



National  
Qualifications  
2024

**X854/76/12**

**Philosophy  
Paper 2**

FRIDAY, 24 MAY

1:15 PM – 3:00 PM

**Total marks — 50**

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

Attempt ALL questions.

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

Attempt ALL questions.

**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.



\* X 8 5 4 7 6 1 2 \*



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

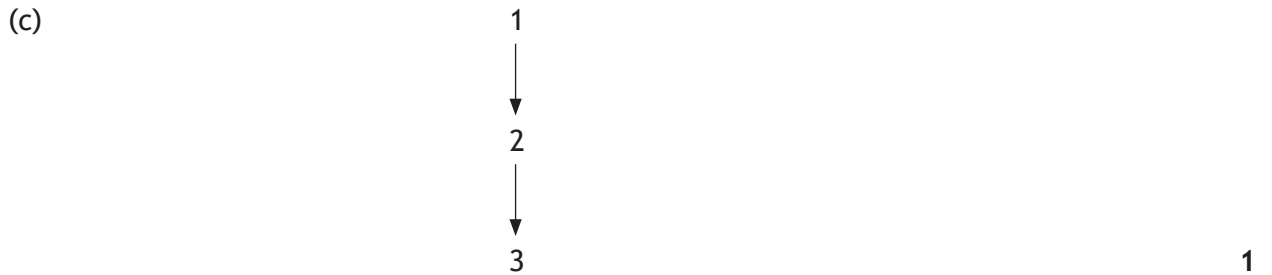
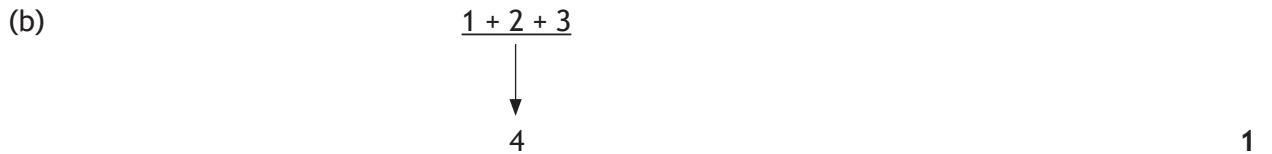
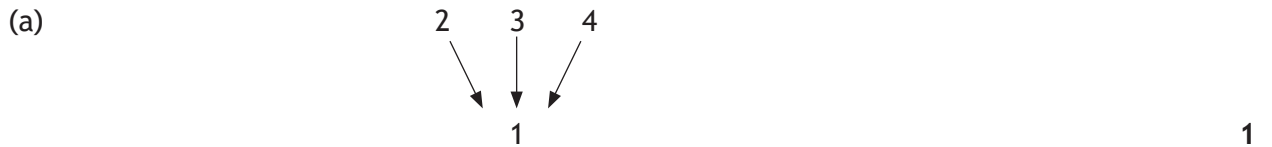
1. Give an example of a word that acts as a conclusion indicator. 1

2. *I don't really like going to the funfair because you must queue for ages for every ride and they are over in about a minute.*

A student claims that the above passage is an argument, as it contains a premise indicator and reasons why they don't enjoy going to the funfair.

Why are they wrong to say this is an argument? 2

3. For each of the following argument diagrams, state whether it shows a linked argument, a convergent argument, or a serial argument.



(d) Give an example of each of the following types of argument:

(i) linked 1

(ii) convergent 1

(iii) serial. 1

4. (a) What is meant by ‘conductive strength’? 1
- (b) Read the following conductive argument:
- P1: The defendant’s fingerprints were all over the gun that was found at the scene.*
- P2: The bullet that was fired from the gun matches the bullets in the defendant’s drawer.*
- P3: The defendant was seen on CCTV holding a similar gun the other week.*
- 
- C: It must be the defendant’s gun that was found at the crime scene.*
- Discuss whether the premises of this argument are sufficient to establish the truth of the conclusion. 3
5. Read the following argument, which some people may think contains a fallacy:
- If a parent lets their child get away with not putting their toys away one day, then the child will think this is okay. Then they will leave their toys around their room all the time. This will lead to them not respecting their parents and thinking it is alright to be rude to them. Before you know it, they will be in trouble at school and with the police. So, you shouldn’t let your child leave their room in a mess.*
- (a) Name the fallacy. 1
- (b) Describe this fallacy. 2
- (c) Explain whether you think the argument contains this fallacy, giving reasons for your answer. 2
6. (a) Explain the *ad hominem* circumstantial fallacy. 2
- (b) *My dentist says fizzy drinks are bad for your teeth, but I saw a can of cola on her desk, so they are obviously not that bad.*
- What kind of *ad hominem* fallacy is this? 1

[Turn over

7. Read the following argument and answer the questions that follow:
- Driving cars can be dangerous. However, we don't make driving illegal because of the dangers: instead, people have to wear seatbelts to ensure that driving is as safe as possible. It should be the same with taking drugs. Drugs can be dangerous, but people are going to take them anyway. Instead of making it illegal, we should make taking drugs as safe as possible.*
- (a) What is an analogical argument? 1
- (b) How strong is the analogy in this argument? 3
8. (a) Describe lexical ambiguity. 1
- (b) Describe syntactic ambiguity. 1
9. (a) Give an example of an argument that contains the denying the antecedent fallacy. (It is acceptable to simply state the form of the argument.) 1
- (b) Why are the premises of a denying the antecedent fallacy not sufficient to establish the truth of the conclusion?  
In your answer you must refer to your example given in question 9a. 2

## SECTION 2 — KNOWLEDGE AND DOUBT — 10 marks

Attempt ALL questions

## HUME

10. Hume's copy principle is the claim that *'All our ideas or more feeble perceptions are copies of our impressions or more lively ones'*.

Describe the arguments Hume uses to support the copy principle.

4

11. Evaluate Hume's copy principle.

6

[Turn over

## SECTION 3 — MORAL PHILOSOPHY — 10 marks

Attempt ALL questions

12. What does Kant mean when he says we ought to always *'treat humanity, both in your own person and in the person of every other, always at the same time as an end, never simply as a means'*?  
You may refer to examples to support your answer. 4
13. What is meant by the term 'perfect duty'? 1
14. What is meant by the term 'imperfect duty'? 1
15. Evaluate Kant's inclusion of imperfect duties in his moral theory.  
You may refer to examples to support your answer 4

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