

Candidate 1 evidence

1. (continued)

(c) (i)



Explain why this is not an argument in the philosophical sense.

3

It doesn't have any persuading
and there's no conclusion that
links to the premise.

1. (c) (continued)

You can either go metal detecting or fishing. Seeing as you don't want to try metal detecting, you'll have to come fishing with me.

No! If you take up fishing it'll only be a matter of time until you move on to shooting, and before you know it you'll be killing endangered animals for fun. You don't want that, do you? So you'd better not start fishing!



Zara



Nel

Zara:

(ii) Explain the false dilemma fallacy in Zara's argument.

3

She's only giving Nel two options to choose from, when there's more than one.

1. (c) (continued)

Nel:

(iii) Explain the slippery slope fallacy in Nel's argument.

4

~~It~~ She starts of talking about ~~to~~ fishing, but then talks about shooting. She's going from one subject of conversation to another subject that doesn't even match with the conversation that's happening.

1. (c) (continued)

(iv) Put the argument below into standard form:

3

If you want a new hobby then you should try metal detecting. It gives you the chance to learn about the history of the area, ~~to get outside in all kinds of weather,~~ ~~and to meet loads of new people.~~ ~~Give it a go!~~

~~P1 - get outside and in all kinds of weather.~~ If you want a new hobby then you should try metal detecting.

P2 - get outside in all kinds of weather, meet loads of new people.

C - gives you the chance to learn about the history of the area.

SECTION 2 — KNOWLEDGE AND DOUBT — 30 marks**Attempt ALL questions**

2. (a) Describe the metaphor Locke uses to explain his view on innate ideas. 3

He uses the blank sheet of paper as he uses it to show that you're born without ideas and through experience you'll gain knowledge. This means you start fresh and without knowledge.

- (b) Describe the metaphor Leibniz uses to explain his view on innate ideas. 3

He uses the veined marble and he uses it to show that you're born with some innate ideas and throughout life, you use some of your knowledge to gather further knowledge and ideas, using your impressions to help.

2. (continued)

- (c) Descartes' first two arguments in the Method of Doubt are the senses argument and the dreaming argument. In the senses argument he starts to doubt the reliability of his senses.

(i) Describe Descartes' senses argument.

2

He believes his sight can deceive him, so in order to gather more knowledge he gets rid of his other senses ~~to~~ as they could deceive him as well. If an object appears ~~to~~ smaller when it's bigger in reality, then it's

(ii) The senses argument does not fully undermine Descartes' confidence in knowledge gained through experience. Explain why.

2

◦ He cannot get impressions without his senses.
◦ ~~He~~ just because one sense deceives him, doesn't mean the others do.
◦ It gives him a fresh start on his foundation of knowledge.

2. (c) (continued)

- (iii) Explain how Descartes uses the dreaming argument to further undermine our confidence in knowledge gained through experience.

3

He uses the dreaming argument as ~~he cannot doubt himself~~ his existence. It's hard to decide whether you're dreaming or not. He believes that since he could be dreaming, he at least knows he's able to think, meaning he is existing which strengthens his knowledge.

2. (c) (continued)

- (iv) Explain at least one criticism of Descartes' approach in the Method of Doubt. Criticisms may be strengths and/or weaknesses.

4

You must refer to the approach Descartes takes in the Method of Doubt, and not to specific arguments.

o weakness - You can ~~the~~ dream of math ~~to~~ so his argument isn't reliable.

o strength -

3. (continued)

(e) How effective is Utilitarianism as a moral theory?

10

In your answer you must include:

- key features of utilitarianism
- strengths and weaknesses of utilitarianism.

Marks will not be awarded for repeating definitions from questions a-d, but can be awarded if you develop or expand on the definition.

Utilitarianism is made up of three principles. The first one is consequentialism. This is where we focus on the consequence rather than the action. If the consequence is good, then we can believe that the action is as well. The second principle is equity. This means that every one's pleasure is equal. The last one is hedonism. This is where we value pleasure and over pain. Pleasure is the only thing worth valuing. A weakness is bad pleasures. This means that we could enjoy something in the moment but then regret it later on. For example, we could get drunk and enjoy ourselves but

3. (e) (continued)

then wake up with a bad headache and regret getting drunk.

Another weakness is the fact ~~to~~ ~~we~~ some consequences could go wrong. We can predict a consequence but get it wrong as we aren't ~~is~~ mindreaders.

We could believe we're doing the right thing but the consequences ends badly. For example, you could give a diabetic person an orange but they end up allergic despite you having good intentions.

A strength is the fact we naturally think about the consequences before doing an action so it gives us an idea on ~~where to do it or~~ ~~not~~ whether we do an action or not.

3. (continued)

- (f) You have studied another moral theory as well as Utilitarianism. Describe the key features of your other moral theory.

6

Kant has three key features. The first is Good will which means we do what we think is good, and ~~that~~ Kant believes it's the undeniably good rule that he has. The second one is universal laws. This means we decide whether what we're about to do should become a law, meaning we should decide whether other people should do it. The third one is which means we should do what's morally right instead of doing ~~something~~ ^{it} because ~~that~~ ^{it} gives us ~~pleasure~~ self pleasure. Kant focuses on the motive rather than the act.

3. (continued)

(g) Read the scenario below.

You promise your friend that you will go to their party. Later, you are offered tickets to a concert on the same night as the party. It is a band that you love but your friend doesn't enjoy their music.

What advice would a follower of your other moral theory give you in this situation? Explain your answer.

4

~~A~~ Kantians would want you to go to the party since you've already promised you'd go and it'll be morally wrong to go against your promise even if ~~if~~ you won't gain pleasure from it.

3. (continued)

- (h) Explain two criticisms of your other moral theory. You may use examples to support your answer, and/or consider responses to these criticisms.

6

First criticism: our motive could deceive
us as it could be morally
wrong. We could believe our
motive is good, but our
consequences end horribly.
for example, we could tell
our teacher that our friend is
lying about being sick to get
out of a test, but then lose
the trust of our friend.

Second criticism: A universal law could
cause a lot of pain to
someone. ~~this~~ for example,
~~our motive could~~ we could
believe that something that
we're doing is ^{that is a universal} ~~universally~~ law which
good but could end up ^{is}
causing other people pain.
for example, banning human
uthenation (death) could look

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS

2c^{cd} then it's unreliable and
deceivable.

2c^{ce} Impressions

2f Impressions to base him on.

3h could look good but in
reality isn't. Someone could
be really sick and in pain,
but since *uthinata* is bad,
they need to suffer.

Candidate 2 evidence

SECTION 1 — ARGUMENTS IN ACTION — 20 marks

Attempt ALL questions

1. (a) The table below gives definitions of key terms in philosophy. Complete the table by writing the term that each definition refers to.

	Definition	Key term	
(i)	A sentence that is either true or false.	A statement	1
(ii)	A common error in reasoning.	a fallacy	1
(iii)	A type of argument in which the truth of the premises guarantees the truth of the conclusion.	valid argument	1
(iv)	A set of statements that can be used to persuade.	An argument	1
(v)	A reason given to support the central claim of an argument.	a reason a point made	1

- (b) Identify the two valid arguments in the following list by ticking (✓) the appropriate boxes. 2

- If you look at a screen for too long your eyes will go square.
Your eyes have gone square.
So you have looked at a screen for too long.
- If you look at a screen for too long your eyes will go square.
You have looked at a screen for too long.
So you have got square eyes.
- If you look at a screen for too long your eyes will go square.
You don't have square eyes.
So you have not looked at a screen for too long.
- If you look at a screen for too long your eyes will go square.
You haven't looked at a screen for too long.
So you don't have square eyes.

1. (continued)

(c) (i)



Explain why this is not an argument in the philosophical sense.

3

They aren't trying to persuade a person, they are just expressing an opinion.

1. (c) (continued)

You can either go metal detecting or fishing. Seeing as you don't want to try metal detecting, you'll have to come fishing with me.

No! If you take up fishing it'll only be a matter of time until you move on to shooting, and before you know it you'll be killing endangered animals for fun. You don't want that, do you? So you'd better not start fishing!



Zara



Nel

Zara:

(ii) Explain the false dilemma fallacy in Zara's argument.

3

zara is saying that there are only 2 options, metal detecting or fishing, but there are lots more options for hobbies. so the false dilemma fallacy is here, because ~~she~~ ^{zara's} saying if she's not doing metal detecting then she has to do fishing, but she doesn't. she can do a different hobby.

1. (c) (continued)

Nel:

(iii) Explain the slippery slope fallacy in Nel's argument.

4

Nel is saying that if you start fishing then you will definitely end up killing endangered animals for fun. But that's wrong because she might just want to go fishing, fishing doesn't guarantee wanting to kill endangered animals.

1. (c) (continued)

(iv) Put the argument below into standard form:

3

If you want a new hobby then you should try metal detecting. It gives you the chance to learn about the history of the area, to get outside in all kinds of weather, and to meet loads of new people. Give it a go!

P1: metal detecting gives you the chance to learn about the history of the area.

P2: You can get outside in all kinds of weather, and meet loads of new people.

C: if you want a new hobby then you should try metal detecting.

SECTION 2 — KNOWLEDGE AND DOUBT — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions

2. (a) Describe the metaphor Locke uses to explain his view on innate ideas. 3

Locke uses a blank sheet of paper to describe his view on innate ideas. The blank sheet of paper represents we have no knowledge when we are born and all our knowledge comes from our senses. Everything we know is because we have learnt from sight, smell, heard, taste and felt.

- (b) Describe the metaphor Leibniz uses to explain his view on innate ideas. 3

m

Leibniz uses a block of veined marble to describe his view on innate ideas. This block of veined marble represents we have some basic knowledge we are born with, like how to breathe. And the veins in the marble ^{is} our knowledge built into us.

2. (continued)

(c) Descartes' first two arguments in the Method of Doubt are the senses argument and the dreaming argument. In the senses argument he starts to doubt the reliability of his senses.

(i) Describe Descartes' senses argument.

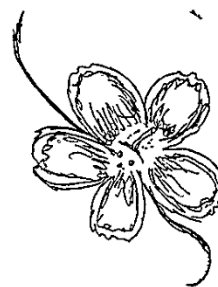
2

the senses argument is about how our senses deceive us all the time like when you wave at a friend but then walking closer you realise it's not them. And that we should never fully trust our senses

(ii) The senses argument does not fully undermine Descartes' confidence in knowledge gained through experience. Explain why.

2

the senses argument does not fully undermine Descartes' confidence because you can still learn through experience and senses and not fully trust them. You still need your senses even if you can't trust them.



2. (c) (continued)

- (iii) Explain how Descartes uses the dreaming argument to further undermine our confidence in knowledge gained through experience.

3

because we can never fully
know if we are sleeping or
dreaming or not

2. (c) (continued)

- (iv) Explain at least one criticism of Descartes' approach in the Method of Doubt. Criticisms may be strengths and/or weaknesses.

4

You must refer to the approach Descartes takes in the Method of Doubt, and not to specific arguments.

One strength that the method of Doubt has is that you can always still learn about new things.

one weakness is that

- (d) According to Hume, what is an impression?

1

An impression is an experience you've had.

- (e) According to Hume, what is an idea?

1

An idea is a thought of the experience but it's not as vivid.

2. (continued)

- (f) Explain how Hume uses the idea of God to support his claim that all ideas can be traced back to earlier impressions.

3

that we combine the thoughts of a
big, mighty, powerful ~~man~~ god. All these
ideas can be traced back ^{to} ~~the~~ when
we experienced mightyness and power.

- (g) State two of the examples Hume uses to support his claim that if someone doesn't have the impression then they can't have the corresponding idea.

2

A person whos never tasted wine,
can't
~~try to~~ describe how wine tastes.

A blind person who's never seen
~~the~~ colour, can't imagine colour.

2. (continued)

- (h) Describe at least two criticisms of Hume's distinction between impressions and ideas. Criticisms may be strengths and/or weaknesses.

6

A strength will be that it is a good way to distinguish between them.

A weakness might be that

SECTION 3 — MORAL PHILOSOPHY — 30 marks**Attempt ALL questions**

3. (a) Which of the following is the best description of the Greatest Happiness Principle? 1
- The right action is the one that:
- maximises your happiness.
 - brings about the greatest good for the greatest number.
 - makes as many people happy as possible.
- (b) Which of the following is the best description of the Hedonic Calculus? 1
- it is a way of measuring the quality of happiness an action produces.
 - it is a way of working out how much happiness an action produces.
 - it is a way of determining your duty.
- (c) Which of the following would Mill say is the best description of a competent judge? 1
- someone who only enjoys higher pleasures.
 - someone who has a lot of experience of moral dilemmas.
 - someone who has experienced both higher and lower pleasures.
- (d) Which of the following is the best description of the equity principle? 1
- everyone should be treated the same.
 - everyone is of equal value.
 - everyone's happiness is of equal importance.

3. (continued)

(e) How effective is Utilitarianism as a moral theory?

10

In your answer you must include:

- key features of utilitarianism
- strengths and weaknesses of utilitarianism.

Marks will not be awarded for repeating definitions from questions a-d, but can be awarded if you develop or expand on the definition.

key features

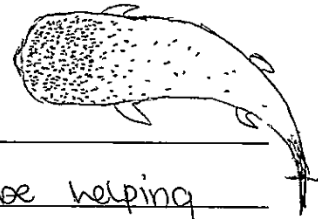
Utilitarianism is the greatest happiness principle, this is when you try to maximise happiness for everyone. The hedonic calculus is a set of words/meaning that you should think about while deciding what to do. Higher and lower pleasures are measured by higher pleasures are educational pleasures like reading, listening to music. While lower pleasures are bodily pleasures such as eating, drinking, sleeping.

strengths and weaknesses

A weakness maybe that it is too demanding to always give to others and never keep for yourself.

A strength is that it's the nice thing

3. (e) (continued)



to do and you would be helping
others-

3. (continued)

- (f) You have studied another moral theory as well as Utilitarianism. Describe the key features of your other moral theory.

6

Kantianism by Immanuel Kant has
~~the~~ main features. First being you
should always respect others and
treat everyone equally. Everyone's
happiness matters equally. ~~and~~ and
~~the~~ other being universalizability
this is the concept that if
you are debating whether or not to
do something you should think about
what if everyone in the world was to
~~do~~, ~~that~~ do that action, would that
be okay? for example lying, you shouldn't
lie, because you wouldn't be okay
if everyone in the world was to lie.
so it's not moral for you too. And
a perfect world. "Imagine a perfect
world would your action be approved
or not?"

3. (continued)

(g) Read the scenario below.

You promise your friend that you will go to their party. Later, you are offered tickets to a concert on the same night as the party. It is a band that you love but your friend doesn't enjoy their music.

What advice would a follower of your other moral theory give you in this situation? Explain your answer.

4

I think Kantianists would go to the party because you've made a promise and if you were to break it, you that wouldn't be very respectful of your friend's feelings. And you would be upset if they ditched you for a band they liked. So I think Kantianists would give me the advice to go to the party like I promised. And it wouldn't be a perfect world if I was to bail and go to the concert instead.

3. (continued)

- (h) Explain two criticisms of your other moral theory. You may use examples to support your answer, and/or consider responses to these criticisms.

6

First criticism: It can be seen as unrealistic
and it wouldn't matter if you
told a lie anyways - lots of people
might be put off by the fact it's so
nitense. Also you might not
care anymore as it is too strict.

Second criticism: lying might have had a
better outcome than telling the truth
for example your brother is in the
house and someone comes to the
door saying where is he? I'd want to
hurt him? most people would lie and
say they haven't seen him. But if
you say he is upstairs, this will
cause more harm than lying.

Candidate 3 evidence

1. (continued)

(c) (i)



Explain why this is not an argument in the philosophical sense.

3

This is not an argument in the philosophical sense as there is no attempt to persuade as well as there not being any true or false statements. They are just arguing about what is better.

1. (c) (continued)

Nel:

(iii) Explain the slippery slope fallacy in Nel's argument.

4

The Slippery slope fallacy in Nel's argument is that if Zara does fishing then she'll move on to shooting and then kill endangered animals this is a fallacy as Zara will fish but won't want to kill endangered as a result of fishing as she may simply enjoy fishing, so the Slippery slope and is presenting is a fallacy as fishing won't lead to Zara killing endangered animals.

1. (c) (continued)

(iv) Put the argument below into standard form:

3

If you want a new hobby then you should try metal detecting. It gives you the chance to learn about the history of the area, to get outside in all kinds of weather, and to meet loads of new people. Give it a go!

P1-If you want a new hobby then you
~~they~~ should try metal detecting.

P2-Metal detecting gives you the chance
to learn about history of the area, to get
outside in all kinds of weather and
meet new people.

C-Give metal detecting a go*

SECTION 2 — KNOWLEDGE AND DOUBT — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions

2. (a) Describe the metaphor Locke uses to explain his view on innate ideas. 3

empiricist
John Locke used the metaphor "tabula rasa" which means blank slate, Locke's view on innate ideas is that they don't exist and that all ideas come from sense experiences not the mind, meaning that he does not believe in innate ideas.

- (b) Describe the metaphor Leibniz uses to explain his view on innate ideas. 3

rationalist
Gottfried Leibniz used the metaphor that "the mind is like a veined block of marble." Leibniz's view on innate ideas is that they do exist as the veined marble is like the brain and the veins are innate ideas as they help us build knowledge not sense experiences.

2. (continued)

- (c) Descartes' first two arguments in the Method of Doubt are the senses argument and the dreaming argument. In the senses argument he starts to doubt the reliability of his senses.

- (i) Describe Descartes' senses argument.

2

Descartes sense argument is that the senses may be tricking you for example a close object vs a far object they are the same size but the senses perceive the further object as smaller because of distance.

- (ii) The senses argument does not fully undermine Descartes' confidence in knowledge gained through experience. Explain why.

2

The senses argument doesn't fully undermine Descartes' confidence as you can feel heat and taste food meaning that some of your senses aren't tricking you and are accurate.

2. (c) (continued)

- (iii) Explain how Descartes uses the dreaming argument to further undermine our confidence in knowledge gained through experience.

3

Descartes uses the dream argument to further undermine our confidence in knowledge gained through experience as in dreams you can feel things and may be dreaming when you believe you are awake when in reality you are actually dreaming making you question whether the senses are really accurate or merely playing tricks on you. Descartes says in dreams you can feel things so what is real and what is a dream.

2. (c) (continued)

- (iv) Explain at least one criticism of Descartes' approach in the Method of Doubt. Criticisms may be strengths and/or weaknesses.

4

You must refer to the approach Descartes takes in the Method of Doubt, and not to specific arguments.

One weakness of the Method of Doubt is that Descartes may have not been sincere in his method as he has his own beliefs and ideas he set out to prove.

One strength is that if anything survives his method of doubt then it must be considered knowledge as his method was very thorough and hard to pass.

- (d) According to Hume, what is an impression?

1

An impression is something that is lively and vivid and is the initial contact

- (e) According to Hume, what is an idea?

1

An idea is the feeble and not as lively memory of the impression

2. (continued)

- (f) Explain how Hume uses the idea of God to support his claim that all ideas can be traced back to earlier impressions.

3

Hume uses the idea of god to support his claim as he says that people have seen a very strong person, a very kind person, a wise person so if you argument that to the infinite then you get god as God is all powerful, all knowing, all loving. God can be traced back to these ideas and that helps Hume's claim that all ideas can be traced back to impressions.

- (g) State two of the examples Hume uses to support his claim that if someone doesn't have the impression then they can't have the corresponding idea.

2

A blind person can't have the idea of colour as they haven't had the impression of colour.
A laplander can't know what wine tastes like as they have never had the original impression of the wine.

2. (continued)

- (h) Describe at least two criticisms of Hume's distinction between impressions and ideas. Criticisms may be strengths and/or weaknesses.

6

One weakness of Hume vs that impressions can also be weak for example perfect vision is a weak impression. You also have a weak impression if you're drunk you have a weak impression but if you have a nightmare or PTSD the idea is more vivid and vivid ~~than~~ like the impression.

Another weakness is the missing shade of blue as Hume undermined his own theory but then said that it was such a singular and absurd example that it shouldn't count, which isn't the case.

3. (continued)

(e) How effective is Utilitarianism as a moral theory?

10

In your answer you must include:

- key features of utilitarianism.
- strengths and weaknesses of utilitarianism.

Marks will not be awarded for repeating definitions from questions a-d, but can be awarded if you develop or expand on the definition.

~~Utilitarianism~~ Utilitarianism is a good moral theory as it is a common sense theory used in governments around the world. A key feature of utilitarianism is the greatest happiness principle which aims for the greatest happiness for the largest number of people. Another key feature is hedonic calculus which is Jeremy Bentham's approach of trying to find a scientific way to calculate pleasure and is quantitative. Higher and lower pleasures are another key feature as John Stuart Mill did not like Bentham's quantitative approach and wanted to find a qualitative approach that higher and lower pleasures. A lower pleasure is an animalistic pleasure e.g. food,

3. (e) (continued)

drinking etc. while a higher pleasure is something only intellectual beings can do e.g. watching the theatre or admiring art. A strength of utilitarianism is that humans naturally consider consequences and aim to avoid pain and find pleasure. A weakness is the problem with equity an example being the tyranny of the majority where a majority are experiencing extreme pleasure and a small minority are experiencing extreme pain but utilitarianism would say that if there is more pleasure than pain then it is moral. Another weakness is the problem with consequence as some consequences are easy to predict like short term but long term consequences are a lot harder to predict as they are over a much longer period.

3. (continued)

- (f) You have studied another moral theory as well as Utilitarianism. Describe the key features of your other moral theory.

6

A key feature of Kantian ethics is that it is a deontological theory or a theory based on duty alone. Another key feature is the Good will which is when you do something not for gain but out of duty, for you to have good will your motives and intentions must be pure and based solely on duty alone not gain. Another key feature is the universal law rule and maxim rule where if you create a maxim to check if it's moral you make it a universal law and if you don't want to live in a world where it is a universal law then you say it isn't moral. ~~Another~~ the final feature is the categorical imperative Kant says "use people not merely as a means but to use them as an end in themselves." Meaning we can use people but not just to get what we want.

→
Continued

3. (continued)

(g) Read the scenario below.

You promise your friend that you will go to their party. Later, you are offered tickets to a concert on the same night as the party. It is a band that you love but your friend doesn't enjoy their music.

What advice would a follower of your other moral theory give you in this situation? Explain your answer.

4

A follower of Kantian ethics would say that you should tell your friend what it was and to see what they say. If they say they don't want to go then you should refuse to go to the concert as it's your duty to uphold your promise to your friend. A follower would also say that if you created a maxim about breaking your promises and apply the universal law then would you like to live in a world where people always break their promise and if the answer is no then you should not break your promise and go to the party.

3. (continued)

- (h) Explain two criticisms of your other moral theory. You may use examples to support your answer, and/or consider responses to these criticisms.

6

First criticism: The conflict of duties is when your duties collide e.g. your friend told you to promise that you wouldn't say he was drinking to his parent then the parents ask you, you have a duty to keep the promise but also a duty to tell the truth thus the duties collide and conflict leading to you not following one.

Second criticism: Disregarding consequences. Kant disregards consequences even though humans naturally think about avoiding them and to simply disregard them is very difficult. Kant isn't really setting a realistic goal as humans can't naturally disregard them as we strive for good consequences and avoid bad consequences.

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS

3f) but we must consider them as well -

Candidate 4 evidence

1. (continued)

(c) (i)

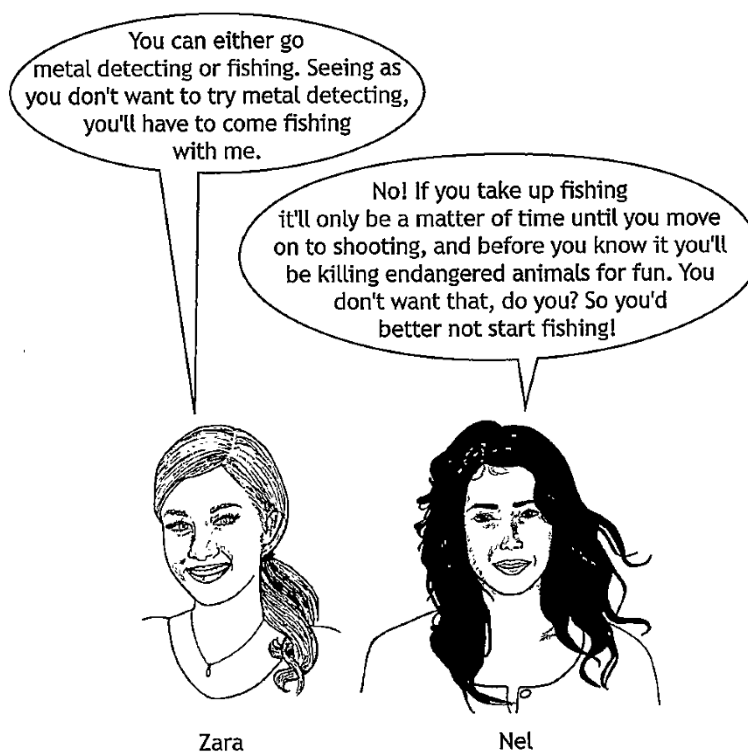


Explain why this is not an argument in the philosophical sense.

3

- Because there isn't a set of statements (premises) put forward to support ~~the~~ a central claim (a conclusion)
- There isn't a structure to this argument.

1. (c) (continued)



Zara:

(ii) Explain the false dilemma fallacy in Zara's argument.

3

A false dilemma is a fallacy ^{in an argument} that says that there are only two possible outcomes to a situation when in fact there could be more. Zara says Nel can either go metal detecting or fishing - suggesting that there are only two possible things Nel could do when in fact there could be many more things Nel could do.

1. (c) (continued)

Nel:

(iii) Explain the slippery slope fallacy in Nel's argument.

4

A slippery slope fallacy is a fallacy in an argument that says that one thing will ~~inevitably~~^{inevitably} lead to another. Nel suggests that if she takes up fishing - it will lead to killing endangered animals for fun as after fishing, you move on to shooting ~~at~~ that will lead to the killing of ~~endangered~~ ~~or~~ endangered animals. This is a slippery slope fallacy as Nel suggests that one thing will ~~inevitably~~ lead to something else - usually the worst possible outcome ^{of a situation} such as killing endangered animals for fun.

1. (c) (continued)

(iv) Put the argument below into standard form:

3

If you want a new hobby then you should try metal detecting. It gives you the chance to learn about the history of the area, to get outside in all kinds of weather, and to meet loads of new people. Give it a go!

~~P1: Metal detecting gives you the chance to learn about the history of the area.~~
~~P2: Allows you to get outside in all kinds of weather and meet loads of new people.~~
~~C: If you want a new hobby, try metal detecting.~~

P1: Metal detecting gives you the chance to learn about the history of the area.
P2: It allows you to get outside in all weather and meet ^{loads of} new people.
C: If you want a new hobby, try metal detecting.

SECTION 2 — KNOWLEDGE AND DOUBT — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions

2. (a) Describe the metaphor Locke uses to explain his view on innate ideas. ~~write~~ 3

~~Locke~~ is an empiricist so he ~~didn't~~ believes ^{does} knowledge comes from experience. He uses the metaphor of a blank piece of paper or blank slate - ~~tabula rasa~~ - to describe the mind at birth - empty. He says that just with experiencing things your mind will fill so he says the pen is the experiences writing on the blank piece of paper which is the mind and the

tabula rasa
 blank
 slate
 he doesn't believe in innate ideas as he believes we are born with our knowledge and our knowledge is experience we gain.

does not believe in innate ideas as he believes we gain knowledge

writing on the piece of paper is ~~experiences~~ the knowledge gained through experiences. He doesn't believe

(b) Describe the metaphor Leibniz uses to explain his view on innate ideas. ^{in innate ideas 3}

Block of veined marble

Leibniz uses ~~the metaphor of~~ has a marble analogy. He uses ^{the metaphor of} a block of veined marble which is ^{in this case} the mind and the ^{vessels - the experience} ~~experience~~ ^{that} can only chisel the way into the middle - the mind but it's the veins that encourage a particular shape in the marble. The veins are the innate ideas of humans - knowledge you are born with.

~~for~~ innate ideas which he believes derive from God

as the most important
 Leibniz is a rationalist so he believes knowledge comes from reason.

2. (continued)

- (c) Descartes' first two arguments in the Method of Doubt are the senses argument and the dreaming argument. In the senses argument he starts to doubt the reliability of his senses.

(i) Describe Descartes' senses argument.

2

he starts doubting all senses.

Descartes senses argument basically says that all senses can deceive us. Such as our sense of sight. He uses the example of the sun - he says he sees the sun as really small but in fact we know it's much bigger than the earth - so our senses have deceived us. Also optical illusions are an example of how our senses have deceived us. (sense of sight)

- (ii) The senses argument **does not** fully undermine Descartes' confidence in knowledge gained through experience. Explain why.

2

As he says that sometimes the senses can be deceived but because senses have deceived us once doesn't mean we can't ever decide us always. Some people don't have certain senses such as blind people don't have the sense of sight so some knowledge cannot be possibly ever gained through experience for some people as they don't have sense so cannot gain certain knowledge through experience.

2. (c) (continued)

- (iii) Explain how Descartes uses the dreaming argument to further undermine our confidence in knowledge gained through experience.

3

he
start
doubting
real
life
and
dreams.

in Descartes dreaming argument he says that how ^{can} ^{truly} ^{if} ~~can~~ he know ~~that~~ he is awake or dreaming. He says that when he is dreaming, ~~like such as~~ ~~in his dream~~ he feels like he is actually experiencing the dream and doesn't have a clue that he is in fact not awake. He says that his dream of being next to a fire reading a book is so realistic that how can he possibly know that he is dreaming or not? so he believes dreams are deceiving and he can never know if he is awake or not.

3. (continued)

(e) How effective is Utilitarianism as a moral theory?

10

In your answer you must include:

- key features of utilitarianism
- strengths and weaknesses of utilitarianism.

Marks will not be awarded for repeating definitions from questions a-d, but (utilitarian) can be awarded if you develop or expand on the definition.

Utilitarianism is a moral ~~teological~~ theory. It ^(utilitarian) has three key features ^{of} which are the consequentialist principle which means that the consequences of an action is the most important thing to consider whilst making a decision. The second key feature is the hedonic principle which means that the only important thing is happiness and pleasure - so an action should bring out the largest amount of happiness for the greatest amount of people. The third key feature would be the equity principle which means that everyone's happiness is of equal value and no one's happiness should be valued more than others'. Utilitarianism does have some criticisms such as its weakness. One weakness of utilitarianism is that some people may have ~~evil~~ evil pleasures so what brings pleasure and happiness to them would not be morally right. ~~Someone~~ in these cases ~~it's~~ you shouldn't ~~be~~ do an action that will bring you the most pleasure and happiness if it brings others pain. An example of this would be if someone got happiness and pleasure from killing, this would be

3. (e) (continued)

morally wrong but for utilitarians it's an action that brings the greatest amount of happiness for the greatest amount of people so would the action of a group of men killing a woman be considered okay as it would lead to the greatest amount of people (the men in this situation) have the greatest amount of happiness. Another weakness of utilitarianism would be that we can't predict the future so we can't predict the consequences an action will have so this goes against the consequentialist principle. An example of this would be say when Hitler was a baby, he was drowning but someone saved him, that would be seen as moral but in reality what would've led to the greatest amount of people having the greatest amount of happiness would have been letting him drown or he was the reason of the death of and unhappiness of so many people - but how could the person who saved him ever have predicted this, he couldn't have ever predicted this outcome or consequence as he couldn't have predicted the future.

A strength of utilitarianism is that it focuses on the happiness of people - the hedonic principle. So it wants only what's the best for people.

Utilitarianism has the GHP - greatest happiness principle which basically says that an action is more moral if it brings happiness and less moral if it brings unhappiness. It suggests that an action should bring at the greatest amount of happiness to the greatest amount of people.

(go to page 19) Turn over

3. (continued)

- (f) You have studied another moral theory as well as Utilitarianism. Describe the key features of your other moral theory.

Natural Moral Law is a deontological theory.

One key feature would be its primary and secondary precepts. Its primary precepts are general rules that should be followed. There are 5 primary precepts which should be followed in order for us to come closer to our final cause which for Thomas Aquinas was to be at one with God in heaven. These 5 primary precepts are: Worship God, live in an ordered society, reproduce, learn and seek knowledge and do good to innocent. Secondary precepts are those that are developed from primary precepts such as go to church which would be developed precept of the primary precept - worship God. A second feature in Natural Moral Law would be interior vs exterior acts. Interior acts would be your intention and exterior acts are your actions - what you actually do. An action is morally right if both the interior and exterior acts are right. An example of this would be helping an old person cross the street, your exterior act is moral and correct and your intention of simply helping others and not having the intention of doing it because you feel you would get praised by others.

continued on page 19.

3. (continued)

(g) Read the scenario below.

You promise your friend that you will go to their party. Later, you are offered tickets to a concert on the same night as the party. It is a band that you love but your friend doesn't enjoy their music.

But if
He went
to the concert
instead of
their party
would be
wrong as
He had
made a
promise
to his
friend
and he
would
be going
against
that making
the action
immoral.

What advice would a follower of your other moral theory give you in this situation? Explain your answer.

4

A natural moral ^{law} follower would give the advice of going to their friends party instead of the concert. A Natural Moral follower would give no advice as if they did this their exterior ^(exterior act) and interior act would be good and moral as the act itself would be good as they are keeping a promise to their friend and the interior act would also be moral and good as they ^{have} ~~best~~ would have the intention ^{of} making their friend happy. So the action ^{of going to the party} would be morally right as both interior and exterior acts are good. A natural moral law would also give the advice of going to the friends party as it would be a real good and not an apparent good as it would follow the precepts such as ~~about~~ the keeping promises which would come from from the primary precept of live in an ordered society. So it would be right to go to ~~the~~ ^{the} party and follow the precepts to come close to our first cause - to be at ^{one} with God in heaven.

3. (continued)

- (h) Explain two criticisms of your other moral theory. You may use examples to support your answer, and/or consider responses to these criticisms.

6

First criticism: Natural Moral Law requires the belief in God. This is a criticism as many people do not believe in God. An example of this would be atheists who don't believe in God so why would they want to follow Natural Moral Law whose final cause is to be at peace with God in heaven. This shows ^{that} Natural Moral Theory is not inclusive to everyone so many people will not want to follow it or agree with it.

Second criticism: It ~~is not~~ ^{is not} could lead to immoral outcomes. Natural Moral Law could lead to immoral outcomes as ~~it is~~ ^{it is} such as the spread of AIDS. This is because one of the primary precepts is reproduce ~~not~~ which would develop the secondary precept of no contraception which could lead to the spread of AIDS. This would mean ~~that~~ many people would not want to follow a moral theory which could potentially lead to immoral ~~for~~ outcomes.

section 3 q3e continued-

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS

utilitarianism also consists of a hedonic calculus which is used to quantify happiness and see what action will lead to the best outcome. It consists of 7 criteria: - Intensity, duration, certainty, propinquity, purity, extent and fecundity.

utilitarianism also has John Mill's higher and lower pleasures. Higher pleasures are those intellectual pleasures that only humans can experience such as reading and lower pleasures are those physical pleasures animals can also experience such as also known as "piggy pleasures" such as eating and sex.

Overall utilitarianism is effective as a moral theory to a certain extent as it does have important weaknesses such as evil pleasures that limit the effectiveness of utilitarianism as a moral theory.

section 3 q3f continued.

A third feature of Natural Moral Law would be ~~apparent~~ real and ~~in~~ apparent goods.

A real good is an action that follows the precepts to come closer to our final purpose to be at one with God in heaven. An apparent good would be something that appears good to us but isn't actually as it

doesn't follow the precepts - for example an apparent good would be missing school to go see your favourite band, it would appear good to you but the real good would be going to school to follow the primary precept of learn and ^{seek} ~~reach~~ knowledge.

Candidate 5 evidence

1. (continued)

(c) (i)

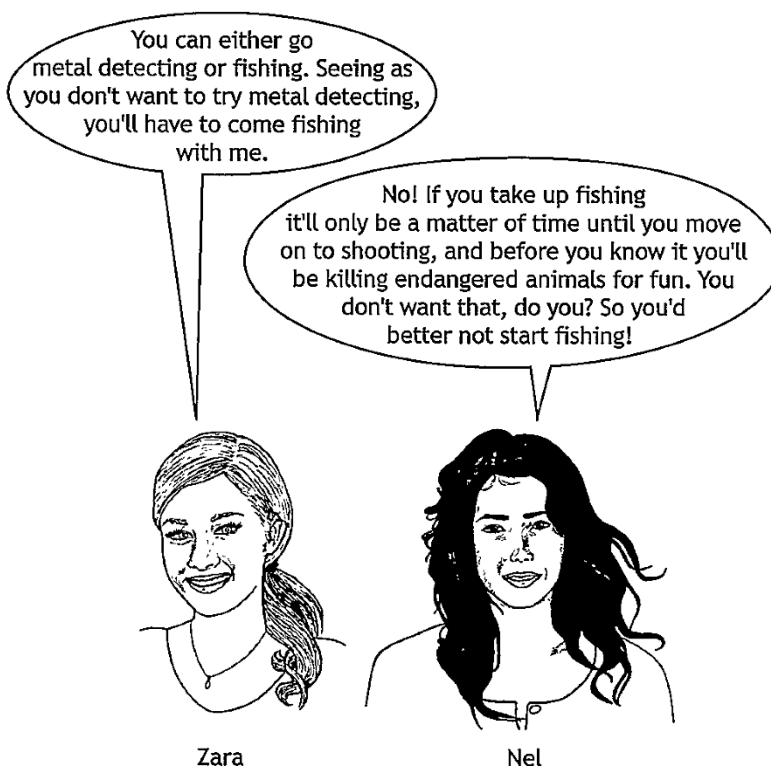


Explain why this is not an argument in the philosophical sense.

3

There are no premises or conclusion.
It is not trying to persuade you of anything.
There is no claim they are trying to support.
It is made up of questions, exclamations and ~~commands~~ commands.

1. (c) (continued)



Zara:

(ii) Explain the false dilemma fallacy in Zara's argument.

3

Zara only gives Nel the two options of either going metal detecting or fishing, when in fact there could be many more options, for instance, bird watching. So Zara then tells ~~Nel~~ Nel that if she isn't going metal detecting she will have to go fishing.

1. (c) (continued)

Nel:

(iii) Explain the slippery slope fallacy in Nel's argument.

4

Nel relates fishing to shooting and then to killing endangered animals. ~~Fishing~~ Fishing and killing endangered animals have no logical connection between them. shooting is a worse event than fishing and killing endangered animals is even worse. Nel is creating false and worse events to fishing (shooting and killing endangered animals) even though there is no logical connection between them. Nel is trying to persuade Zara not to go fishing by using false accusations of worse events that she think Zara would do..

1. (c) (continued)

(iv) Put the argument below into standard form:

3

If you want a new hobby then you should try metal detecting. It gives you the chance to learn about the history of the area, to get outside in all kinds of weather, and to meet loads of new people. Give it a go!

P1 - Metal detecting gives you the chance to learn about the history of the area.

P2 - metal detecting gives you the chance in all kinds of weather and to meet loads of new people.

C - If you want a new hobby then you should try metal detecting.

SECTION 2 — KNOWLEDGE AND DOUBT — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions

2. (a) Describe the metaphor Locke uses to explain his view on innate ideas. 3

sheet of paper

Locke uses the metaphor of the blank slate to represent the human mind at birth. As Locke says our mind is blank at birth, this means he rejects innate ideas. "Our mind is like a blank sheet of paper and our experiences are like the pen writing on it". This means Locke says we gradually gain knowledge through our experiences.

- (b) Describe the metaphor Leibniz uses to explain his view on innate ideas. 3

Leibniz uses the block of veined marble to represent the mind at birth. The veins of the marble represents our ability to shape knowledge, ~~through~~ through experiences. Since the block of veined marble isn't blank it means that Leibniz believes in innate ideas.

2. (continued)

- (c) Descartes' first two arguments in the Method of Doubt are the senses argument and the dreaming argument. In the senses argument he starts to doubt the reliability of his senses.

(i) Describe Descartes' senses argument.

2

Descartes^{is} explains that we cannot fully trust our senses as ~~they have~~ ~~decided~~ there have been times where he feels they have deceived him. For example, when we look at something far away it appears to be small or optical illusions.

(ii) The senses argument does not fully undermine Descartes' confidence in knowledge gained through experience. Explain why.

2

As they have only deceived him once and we can still use them to gain a priori knowledge like mathematical truths.

~~Even if we are dreaming,~~

Dreams do not follow the logical order of ^{the} ~~awaking~~ world so we

~~could~~ Even if we are dreaming we *

2. (c) (continued)

- (iii) Explain how Descartes uses the dreaming argument to further undermine our confidence in knowledge gained through experience.

3

Descartes explains that there was a time that he was sitting by the fire with his paper, in his night gown when in fact he was in a bed and had woke up from a dream. From this experience, Descartes says that there is nothing that can distinguish being awake from dreaming. So, our knowledge through experience cannot be trusted as he is certain that it is possible that we are dreaming right now.

2. (c) (continued)

- (iv) Explain at least one criticism of Descartes' approach in the Method of Doubt. Criticisms may be strengths and/or weaknesses.

4

You must refer to the approach Descartes takes in the Method of Doubt, and not to specific arguments.

Descartes' approach was considered ~~is~~ rigorous, but was it really. The fact that Descartes eliminates the knowledge that we lose in each argument is helpful as it guided him to a conclusion better. ~~is~~ The method of doubt is progressive as one argument leads onto the next. Descartes explained he wanted to defeat scepticism but concluded ~~that~~ the method of doubt in a position of diabolic doubt.

2. (continued)

- (f) Explain how Hume uses the idea of God to support his claim that all ideas can be traced back to earlier impressions.

3

Hume states that God is a complex idea meaning that God is made up of simple ideas augmented together by our imagination. He says that simple ideas such as love and wisdom are augmented together to create God. So how do we get these ideas, ~~are~~ from prior impressions we have experienced before. This means that God is not an innate idea but in fact a complex idea augmented in our mind through imagination.

- (g) State two of the examples Hume uses to support his claim that if someone doesn't have the impression then they can't have the corresponding idea.

2

The Laplander never ~~has~~ have tasted wine, so the Laplander won't have the idea of the taste of wine. A blind person never experiencing / seeing colours, so they can never have the idea of colour.

2. (continued)

- (h) Describe at least two criticisms of Hume's distinction between impressions and ideas. Criticisms may be strengths and/or weaknesses.

6

Hume doesn't really explain what he means by 'force' and 'vivacity'. Not all ~~impressions~~ impressions are more vivid than ideas, for example, when you are drunk. Not all ideas can be traced back to impressions, for example the idea of beauty.

Hume says we can only have an idea of something if we have experienced the prior impression of it but for example, ~~the idea of~~ we can have the idea of space even though we haven't experienced it.

3. (continued)

(e) How effective is Utilitarianism as a moral theory?

10

In your answer you must include:

- key features of utilitarianism
- strengths and weaknesses of utilitarianism.

Marks will not be awarded for repeating definitions from questions a-d, but can be awarded if you develop or expand on the definition.

Utilitarianism, founded by Jeremy Bentham, is ~~the~~ theory that values happiness. The Greatest Happiness principle is a key feature that consists of three principles: Hedonism principle, Equity principle and Consequentialist principle. Hedonism - pleasure is morally good and worth pursuing, Equity - everyone's happiness is of equal importance and Consequentialism - morality is held in the consequences of an action. Jeremy Bentham created a quasi-scientific method that measures how much happiness a given action would create, this allows us to decide which moral action is right to pursue. The Hedonic Calculus consists of seven criteria: Intensity, Extent, Propinquity, Fecundity, Duration,

3. (e) (continued)

Purity and Certainty.

Strengths and Weaknesses:

Evil Pleasures: Not every pleasure is morally good, for example, smoking or gambling. Jeremy Bentham doesn't state this and pleasures like this would still be praised ~~worthy~~ to Bentham.

Tyranny of the Majority: According to Bentham he says whatever maximises happiness and minimises pain for the majority is right. If the majority's happiness takes priority of the minority then that is wrong. Bentham is not valuing every individual's quality of happiness but just the majority's quantity of happiness.

Predicting Consequences: Bentham says that the morality of an action is held in the consequences and uses the Hedonic calculus to predict them, but what if they don't always turn out the way we thought it would be. For example, if we predict that someone is intending to help someone ★

3. (continued)

- (f) You have studied another moral theory as well as Utilitarianism. Describe the key features of your other moral theory.

6

The other moral theory I have studied is: Kantian Ethics.

Kantian Ethics is a deontological theory which focuses on duty. It focuses on duty as a motive and ignores consequences completely.

The categorical imperative is a command that explains why we should behave a certain way. Kant uses something called Maxims, which are short statements that tell us to behave a certain way. ~~For~~ For example, "I must always tell the truth." However, maxims need to be universalised (meaning they need to apply to everyone at all times) before being used in the categorical imperative. So the above maxim would be universalised into "Always tell the truth" before being put through the categorical imperative.

Kant says that we should never use someone as a means to an end but *

3. (continued)

(g) Read the scenario below.

You promise your friend that you will go to their party. Later, you are offered tickets to a concert on the same night as the party. It is a band that you love but your friend doesn't enjoy their music.

What advice would a follower of your other moral theory give you in this situation? Explain your answer.

4

Kantian Ethics followers would say it is your duty to go to your friend's party, no matter your desires. If you ~~lie~~ lie and go to ~~the~~ the concert without your friend knowing, that would be using them as a mere means to an end, and Kant would say it is morally unacceptable. Kant would say it is morally right to decline the offer of the tickets as ~~you~~ you must perform your duty of going to your friend's party as you promised them, no matter if you love the band ~~is~~ playing at the concert or not.

3. (continued)

- (h) Explain two criticisms of your other moral theory. You may use examples to support your answer, and/or consider responses to these criticisms.

6

First criticism: ~~Valuing~~ Valuing duty as a motive.
 Sometimes ^{it's natural for} humans ~~to~~ do things
 out of motives of love or fear and
 not because of their duty. For
 example, if it is my duty to
 always ~~finish~~ ~~my~~ complete ^{your} work,
 if I see someone in danger in
 class I would help them. Kant, would
 say I didn't follow my duty of
 completing my work so helping the person ^{is} wrong.

Second criticism: Rejecting Consequences
 Kant rejects consequences completely
 meaning some problems may arise.
 If Kant only focuses on the motives of
 an action instead of ~~the~~ consequences,
 then the result of an action completely
 doesn't matter. For example if ~~the~~
~~motivation is to~~ somebody's
 motive is to ~~help~~ help somebody else
 in need but the consequence ends up them [★]

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS



③ e)

the consequences might be they accidentally trip them up. So Bentham would say that the action is morally wrong as the person ~~tripped~~ tripped them up, when in fact he is not valuing the motives of the person trying to help them.

The Hedonic Calculus could also be considered a weakness as it is unrealistic in daily life when you have to make a quick moral decision.

③ f) as an end in themselves. This means we must not ~~use~~ use someone without them knowing for our own benefit, but a rather asking them and waiting for their permission / consent and sharing the end goal with them. For example, ~~using someone~~ stealing your parents car to go to a party, is using your parents as a mere means to an end. However, asking your parents to give you a lift to the party is using your parents as an end in themselves. (this is morally right / correct, according to Kant).

③ h) embarrassing the person in need, and Kant would say that the action is morally right as they intended to help them.

② c)(ii) could still gain knowledge through experience

Candidate 6 evidence

SECTION 1 — ARGUMENTS IN ACTION — 20 marks

Attempt ALL questions

1. (a) The table below gives definitions of key terms in philosophy. Complete the table by writing the term that each definition refers to.

	Definition	Key term	
(i)	A sentence that is either true or false.	Statement	1
(ii)	A common error in reasoning.	Fallacy	1
(iii)	A type of argument in which the truth of the premises guarantees the truth of the conclusion.	Valid argument	1
(iv)	A set of statements that can be used to persuade.	Argument Reasoning	1
(v)	A reason given to support the central claim of an argument.	* Premise	1

- (b) Identify the **two** valid arguments in the following list by ticking (✓) the appropriate boxes. 2

- If you look at a screen for too long your eyes will go square.
Your eyes have gone square.
So you have looked at a screen for too long.
- If you look at a screen for too long your eyes will go square.
You have looked at a screen for too long.
So you have got square eyes.
- If you look at a screen for too long your eyes will go square.
You don't have square eyes.
So you have not looked at a screen for too long.
- If you look at a screen for too long your eyes will go square.
You haven't looked at a screen for too long.
So you don't have square eyes.

1. (continued)

(c) (i)

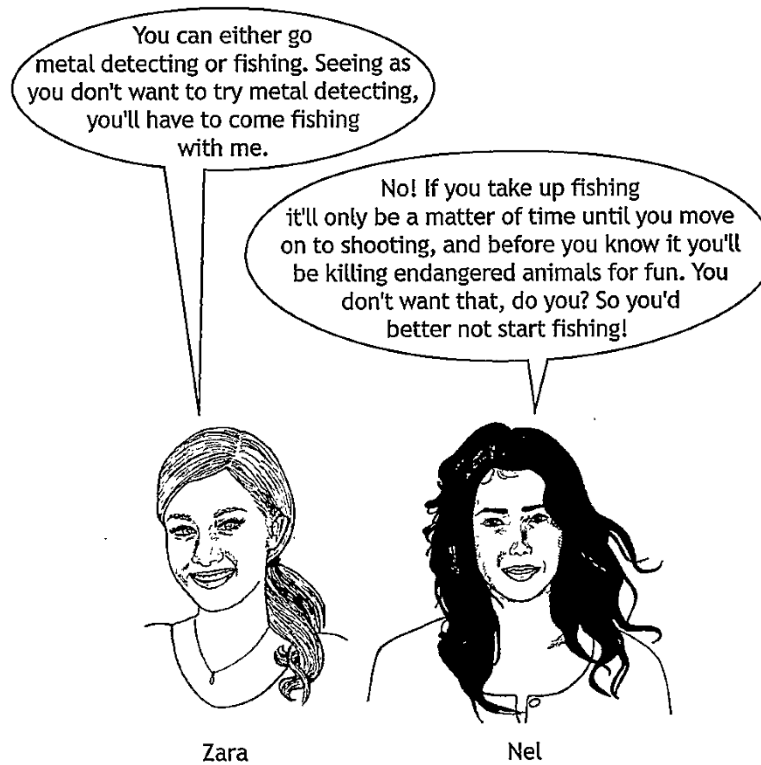


Explain why this is not an argument in the philosophical sense.

3

It is a mere disagreement and therefore it cannot be counted as an argument in the philosophical sense - there is no attempt made to convince or persuade anyone of a particular claim. ~~that is~~ Furthermore, there are no premises or conclusion given, so it is not an argument. It is also ^{entirely} made up of commands, questions, and expressions of emotion/exclamations, so it couldn't be counted as a philosophical argument.

1. (c) (continued)



Zara:

(ii) Explain the false dilemma fallacy in Zara's argument.

3

The false dilemma fallacy is where a conclusion is established on the grounds of it being the preferable option of the two options presented in an argument when in reality there are more than 2 options available. Zara's argument is a false dilemma because metal detecting and fishing are not the only two options available for activities - they could go hiking, for example. Furthermore, Nel not wanting to try metal detecting doesn't necessarily rule it out as an option.

1. (c) (continued)

Nel:

(iii) Explain the slippery slope fallacy in Nel's argument.

4

* The ~~slippery~~ slippery slope fallacy is where a conclusion ~~is established~~ that an initial first step should not be taken is established on the grounds of it inevitably leading to further actions and/or events and/or commitments that are undesirable, without providing sufficient reasoning to prove that ~~such events~~ such events will follow. Nel has not provided any form of reasoning to logically suppose that Zara trying to fish will undoubtedly lead to her murdering other endangered species for personal enjoyment. Zara's fishing hobby will likely only lead to her occasionally catching fish ~~and~~. The fact that Zara wants to go fishing by no means guarantees Nel's later predictions that she will develop a passion for shooting and killing endangered species - there is no rational evidence presented to make us think that such things will occur. If people whose hobby was fishing frequently went down the path of animal hunting/murder, then Nel would have reason to be concerned and her argument would not be fallacious. This, however, is not the case. [Turn over

1. (c) (continued)

(iv) Put the argument below into standard form:

3

If you want a new hobby then you should try metal detecting. It gives you the chance to learn about the history of the area, to get outside in all kinds of weather, and to meet loads of new people. Give it a go!

P1: Metal detecting gives you the chance to learn about the history of the area.

P2: Metal detecting allows you to get outside in all kinds of weather

P3: Metal detecting gives you the chance ~~to~~ to meet loads of new people

C: If you want a new hobby then you should try metal detecting.

SECTION 2 — KNOWLEDGE AND DOUBT — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions

2. (a) Describe the metaphor Locke uses to explain his view on innate ideas. 3

Locke was an English empiricist who rejected the notion of innate ideas. He believed that if human beings possessed innate ideas then there would be ideas that we all share. Since there are no ideas like that, he rejects the prospect of innate ideas. He created the blank slate metaphor to describe how human beings ~~are~~ ^{obtain} knowledge. The blank slate represents the human mind prior to experience. ~~The blank slate~~ The process of writing on the slate represents ~~knowledge~~ learning through experience. The writing on the slate represents knowledge. The purpose of the metaphor is to show that all of our knowledge is derived from ~~innate~~ ^{sense} experiences and ~~that~~ ^{that} when we are born we know nothing.

- (b) Describe the metaphor Leibniz uses to explain his view on innate ideas. 3

Leibniz was a German rationalist who believed that human beings derive some of our basic ideas of logic from innate ideas, such as the idea that ~~there~~ an object cannot simultaneously exist and not exist. He created the ~~blank slate~~ ^{marble block} metaphor to depict how he believed humans obtain knowledge. The marble block itself represents the human mind prior to experience, the veins in the marble represent innate ideas, the process of sculpting and carving the block represents learning through experience, the finished sculpture represents knowledge. The point of the metaphor is to show how innate ideas shape the rest of our knowledge and the way we build it. Just as the ~~red~~ veins in the marble guide the sculptor's carvings, so too do our innate ideas guide the rest of our knowledge and ways of thinking.

[Turn over

2. (continued)

- (c) Descartes' first two arguments in the Method of Doubt are the senses argument and the dreaming argument. In the senses argument he starts to doubt the reliability of his senses.

- (i) Describe Descartes' senses argument.

2

Descartes notices that many of his longly-held beliefs are based off of sense experiences. He also notices that, in the past, his senses have deceived him. He concludes that it would be unwise to trust the senses completely because it is unwise to fully trust something that has ~~been~~ previously deceived you. He gives the examples of objects that are very small or very far away. For example, if you see a house from a distance that looks like it's square-shaped, when really you see that it is circular when you get closer.

- (ii) The senses argument does not fully undermine Descartes' confidence in knowledge gained through experience. Explain why.

2

Descartes said that ~~the senses~~ in spite of the ^{senses'} prior deception of ~~the senses~~ him, he cannot fully ~~trust~~ ^{distrust} his immediate surroundings otherwise he would be a madman. Furthermore, when one of our senses deceives us, it tends to be the other senses that correct it. It also ~~is~~ is rather excessive to completely disregard/distrust something that has deceived us once.

2. (c) (continued)

- (iii) Explain how Descartes uses the dreaming argument to further undermine our confidence in knowledge gained through experience.

3

Descartes claims that the senses seem initially reliable for things that are obvious, such as the fact that he is sitting by the fire holding a piece of paper. However, sometimes he thinks he is sitting by the fire holding paper, when actually he is in bed dreaming that he is awake. He notices that, in dreams, we sometimes perceive ~~things~~ ^{things} that do not really exist. Similarly, he realizes that all of his sense experiences of the ~~physical~~ ^{physical} world could also be a product of his mind. He realizes that there is no ^{certifiable} way of distinguishing wakefulness from sleep. He concludes that the foundations for all of his sense-based knowledge derived from experiences due to the possibility that the objects he is perceiving do not actually exist in reality. ~~He basically shows us that all of our perceptions that we believe to be derived from the senses could instead be a product of our own minds.~~ He basically shows us that all of our perceptions that we believe to be derived from the senses could instead be a product of our own minds.

2. (c) (continued)

- (iv) Explain at least one criticism of Descartes' approach in the Method of Doubt. Criticisms may be strengths and/or weaknesses. 4

You must refer to the approach Descartes takes in the Method of Doubt, and not to specific arguments.

One criticism of the Method of Doubt is that Descartes assumed the truth of foundationalism, in that he assumes that we possess certain basic beliefs that act as a foundation or basis for further, more complex beliefs. If this is ~~true~~^{Hume} then his method of doubt seems to fail due to the possibility that our knowledge and beliefs do not have foundations in the way he believed they do. Another criticism is that the standard of indubitability is too high a standard to maintain. If ~~the~~ the only knowledge we will accept is completely undoubtable, he will struggle to ~~create~~ create a foundation for knowledge because almost no beliefs/knowledge claims can reach that standard. Another criticism is that the method of doubt is highly successful in its destructive phase. It is very successful when Descartes examines the foundations for all of his knowledge and disregards any knowledge claims that are less than true/indubitable. Another criticism is that his approach to the Method of Doubt is rigorous; it is very thorough and ensures he possesses no less than certain beliefs, making it a very effective ~~method~~^{method}.

- (d) According to Hume, what is an impression? ¹

An impression is a sense experience of the world around us e.g. hearing a song, being in love

- (e) According to Hume, what is an idea? 1

An idea is something that mimics or copies impressions and are produced by the mind. Ideas allow for memory, conceptual thinking, and ~~so~~ imagination. Ideas are less forceful impressions. For example, remembering a song you heard, remembering being in love.

2. (continued)

- (f) Explain how Hume uses the idea of God to support his claim that all ideas can be traced back to earlier impressions. 3

The Imagination is limited by our impressions/experiences. It is also limited by logical ~~possibilities~~ ^{possibilities} and we cannot imagine a direct contradiction. Hume said that we can create complex ideas by manipulating and altering simple ideas derived from experiences using the ~~operations of imagination~~ operations of imagination which are augmenting, compounding, diminishing, and transposing. Hume believed that the idea of God was a complex idea and that we can create this complex idea by augmenting (and compounding) our ideas of goodness and wisdom limitlessly. This shows us that all ~~complex~~ ideas can be traced back to earlier impressions because we can easily explain the notion of an omnibenevolent, omnipotent God through the operations of imagination.

- (g) State two of the examples Hume uses to support his claim that if someone doesn't have the impression then they can't have the corresponding idea. 2

One example ~~of this~~ would be faulty senses, for instance ~~if~~ a blind person doesn't have ~~the~~ ^{an} idea of colour like someone with functioning eyes would. Another example is ~~a~~ lack of relevant experience, for example the laplander who doesn't ~~know~~ have an idea of what wine tastes like because they have never had an impression of it. Another example would be species limitations, for example, human beings don't have an idea of what it's like to experience the world through echolocation like a bat does. [Turn over

2. (continued)

- (h) Describe at least two criticisms of Hume's distinction between impressions and ideas. Criticisms may be strengths and/or weaknesses.

6

* One criticism is that Hume's approach is atomistic and fits in with our scientific understanding of the world today. Another criticism is that Hume claims that impressions are more "forceful" and "vivid" than ideas. However, it is unclear what "forceful" and "vivid" really mean. Furthermore, some impressions can be very dull and hazy, arguably even more so than some ideas. For example, when we are sleep deprived or drunk our sense impressions tend to be very weak and faded. In contrast, some ideas can be very vivid! For example, nightmares can be counted as ideas and they can be incredibly forceful, even more so than the original impressions that we derived our ideas ^{in the nightmare} from. His distinction between impressions and ideas also allows him to account for our ability to imagine, in that it is ^{easy} to explain how ~~we can have~~ ^{we can have} visions of things that we have never seen before (e.g. a golden mountain) when we point out the operations of imagination that manipulate the simple ideas that we derive directly from experience. This is beneficial for empiricism as it reinforces the notion that all ideas are derived from experience.

SECTION 3 — MORAL PHILOSOPHY — 30 marks**Attempt ALL questions**

3. (a) Which of the following is the best description of the Greatest Happiness Principle? 1
- The right action is the one that:
- maximises your happiness.
 - brings about the greatest good for the greatest number.
 - makes as many people happy as possible.
- (b) Which of the following is the best description of the Hedonic Calculus? 1
- it is a way of measuring the quality of happiness an action produces.
 - it is a way of working out how much happiness an action produces.
 - it is a way of determining your duty.
- (c) Which of the following would Mill say is the best description of a competent judge? 1
- someone who only enjoys higher pleasures.
 - someone who has a lot of experience of moral dilemmas.
 - someone who has experienced both higher and lower pleasures.
- (d) Which of the following is the best description of the equity principle? 1
- everyone should be treated the same.
 - everyone is of equal value.
 - everyone's happiness is of equal importance.

3. (continued)

(e) How effective is Utilitarianism as a moral theory?

In your answer you must include:

- key features of utilitarianism
- strengths and weaknesses of utilitarianism.

Marks will not be awarded for repeating definitions from questions a-d, but can be awarded if you develop or expand on the definition.

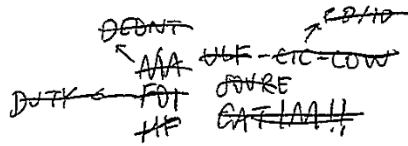
The foundation for Utilitarianism is the Greatest Happiness principle (GHP) the claim that the moral action is the one which maximises net happiness. The GHP is made up of three key principles: consequentialism, hedonism, and equity. Consequentialism is the claim that the morality of an action is solely dependent on the consequences that it brings about. The hedonic principle claims that pleasure is the only intrinsic good. Equity claims that the same experience, in terms of pleasure or pain, is of the same value no matter who it is experienced by. Jeremy Bentham took a quantitative approach to utilitarianism. A quantitative account of pleasure holds that the ^{all pleasure} ~~same~~ ~~of the same sort~~ is of the same sort, so when we say a pleasure is better, we really mean it is more. He created the hedonic calculus, a 7 step method for calculating the quantity of happiness that an action will produce. It asks the agent to consider the amount of pleasure or pain an action will produce in terms of intensity, duration, extent, certainty, (im)purity, fecundity, and propinquity. A criticism of Bentham's calculus is that the evidence of the calculus doesn't necessarily solve the problem of quantifying pleasure because critics claim that quantifying and comparing the intensity of a pleasure with its duration (for example) is highly arbitrary and open to disagreement. John Stuart Mill, on the other hand, took a qualitative approach which holds that there are many different types of pleasure, all of which differ in value, meaning that a smaller quantity of one pleasure may be of a higher value than more of another type of

~~GHP~~
~~CONJ~~
~~EQUITY~~
~~HEBON~~
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~~CONJ~~
~~QUANTITATIVE~~
~~HEBON~~
~~HEBON~~
~~GHP~~
~~HEBON~~

10

3. (e) (continued)

pleasure. He created higher and lower order pleasures to address the criticism that Utilitarianism is a "mere" philosophy. He said that higher pleasures will appeal to higher faculties and tend to be pleasures of the intellect, generated by intellectual activity, moral acts, and creative works, such as art or literature. Lower pleasures tend to be more physical and animalistic, such as eating, drinking, and sex. A criticism of this is that there is arguable difficulty in distinguishing whether or not a certain experience constitutes as a higher or lower pleasure, making Mill's theory very ambiguous and open to disagreement. A general criticism of Utilitarianism is the ^(which targets the GPP) tyranny of majority, which focuses on the ability of a large group to exploit or abuse a minority in producing an increase in their own happiness. As such, an action that is wrong with few beneficiaries becomes right simply because it benefits people. This is unjust and ignores the (assumed) rights of the minority. Another criticism is the difficulty of predicting consequences (targeting consequentialism), the claim that the ~~we~~ consequences we predict as a result of our actions may not be the actual consequences that follow. We are not in control of this and sometimes consequences can be completely unforeseen. It is also difficult to balance and predict local and global consequences, as well as short and long term consequences. Another criticism is the evil pleasures criticism, the claim that not all pleasures are good, targeting ~~the~~ hedonism. The strange instance where someone enjoys inflicting pain on another more than it is painful seems to suggest that Utilitarians are forced to, at least sometimes, endorse actions that, to the criticism goes, are quite clearly wrong.



3. (continued)

- (f) You have studied another moral theory as well as Utilitarianism. Describe the key features of your other moral theory.

6

One key feature of Kantian ethics is deontology. An approach to ethics is deontological if it focuses on our ~~the~~ duties to do/refrain from doing certain things, making certain actions right or wrong for everyone. This links to another key feature, moral absolutism. This is where certain actions are believed to always be right/wrong for everyone in all situations regardless of circumstances. Another key feature is a focus on intentions; Kant believed that all moral value for an action lies in the ~~good~~ will in which it was done. Furthermore, he claimed that the only ^{morally} praiseworthy ~~the~~ intention for an action is if it is done out of a sense of duty to the moral law. Another feature is the humanity formulation, the claim that you should never treat someone as a means only, always as an end. By treating someone as a means alone, you are using them to get what you want and reach your ~~the~~ end without their consent, taking away their ability to reason. Kant said this was very immoral. Another key feature is the categorical imperative – an imperative that is applicable to all in all situations. This links to the universal law formulation, the claim that you should only ever act on ~~some~~ maxims that you can will into becoming a ^{universal} ~~law~~ law. A component of this is the contradiction in conception – some maxims are not logically ~~able~~ universalisable (i.e. lying) and actions that are illogical like this ~~like~~ are called contradictions in conception and we have a 'perfect' duty never to act on them. Another component is the contradiction of the will; some actions are logically universalisable, but we would not will them to be. For instance, helping homeless people. It is impossible to help others all the time, but we should do it sometimes. These sometimes duties are called imperfect duties. Our perfect duties should always take precedence over our imperfect duties.

3. (continued)

(g) Read the scenario below.

~~WLF~~
~~PD?~~
~~For~~
~~action~~

You promise your friend that you will go to their party. Later, you are offered tickets to a concert on the same night as the party. It is a band that you love but your friend doesn't enjoy their music.

What advice would a follower of your other moral theory give you in this situation? Explain your answer.

4

A follower of Kantianism would say that you should go to the party. First they would point out the universal law formulation, the claim that we should only act on maxims that can be willed into becoming universal laws. If breaking a promise was universalised, truth would become non-existent. Therefore, promise-breaking is not logically universalisable and you shouldn't cancel on your friend. The Kantian would elaborate on this saying that we have a perfect duty never to break a promise due to the fact that it isn't logically universalisable. By going against your perfect duty and succumbing to your own selfish desires, your action is very much wrong. Next they would bring up Kant's good will intentions. Your intentions are purely selfish - you want to go to the concert even though you promised your friend ^{to} attend their party and moreover your friend doesn't even enjoy the band. Kant would tell you that your intentions are not moral, do you should ^{instead} ~~should~~ go to the party ^{and uphold your promise} because that is the right thing to do. Lastly, they would point out the categorical and hypothetical imperatives. A hypothetical imperative is an "if... then..." statement that Kant claimed can never be moral (i.e. "if you want to go to this concert then break your promise to your friend"). ^{A categorical} ~~hypothetical~~ imperative is an imperative that is applicable to all in all situations. If you keep your promise, then your action ~~would~~ be a categorical imperative as keeping promises is logically universalisable and can be applied to everyone, everywhere, making it morally praiseworthy.

3. (continued)

- (h) Explain two criticisms of your other moral theory. You may use examples to support your answer, and/or consider responses to these criticisms.

6

First criticism: ^{states} Ignoring consequences. This criticism ~~states~~ that, although Kant was aware of the importance of consequences, he sets up his ~~entire~~ system so that all moral value of an action is placed on the will in which it was done. A counterintuitive implication of this is that Kant believed that one should stick to one's perfect duties, even where the consequences are awful. He is forced to, at least sometimes, recommend actions where the consequences are disastrous. An example of this is the axe-man example, where an axe-murderer arrives at your front door and asks you for the location of your best friend ~~in~~ order to murder them. Kant claimed that you should be honest and tell the murderer the location of your friend, resulting in their death, because it goes against your perfect duty to ~~be~~ never lie if you don't.

Second criticism: Other motives. This criticism addresses Kant's belief that the only morally praiseworthy motive for an action is if it is done out of a sense of duty to the moral law. The criticism highlights that there seem to be other motives and intentions that we would ~~not~~ ~~hope~~ hope to hold some moral value also, and moreover that ~~acting out of a sense of duty~~ a sense of duty to moral law may be a less praiseworthy motive than others at times. An example of this would be a parent caring for their child out of love ^{rather} ~~rather~~ than a sense of duty, or helping a homeless person out of sympathy.