



National  
Qualifications  
2016

**X754/76/11**

**Philosophy**

TUESDAY, 10 MAY  
9:00 AM – 11:15 AM

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**Total marks — 60**

**SECTION 1 — ARGUMENTS IN ACTION — 20 marks**

Attempt ALL questions.

**SECTION 2 — KNOWLEDGE AND DOUBT — 20 marks**

Attempt THE question.

**SECTION 3 — MORAL PHILOSOPHY — 20 marks**

Attempt THE question.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper



\* X 7 5 4 7 6 1 1 \*



## SECTION 1 — ARGUMENTS IN ACTION — 20 marks

Attempt ALL questions

Read the following passage.

*Retirement can be bad for your health. It is often seen as a time when people can relax and enjoy holidays or hobbies they haven't been able to indulge in during their working lives. But research suggests that while retirement may initially benefit health — by reducing stress and creating time for other activities — various adverse effects increase the longer retirement goes on. It also found retirement increases the chances of experiencing depression by around 40%, and of having at least one diagnosed physical illness by 60%.*

- |        |                                                                                                                                                                       |   |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1. (a) | Present this argument using an argument diagram.                                                                                                                      | 3 |
| (b)    | Would giving a counter-example be an appropriate way to challenge this argument? Explain your answer.                                                                 | 4 |
| (c)    | Discuss whether the argument in the source above is best described as inductive or deductive reasoning.                                                               | 4 |
| 2.     | Someone might use a post hoc ergo propter hoc argument to claim that their prayers have been answered.                                                                |   |
| (a)    | Give an example of such an argument.                                                                                                                                  | 1 |
| (b)    | Explain what is wrong with this kind of argument.                                                                                                                     | 1 |
| 3.     | <b>Read the following passage.</b>                                                                                                                                    |   |
|        | <i>If I exercise regularly then I will live a long and healthy life. But since I am not going to exercise regularly then I will not live a long and healthy life.</i> |   |
|        | Explain what is wrong with this argument.                                                                                                                             | 2 |
| 4.     | Explain what is meant by affirming the consequent. Give an example to support your answer.                                                                            | 2 |
| 5.     | <b>Read the following passage.</b>                                                                                                                                    |   |
|        | <i>Uranium is rarely found in Scotland so the people running nuclear power stations have to take great care not to lose any.</i>                                      |   |
|        | Explain how the problem of ambiguity affects this argument.                                                                                                           | 3 |

SECTION 2 — KNOWLEDGE AND DOUBT — 20 marks

Attempt THE question

6. *“So after considering everything very thoroughly, I must finally conclude that this proposition, I am, I exist, is necessarily true whenever it is put forward by me or conceived in my mind.”*

Descartes claims to have finally found something he can know for certain. To what extent is his claim justified?

[Turn over for next question

SECTION 3 — MORAL PHILOSOPHY — 20 marks

Attempt THE question

7. *“The Utilitarianism of Bentham is more successful than the Utilitarianism of Mill.”*  
Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]