, ^{rather than fun} Kant also condemns all lies which means that lying is a moral absolute in which David has broken as he is not being truthful about going on a run. Kant would also say that David is not acting out of duty to the goodwill. Here, he is not going ^{for a run} ~~there~~ because it is the right thing to do; rather, he is doing it for his own selfish desire to deceive his Mum into thinking he is running, which Kant would say is immoral. Kant would argue here that the consequences of David's actions do not matter; instead, all that matters is the intention behind his action. This means that it does not matter if David's Mum finds out, the moral value of the situation lies in the immoral way in which David's intention was to lie, regardless of what the consequences are which Kant does not deem morally significant. Kant also discusses the moral law which are objectives discoverable using reason. Here, David's objective is ~~not~~ not in accordance with the moral law.

3. (continued)

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

4

Ignoring the consequences states that if we focus 100% on duty, we have to completely ignore the consequences of our actions. This means Kant has to accept some horrible consequences. For example, in the case of the axeman, Kant says lying to the axeman is a moral absolute and we have the perfect duty to tell the truth regardless of if that means your friend would be killed as a consequence. However, Kant would reply that the moral value of an action lies in its intent, not the consequences and we are only responsible for our own actions. Problem with motives states that the only moral motive is done out of the duty to the moral law. This criticism states that there are other moral motives,

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

such as kindness, that we would want to consider as morally praiseworthy. However, Kant would dismiss kindness as 'inclination' and would argue that virtues can be used for bad as well as good, e.g. a ~~robber~~ robber could be courageous. For example, if there were two mothers and one acted out of love for their child and the other out of duty, Kant would say the one acting out of duty is morally praiseworthy.

