



National
Qualifications
2022 MODIFIED

X854/76/12

**Philosophy
Paper 2**

WEDNESDAY, 25 MAY

1:30 PM – 3:15 PM

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.



* X 8 5 4 7 6 1 2 *

SECTION 1 — ARGUMENTS IN ACTION — 30 marks

MARKS

Attempt ALL questions

1. State two defining features of an argument. 2

2. Read the following argument:
'If a car has reliable brakes then it has brakes that work on ice. The brakes on my car don't work very well on ice. So you can see that it doesn't have reliable brakes.'
Present the argument above in standard form. 2

3. (a) Give an example of a word that acts as a premise indicator. 1

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

4. Read the following argument:
'You should go to college. It will increase your chances of getting a job with a good salary. It will give you the opportunity to have a rewarding career. And, of course, all education is valuable for its own sake.'
What type of argument diagram would best represent this argument?
Explain your answer. 2

5. Read the following argument:
'It's morally wrong to kill animals for pleasure. Eating meat involves killing animals for the pleasure of eating. So eating meat is morally wrong.'
What type of argument diagram would best represent this argument?
Explain your answer. 2

6. Read the following argument and answer the questions that follow:
'All human beings have a heart. So Fluffy has a heart.'

(a) What makes the premise in the above argument acceptable? 1

(b) Is the premise sufficient to establish the conclusion?
Give a reason for your answer. 1

7. (a) What is the key feature of an inductive argument? 1
- (b) Read the following argument:
'I have a mouse in my house. It has been proven that mice bring an increased risk of fire. Therefore, my house now is at an increased risk of fire.'
 Is this argument inductive or deductive?
 Give **one** reason for your answer. 1
8. What is the function of a counter-example? 1
9. Read the following argument and answer the questions that follow:
'Feathers are light. Whatever is light can't be dark. Therefore feathers are never dark.'
- (a) What makes an argument valid? 1
- (b) Explain the ambiguity in this argument. 1
- (c) How does the ambiguity in this argument affect its validity? 1
10. Read the following argument and answer the questions that follow:
'Being in school is like being in prison because your freedom is restricted. People don't have to go to prison unless they have done something wrong. I haven't done anything wrong so I shouldn't have to be in school.'
- (a) What is an analogical argument? 1
- (b) To what extent is the use of analogy in this argument convincing?
 You must refer to this argument in your answer. 3
11. Slippery slope arguments are not always fallacious.
 What distinguishes a fallacious slippery slope argument from an admissible slippery slope argument?
 In your answer you **must** include:
- a description of the general form of slippery slope arguments
 - an explanation of what would make a slippery slope argument fallacious
 - an explanation of what would make a slippery slope argument admissible
 - an example of a fallacious slippery slope argument. 6

[Turn over

12. Read the following argument and answer the questions that follow.

'Global warming will never be reduced. If everyone followed a vegetarian diet then this would reduce global warming, but there are lots of people around the world who will never give up eating meat.'

(a) Identify the fallacy in the above argument.

1

(b) Explain the fallacy in the above argument.

You should refer to the argument in your answer.

1

SECTION 2 — KNOWLEDGE AND DOUBT — 10 marks

MARKS

Attempt ALL questions on DESCARTES or ALL questions on HUME

DESCARTES

13. State the claim that is referred to as Descartes' Cogito. 1
14. Explain how, in **Meditation 2**, Descartes reaches the conclusion that the Cogito is his certain truth. 4
15. Evaluate Descartes' Cogito. 5

OR

HUME

16. What does Hume claim about our knowledge of cause and effect? 1
17. Explain what Hume thinks the example of the billiard balls tells us about our knowledge of cause and effect. 4
18. Evaluate Hume's view about our knowledge of cause and effect. 5

[Turn over

SECTION 3 — MORAL PHILOSOPHY — 10 marks

MARKS

Attempt ALL questions

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 19. | What is the purpose of Bentham's hedonic calculus? | 1 |
| 20. | Explain one of the components of Bentham's hedonic calculus. | 1 |
| 21. | Explain the distinction between act and rule utilitarianism. | 2 |
| 22. | Is rule utilitarianism an improvement on act utilitarianism?
In your answer you should discuss relevant criticisms of each theory. | 6 |

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

[BLANK PAGE]

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

[BLANK PAGE]

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE