



**X854/76/12**

**Philosophy  
Paper 2**

Duration — 1 hour 45 minutes

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**Total marks — 50**

**SECTION 1 — ARGUMENTS IN ACTION — 30 marks**

Attempt ALL questions.

**SECTION 2 — KNOWLEDGE AND DOUBT — 10 marks**

Attempt ALL questions on either DESCARTES or ALL questions on HUME.

**SECTION 3 — MORAL PHILOSOPHY — 10 marks**

Attempt ALL questions.

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

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

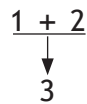
Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



SECTION 1 — ARGUMENTS IN ACTION — 30 marks  
 Attempt ALL questions

- 1. What is the difference between a statement and an exclamation? 1
- 2. What are the differences between an argument and an explanation? 2
- 3. Give an example of an argument that contains a premise indicator. 2
- 4. You have learned about three different types of argument diagrams.

Linked



Convergent



Serial



- (a) Which diagram best represents the following argument? 1  
*'Driving too fast causes accidents. It also wastes fuel. So you shouldn't drive too fast.'*
- (b) Which diagram best represents the following argument? 1  
*'The cause of diabetes is either inherited or environmental. Seeing as the cause of diabetes is not environmental, it must be inherited.'*
- (c) Which diagram best represents the following argument? 1  
*'It's really icy, so the streets will be slippery. Therefore you need to be careful when you're walking today.'*
- (d) Which diagram best represents the following argument? 1  
*'Too much coffee leads to headaches. Headaches cause poor performance. Therefore too much coffee causes poor performance.'*

5. What is the function of a counterexample? 1
6. Give a counterexample to the following claim *'All dogs have four legs'*. 1
7. (a) State the form of the affirming the consequent fallacy. 1  
 (b) Give an example of an affirming the consequent argument. 1  
 (c) Using your example, explain the error in this form of reasoning. 2
8. Read the following argument and answer the questions that follow.  
*'James? A Chief Constable? Are you serious? He has two convictions for drunk driving. The guy is so irresponsible. No-one in their right mind would appoint him to this job.'*
- (a) Describe the essential features of an ad hominem fallacy. 2  
 (b) State why this argument is not an example of an ad hominem fallacy. 1
9. What is the essential feature of an inductive argument?  
 Give an example in your answer. 2
10. What is the essential feature of a deductive argument?  
 Give an example in your answer. 2
11. What is the essential feature of a conductive argument?  
 Give an example in your answer. 2
12. Read the following argument and answer the question that follows.  
*Ever since I've been taking this new honey, I've had more energy, my focus has been incredible, and my hair has never been so glossy. There's only one reasonable conclusion: this honey has changed my life.*  
 It is not always obvious whether an argument is fallacious.  
 Discuss whether or not the argument above contains a fallacy.  
 In your answer you must include
- a definition of a fallacy
  - an explanation of a fallacy that might be contained in the argument
  - reasons why some people may think this argument contains that fallacy
  - reasons why some people may think this argument does not contain that fallacy. 6

## SECTION 2 — KNOWLEDGE AND DOUBT — 10 marks

Attempt ALL questions on DESCARTES or ALL questions on HUME

## DESCARTES

13. What did Descartes aim to achieve in his Meditations? 3
14. In the deceiving God argument, why does Descartes conclude that he could doubt any one of his former beliefs? 2
15. How successful is the deceiving God argument? 3
16. Explain the role of the malicious demon hypothesis in Meditation 1. 2

or

## HUME

17. According to Hume which of the following (a-d) correctly completes the sentence below?  
Impressions and ideas differ in their
- (a) vivacity
  - (b) duration
  - (c) intuitive credibility
  - (d) meaningfulness. 1
18. According to Hume which of the following (a-d) correctly completes the sentence below?  
All simple ideas are gained from
- (a) previous complex ideas
  - (b) impressions of emotions
  - (c) a corresponding impression
  - (d) your imagination. 1

19. According to Hume which of the following (a-d) correctly completes the sentence below?  
Compounding, transposing, augmenting and diminishing are all
- (a) impressions of inner sense
  - (b) impressions of external sense
  - (c) types of a posteriori knowledge
  - (d) processes of the imagination.
20. Describe the arguments Hume uses to support his claim that ‘all our ideas or more feeble perceptions are copies of our impressions or more lively ones’.
21. How convincing is Hume’s distinction between impressions and ideas?

**SECTION 3 — MORAL PHILOSOPHY — 10 marks**

**Attempt ALL questions**

22. Explain what Kant means by ‘contradiction in the will’.  
Give an example to support your answer.
23. Explain Kant’s distinction between perfect and imperfect duties.
24. Kant claims we have imperfect duties to help other people and to develop our own talents.  
Is Kant’s concept of imperfect duty useful when making moral decisions? Give reasons for your answer.

**[END OF QUESTION PAPER]**

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