# X268/11/01

PHILOSOPHY
INTERMEDIATE 2

Candidates should answer:

Section 1—all parts of Question 1

Section 2—**Either** all parts of Question 2

OR all parts of Question 3

Section 3—Question 4 and

**Either** all parts of Question 5

**OR** all parts of Question 6

Section 4—Question 7

SQA

## SECTION 1—CRITICAL THINKING IN PHILOSOPHY

**Candidates must answer all parts of this question.**

**1.** (*a*) The following list contains both arguments and statements. Write down the **three** numbers that identify the **arguments**.

  (1)  The soup was cold but the waiter disagreed.

  (2)  The Internet wasn't working and I didn't do my homework.

  (3)  She wasn't at the party because I saw her at the zoo.

  (4)  I'm feeling tired and I want to go home.

  (5)  I think therefore I am.

  (6)  It must be cold outside because there is ice on the pond.

  (7)  If you want to get fit do more exercise.

  (8)  It is wrong to hit the dog.      **3   KU**

 (*b*)  (i)  What is a valid argument?      **1   KU**

   (ii)  What is a sound argument?      **1   KU**

   (iii)  Read the following argument:

     All birds have eyes

     All parrots have eyes

     So, all parrots are birds.

    Is this a sound argument? Give a reason for your answer.      **2   AE**

 (*c*)  She says smoking is bad for you but I saw her smoking in a bar just last week so I don't see why I should listen to what she says.

  What is a fallacy?      **1   KU**

  What fallacy is being committed in the above example? Justify your answer.      **2   AE**

      **(10)**

**Candidates must answer <u>EITHER</u> all parts of Question 2 <u>OR</u> all parts of Question 3.**

**EITHER**

**2.  God**

(*a*)  What is an *a posteriori* argument for the existence of God?     **1   KU**

(*b*)  Describe the argument used by Aquinas to show that God is the "uncaused cause".     **5   KU**

(*c*)  Has Aquinas proved that God exists?  Give reasons for your answer.     **4   AE**

**(10)**

**OR**

**3.  Free will**

(*a*)  In the free will debate what is "compatibilism"?     **2   KU**

(*b*)  State **two** arguments for compatibilism.     **4   KU**

(*c*)  What problems are there with compatibilism?     **4   AE**

**(10)**

**[Turn over**

**Candidates must answer Question 4 and <u>EITHER</u> all parts of Question 5 <u>OR</u> all parts of Question 6.**

4. **Epistemology**

   (*a*) What is the tripartite theory of knowledge? **2 KU**

   (*b*) In what ways can the tripartite theory of knowledge be criticised? **3 AE**

   **(5)**

**EITHER**

5. **Descartes**

   (*a*) Describe Descartes' Trademark argument for the existence of God. **7 KU**

   (*b*) Why is God important in Descartes' Meditations? **2 KU**
   **2 AE**

   (*c*) Give **two** reasons why the Trademark Argument can be criticised. **4 AE**

   **(15)**

**OR**

6. **Hume**

   (*a*) According to Hume what is the difference between "simple" and "complex" ideas? **4 KU**

   (*b*) Why is it important for Hume to explain how we acquire the idea of God? **3 KU**

   (*c*) Critically discuss Hume's theory of ideas. **2 KU**
   **6 AE**

   **(15)**

**Candidates must answer this question.**

7.  **Normative Ethics**

    (*a*)  What is meant by the "Greatest Happiness Principle"? **2 KU**

    (*b*)  According to Bentham how should happiness be measured? **2 KU**

    (*c*)  Explain what Mill meant by "higher" and "lower" pleasures.  Give
    examples to support your answer. **4 KU**

    (*d*)  Read the following scenario.

    Scott is suspicious that his partner is cheating on him by seeing someone
    else.  One of Scott's friends finds out that this is true.  If Scott asks his
    friend should the friend tell Scott the truth?

    In what ways would act and rule utilitarians respond to this situation? **4 KU**
    **8 AE**

    **(20)**

*[END OF QUESTION PAPER]*

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