

Candidate 3 evidence

SECTION 1 — ARGUMENTS IN ACTION — 20 marks

Attempt ALL questions

1. (a) The following list contains both arguments and statements.

4

Tick (✓) the four arguments.

He loves her and he has promised to marry her. That means he should marry her.

I have never liked Max. He is friendly with some people I know and he used to go out with my best friend. But I don't like him.

The cookie jar is empty because the children ate all the cookies.

The standards for the Most Amazing Dog prize at the village fete are agility, loyalty, cuteness and wagginess of tail. The prize is a year's worth of luxury dog food, a top-of-the-range dog bed and a dog grooming voucher.

The sewing machine needs electricity. So, because it is not plugged in, it will not work.

Storm clouds are coming in this direction, so it is definitely going to rain today.

I love going to the cinema with my friends. I also enjoy skateboarding and swimming but the cinema is my favourite.

All horses have four legs. Cloppy is a horse. Therefore, Cloppy has four legs.

1. (continued)

(b) What does it mean to put an argument in standard form? 2

~~to~~ putting an argument into standard form is when you take out all the ordinary language and leave only 2 premises and a conclusion

(c) Put the following argument into standard form. 2

Eight out of ten people report having smoother and softer skin after using 'Smooth and Soft' skin cream for thirty days. Therefore, 'Smooth and Soft' skin cream actually makes skin smoother and softer. Buy it!

Eight out of 10 people report being smoother and softer skin after using 'Smooth and Soft' skin cream - P1
 Smooth and soft skin cream actually makes skin smoother and softer - P2
 ∴ Buy it! - C

1. (continued)

(d) Explain what a fallacy is.

1

A fallacy is a type of argument

1. (e) (continued)

(ii) Either you support the bombing of Syria or you support the terrorists. So, since you don't support the bombing of Syria, you must support the terrorists.

Name the fallacy false dilemma. 1

Describe the fallacy this is where you
are only given 2 options
even though there are clearly
more. 1

Explain, with reference to the above argument, why you think it is a fallacy. 1

it is a fallacy because the
argument is that you support
the bombing of Syria or you
support the terrorist. but you
do not actually have to support
either.

1. (e) (continued)

- (iii) I'm against lowering the voting age to 16. This will only lead to further demands to lower it to 14. Then it will be 12, and before we know it, 5-year-old children will be allowed to vote. That would be ridiculous! The voting age has to remain at 18.

Name the fallacy Slippery Slope. 1

Describe the fallacy The Slippery Slope 1
argument is where the situation
at hand progressively gets
worse and worse.

Explain, with reference to the above argument, why you think it is a fallacy. 1

just because the voting
age is 16 does not mean
it will get lower and lower
it may just stay the same

1. (continued)

- (f) If I work for two hours then I will get ten pounds. I have not worked for two hours, so I will not get ten pounds.

Explain why the argument above is invalid.

2

This argument is invalid because
I do not agree with
the premise that she says
they have not worked for
a hour if that does
not mean they have not
worked they could have worked
3 hours or maybe one but I
do not agree with the premise
therefore it is invalid.

2. (a) Explain why sceptics think that it is impossible to know anything for certain.

4

~~Descartes was a sceptic and Sceptics~~
 believed that nothing could be
 known for sure because everything
 came with doubt so they found
 it hard to rely on anything
 to be true knowledge.
 therefore they are a justification.
 it has to be true.

2. (continued)

- (b) What is the difference between 'knowing how' and 'knowing that'?

2

knowing how - we know how to
 ride a bike or drive a car, these
 are things that once we learn
 we no longer really have to
 think about them
 knowing that - knowing that is
 more about thinking for example
 we know that Edinburgh is the
 capital of Scotland and we know
 the physics of movement knowing that
 is more about putting things down
 and making them out.

2. (continued)

- (c) (i) Describe how Locke uses a blank sheet of paper to show how we acquire knowledge, ^{an empiricist}

3

Lockeⁿ believes that we are born with no knowledge and that we are born like a blank piece of paper or a ~~tabula rasa~~ *tabula rasa* and that we learn from experience and gain knowledge from experience. ~~was not he showed it by using a blank piece of paper.~~

- (ii) Describe how Leibniz uses a block of veined marble to show how we acquire knowledge, ^{a rationalist}

3

Leibnizⁿ believed that we are born with innate knowledge and that prior to birth we already have knowledge. He showed this by using a block of veined marble and that we learn from ~~from our 5 senses.~~

2. (continued)

(d) What was Descartes aiming to achieve in his search for knowledge?

4

Descartes was aiming to get rid of all the false information and get rid of all doubt or get rid of all the rational aspects in the world. He did this by first doubting authority - as children we are told about things that, once we grow up we find out they are false or the truth fairy, sorta

2D) We should not trust these because they are false.

The second thing Descartes doubts is the senses. He first doubts non-ideal conditions for example optical illusions. ~~He then doubts for example~~ when looking at something from far away it seems a lot smaller and on a hot day from far away the road can seem wet but when you get up close you find that it is not wet.

The dreamy argument) Descartes then remembers a dream when his senses told him that he was awake sitting in his dressing gown reading but other things. He wakes to find that it was just a dream and his senses were closing down. Then he starts to question if he has been dreaming the whole time and that his life may have been all a dream. He then goes on to question the intellect Maths + Logic - these

actually manage to suppress the last
doubt because even in a dream
 $2+2=4$ and a triangle has 3
sides and time seems to pass. so how
Descartes managed to find something that
survived doubt? really not.

Desiring god) god is all powerful so
can he choose us to believe that
that $2+2=4$? yes because he is
all powerful.

the malicious demon) this is a thought
experiment that Descartes used to
really take his doubting to the
extreme. he thought that the
malicious demon is very powerful
and can make the mind believe $1+1=2$
but in reality it is not.

- (e) After doubting the existence of everything, Descartes asks, 'Is it then the case that I too do not exist?'

Explain how Descartes arrives at the answer, 'I am, I exist'.

2

after Descartes doubts everything he finds that ~~maybe~~ he can doubt everything so is there anything that truly can survive his doubting. He then begins to question ~~if~~ himself and if he ~~also~~ can doubt his own existence, and finds that he cannot.

2. (continued)

- (f) Explain why Descartes thinks 'I am, I exist' is a truth he knows for certain.

2

he knows that he truly exists because something that does not exist cannot doubt so if he is something then he exists he tries putting it through the malicious demon thought experiment but finds that the malicious demon cannot deceive something that does not exist. Therefore he has proved his own ~~existence~~.

- (g) Explain two weaknesses of Descartes' Cogito.

4

The Cogito is a thought experiment that is not backed up with true fact.

2. (continued)

(h) How does Hume think we acquire knowledge?

1

Hume believes that we gain knowledge through impressions eg. seeing something & feeling an emotion

(i) According to Hume, what are simple ideas copies of?

1

ideas are copies of things we have previously seen eg. if we see a tree we have a ~~idea~~ idea of what it is.

(j) According to Hume, how is it possible for us to imagine things that do not exist, such as unicorns?

4

Complex ideas are formed of ~~things~~ ~~when we see~~ ~~even if we have~~ ~~not seen~~ ~~something~~ we can still imagine it. we do this by compounding - this is where we take 2 things and put them together for example a house and a horse that we have ~~to~~ seen both of before we can put them together and create a unicorn in our mind without even seeing it.