



Examination paper

PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS—UNIT 1

Student Name:

Student number:

Teacher:

Time allowed for this paper

Reading/planning time before commencing work: ten minutes

Working time for paper: two and a half hours

Material required/recommended for this paper

To be provided by the supervisor

This Question/Answer Booklet

To be provided by the candidate

Standard materials: Pens, pencil, eraser or correction fluid, highlighter and ruler.

Special materials: Nil

Important note to candidates

No other materials may be taken into the examination room. It is **your** responsibility to ensure that you do not have any unauthorised notes or other material of a non-personal nature in the examination room. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the supervisor **before** reading any further.

Structure of this paper

Section	Suggested working time	Number of items available	Number of items to be attempted	Marks available
Section One: Reasoning and inquiry skills	40 minutes	13	13	30
Section Two: Philosophical analysis	60 minutes	2	2	40
Section Three: Extended argument	50 minutes	5	1	30
Total				100

Instructions to candidates

1. Write your answers for section 1 in the spaces provided in this paper. Use a blue or black pen only.
2. You must confine your responses to the items and to follow all instructions specific to each item.
3. Spare answer pages may be found at the end of this booklet if you need more space to answer. Please indicate in the original answer space where the answer is continued.

Section One: Reasoning and Inquiry Skills

30 Marks

Attempt all questions in this section.

Allow approximately 40 minutes for this section.

Question 1

[10 marks]

Classify each of the following passages as description, explanation or argument.

a. People do not fear death.

b. Electrons do not exist because we have never seen them with our own eyes.

c. I am afraid of clowns because I was attacked by a clown at a young age.

d. A triangle without points is impossible and pointless.

e. If we get the car fixed then we can go on that trip up north.

f. We know that souls don't exist because the universe is only made up of natural things.

g. CRISPR, the new gene editing system, is worrying due to the fact that it brings us another step closer to designer babies.

h. 'Was it a car or a cat I saw' is a palindrome because it can be read the same forward or backward.

- i. Cognitive Behaviour Therapy is the most widely used evidence based practice in psychology and for that reason it is one of the psychosocial interventions that psychiatry residents are mandated to be trained in.

- j. Deductively valid arguments are the strongest inference you can use as the premises entail the conclusion.

Question 2

[2 marks]

Identify the inference indicators in the following argument.

You can never truly know whether other people think like you and that's why philosophical zombies are a strong possibility. It also follows that if philosophical zombies are possible then we should reject certain forms of physicalism, like behaviourism.

The inference indicators are:

Question 3

[2 marks]

Identify the inference indicators in the following argument.

Each person holds in themselves inviolable rights and so a society can never arrange social institutions which impinge upon these rights. Because of this the right to own private property can never be taken away from individuals by the state.

The inference indicators are:

Question 4

[2 marks]

Identify the premise and the conclusion in the following argument.

Constructing an argument is difficult if you do not have a clear thesis and so you should always make sure you have a good idea about the main idea you're claiming is the case.

The premise is:

The conclusion is:

<p><u>The premise is:</u></p>
<p><u>The conclusion is:</u></p>

Question 5**[2 marks]**

Identify the premise and the conclusion in the following argument.

As it is likely to rain today we should take an umbrella.

The premise is:

The conclusion is:

Question 6**[2 marks]**

Identify the premise and the conclusion in the following argument.

Precisely because there is evidence that there is massive coral bleaching occurring the Australian government should take steps to protect the Great Barrier Reef.

The premise is:

The conclusion is:

Question 7**[2 marks]**

Identify the premise and the conclusion in the following argument.

Art is difficult to provide an objective critique of as everyone sees the world differently.

The premise is:

The conclusion is:

Question 8**[1 mark]**

What is the technical name for the following form of reasoning?

If all octopi have twelve ears, then they would be very good at hearing. Octopi do have twelve ears, therefore they are very good at hearing.

Question 9 [1 mark]

What is the technical name for the following form of reasoning?

If justice is not about fairness, then it must have something to do with freedom. But justice does not have anything to do with freedom, so it must be about fairness.

Question 10

[1 mark]

What is the technical name for the following form of reasoning?

It is good cheese if it is French cheese. It is bad cheese and hence it is not French cheese.

Question 11

[1 mark]

What is the technical name for the following form of reasoning?

If politicians are corrupt they should lose their positions. Peter Swindle is a corrupt politician therefore he should lose his position in the government.

Question 12

[2 marks]

Is the following inference an example of inductive or deductive reasoning? Explain why.

It is always wrong to tax inheritance because every person has inalienable human rights and a right to pass on your private property upon death is one of those human rights.

Question 13

[2 marks]

Is the following inference an example of inductive or deductive reasoning? Explain why.

Information systems are often expensive, complicated and difficult to operate. Therefore, businesses should not use them.

End of Section One

Section Two: Philosophical Analysis

40 Marks

This section contains **two** questions. Answer both questions.

Suggested working time for this section is 60 minutes.

Question 14

(20 marks)

In the following dialogue, you are required to:

You are required to

- summarise (2 marks)
 - clarify (6 marks)
 - and critically evaluate (12 marks)
- the contributions of each participant

Candy: Joey! Quick, let's take a selfie! If it doesn't get shared and liked on social media, it didn't happen.

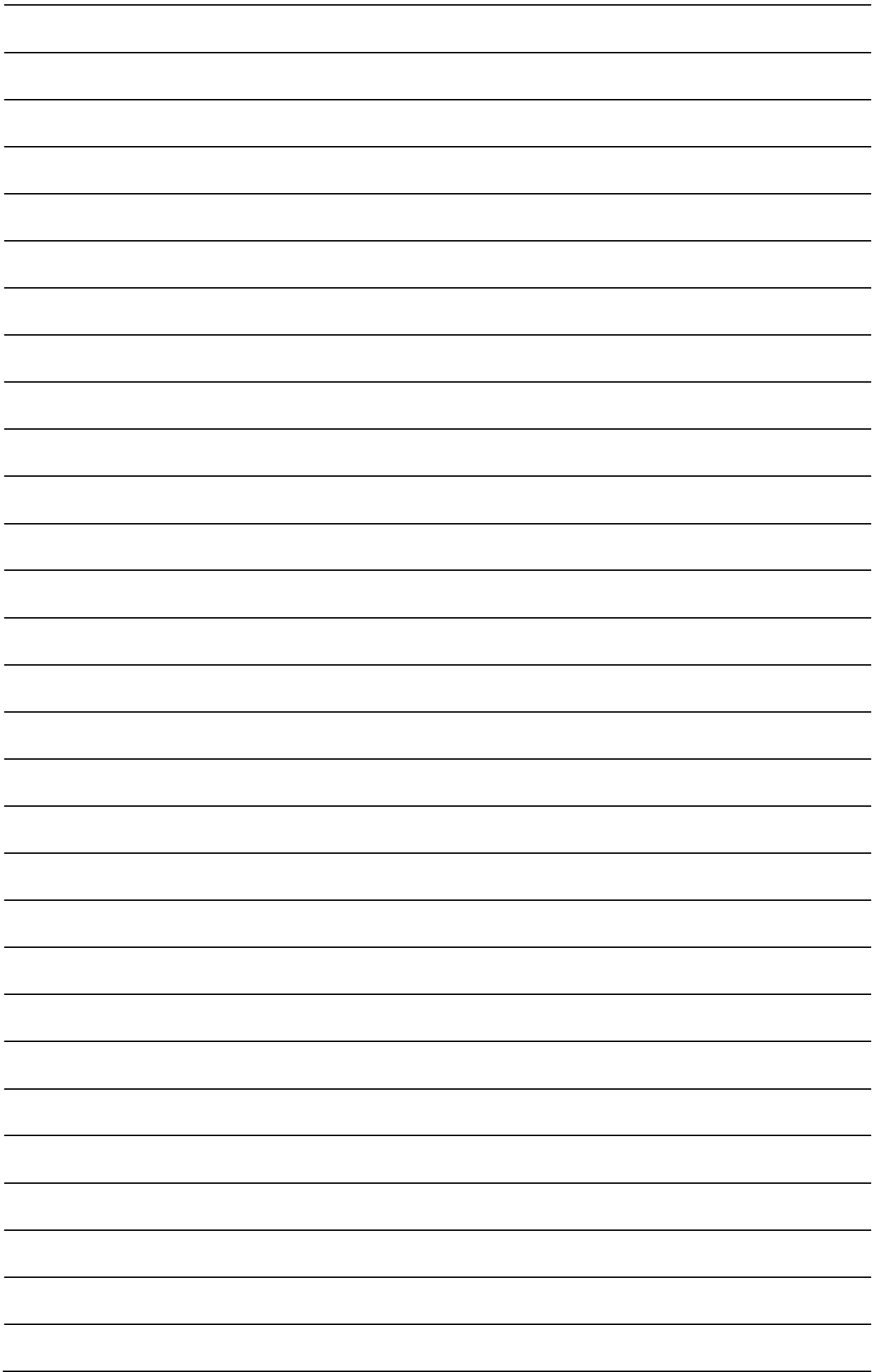
Joey: No! I like my privacy. I don't want to share everything I do with everyone! Not everyone needs to know what I'm doing all the time.

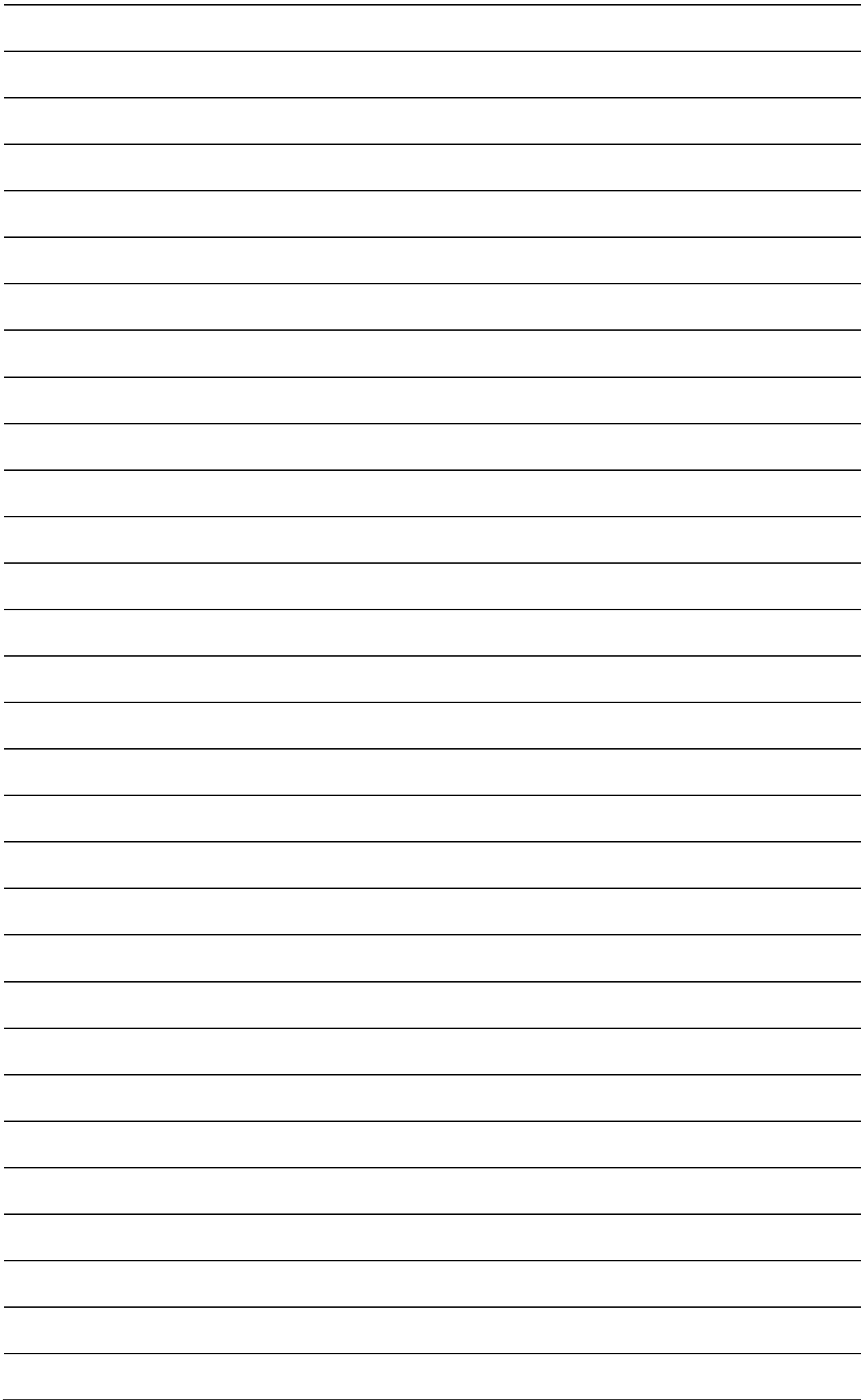
Candy: But, I only feel like me when I'm connecting with others and my friends live all over the world. Plus, my friends and followers on social media like to stay in touch and see what I'm doing.

Joey: Friends can stay in touch in many ways, but talking or spending time with them is more authentic. Besides, friends don't have to know everything about our inner worlds because some parts of our personalities are just for us alone.

Candy: I wouldn't be who I am without my friends. You can tell a lot about someone by the company they keep.

Joey: Social media "friends" aren't real friends, Candy. Some may be, but not when you have 200 of them! You can't really be friends with 200 people. I have two best friends, you included, and you know what I'm doing without my posting it online.





Section Two: Philosophical Analysis (continued)

Question 15

(20 marks)

Choose **one (1)** of the following three passages and

- summarise (2 marks)
 - clarify (8 marks)
 - and critically evaluate (10 marks)
- the topic in the passage

On free will and determinism

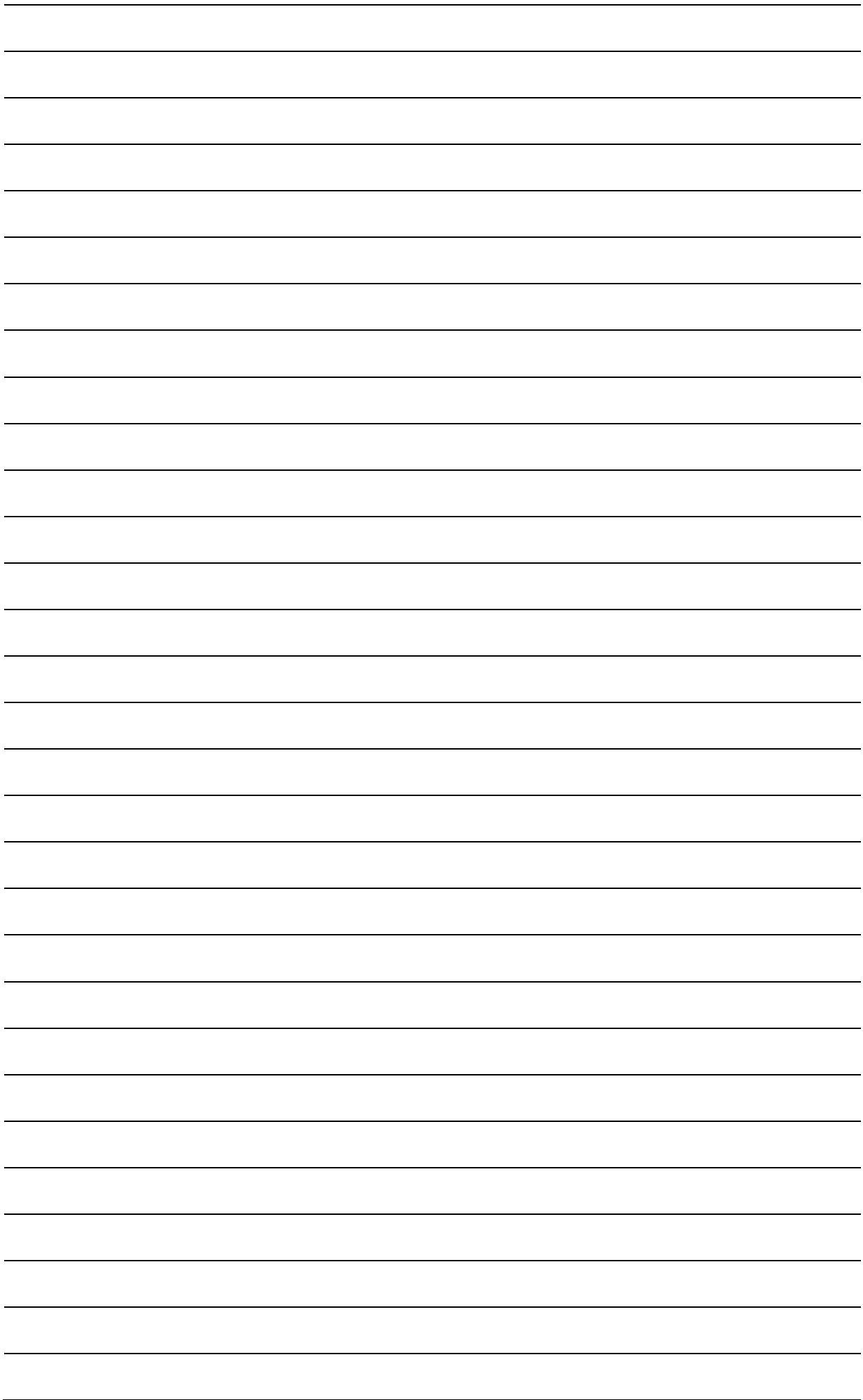
In 1924, two young men – Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb – were on trial for the killing of a 14 year old boy named Bobby Franks. There was no doubt as to the men's guilt as they confessed that they had killed him purely for the thrill of the experience. However, their defence lawyer, Clarence Darrow, successfully argued that they should not be executed for their crimes. His defence could be summarised to say that if we are free, morally responsible beings, then we can freely choose our actions. But Leopold and Loeb were not free to choose their actions as they were influenced by heredity and social conditioning. Therefore, Leopold and Loeb were not free moral beings. Consequently, they should not be executed.

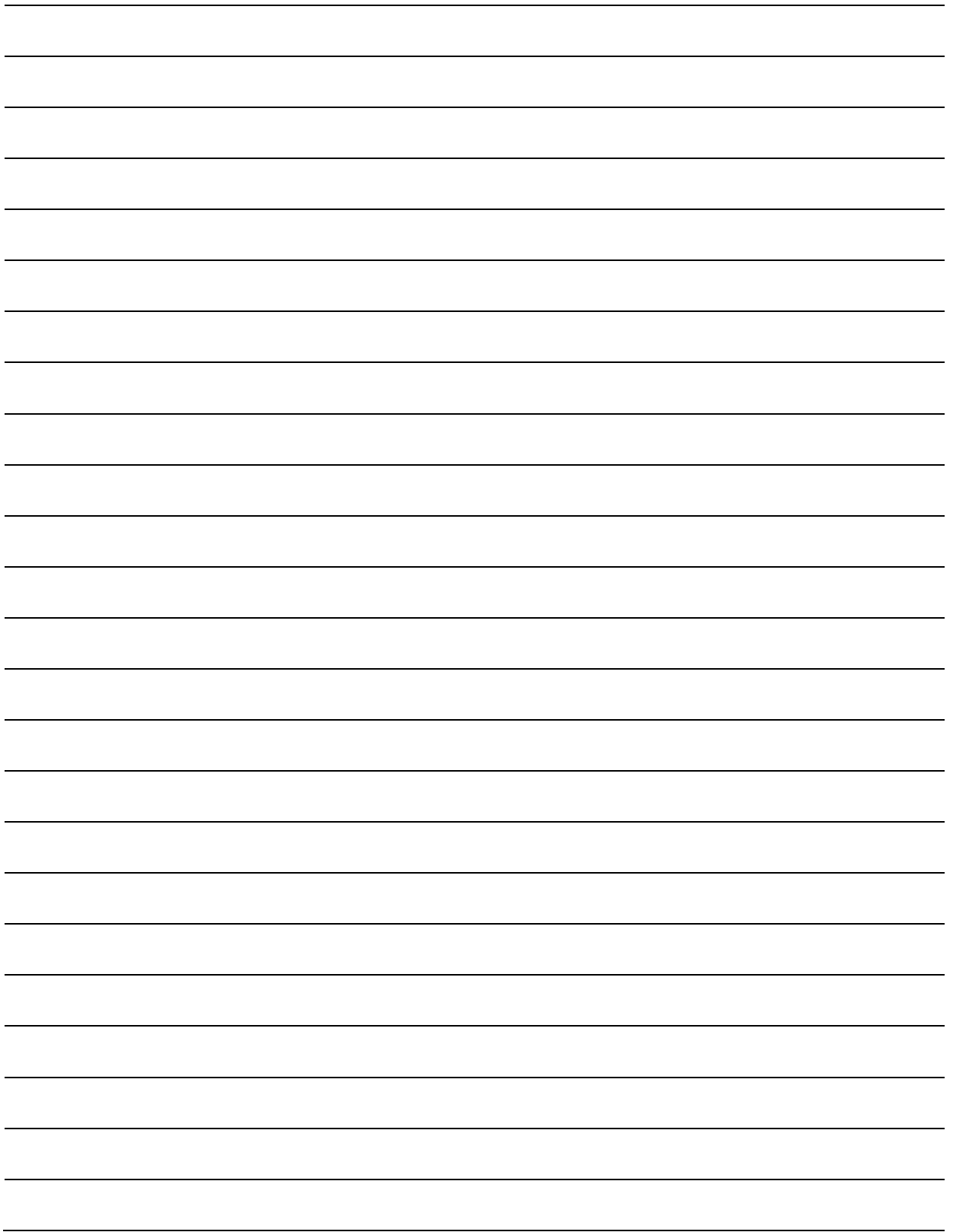
On causation

When something happens, it is because of something directly effecting its causation. It is not possible for something to happen without something causing it to be so. For example, a domino cannot simply fall over into another domino by itself. Something must be responsible for causing it to fall so the other dominos can be knocked over in succession. The only thing that could be caused without a sufficient cause, is God, as He is responsible for his own causation. Therefore, everything else that exists in the world has been directly caused by something that precedes it with the only exception to this rule being God.

On the self

The sense of being one's self, an individual, is a construct created by our consciousness. However, the thoughts we have that make up our consciousness, are not our own. They are the sum of the interactions with others within our society. Our mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, grandparents, teachers, religious elders (the list goes on) all have a greater or lesser influence upon us until it mingles together to become what we regard as our selves. But some people say there is 'something' you could call the individual. If you could isolate a human being from society perhaps then you would be able to identify 'the individual'. The reality is, this is impossible. There can be no individual without society.





Section Three: Extended Argument

30 Marks

This section contains **five** questions. Answer **one** question only. Write your answer in the spaces provided.

Suggested working time for this section is 50 minutes.

Choose **one** of the following five questions. Argue for or against the statement in the question, giving clear definitions, examples and reasons.

(30 marks)

Question 16

We can never be truly free because we are always dependent on other people.

or

Question 17

There is no such thing as human nature.

or

Question 18

The Golden Rule is the best principle of human morality.

or

Question 19

The only really strong arguments are deductive arguments.

or

Question 20

You can never be mistaken about your own intentions.

End of questions

