APIS
ASSOCIATION FOR PHILOSOPHY IN SCHOOLS (WA)

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: three 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	50 minutes	9	9	30
Section Two: Philosophical analysis	80 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.

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Section One: Reasoning and Inquiry Skills **30 Marks**

Attempt all questions in this section.

Allow approximately 50 minutes for this section.

Part A) **4 Marks**

Question 1 **[4 marks]**

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

i) Foresight is useful for it is handier than hindsight.

_____

ii) Time was up for Sophie and she was free to do as she pleased from now on.

_____

iii) It is true that all triangles have four sides.

_____

iv) Perth has received rainfall in the past because tiny lizards have done rain dances.

_____

Part B) **11 Marks**

Question 2 **[6 marks]**

a) Identify the premise(s) and conclusion(s) in the following arguments.

i) People would rather die than think, being that thinking is too difficult for people.

Premise(s): _____

_____

_____

Conclusion(s): _____

_____

ii) Jack wanted to know if Jill was the author of a new book and since Jill was the author of the new book, Jack wanted to know if Jill was Jill.

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Premise(s): _____

_____

_____

Conclusion(s): _____

_____

iii) The accused was at their desk 30 minutes before the crime and 15 minutes after the crime. The accused had more than enough time to commit the murder.

Premise(s): _____

_____

_____

Conclusion(s): _____

_____

Question 3 **[5 marks]**

a) Identify the inference indicators in the following arguments.

i) Gone are the times when one could speak freely about what breakfast food goes best with your shoes and this is why I'm moving to Greenland.

ii) Numbers cannot exist like atoms do because I have never seen a number under a microscope or while walking in the bush. This is also since I hate bushwalking as I'm scared of Dropbears and Pokémon.

iii) Time waits for no man and I guess any other gender, due to the fact that Time realises it is 2019 and that kind of assumption is dated.

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Part C) **6 Marks**

Question 4 **[3 marks]**

a) Number and bracket the separable statements. **(1 mark)**
b) Circle the inference indicator(s). **(1 mark)**
c) Underline the major conclusion. **(1 mark)**

The uncaring bourgeoisie will tremble before the proletariat. Seeing that all of history is a history of class struggle and furthermore, in the modern period there are only two classes, the bourgeoisie and proletariat, it follows that these two classes will struggle with one-another. Also, we know that the proletariat drastically outnumber the bourgeoisie and all they have to lose is their chains.

Question 5 **[3 marks]**

a) Number and bracket the separable statements. **(1 mark)**
b) Circle the inference indicator(s). **(1 mark)**
c) Underline the major conclusion. **(1 mark)**

There are many arguments for the notion that life is absurd. This is because life is absurd and given that life is absurd. Further, it is also shown by the fact that life is absurd.

Part D) **6 Marks**

Question 6

[2 marks]

a) Is the following inference an example of inductive or deductive reasoning? **(1 mark)**
b) Explain why. **(1 mark)**

All unmarried men are bachelors because all unmarried men are bachelors.

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Question 7 **[2 marks]**

a) Is the following inference an example of inductive or deductive reasoning? **(1 mark)**
b) Explain why. **(1 mark)**

If Loki had lost his bet with Brok then he should have lost his head. Loki did lose his bet with Brok and therefore, Loki should have lost his head.

Question 8 **[2 marks]**

a) Is the following inference an example of inductive or deductive reasoning? **(1 mark)**
b) Explain why. **(1 mark)**

There must be a land where all misplaced and sadly forgotten socks and hair ties live together in harmony. This is because I have never seen the misplaced pair separated after losing them and there is a long-standing tradition of peace and love between socks and hair ties.

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Part E) **3 Marks**

Question 9 **[3 marks]**

a) Give the formal name for the following forms of reasoning.

i) Critical Reasoning is hard if you overthink it. I overthink it, which is why I find it hard.

_____

ii) If it is Modus Ponens, it is not Modus Tollens. This is Modus Ponens, so it is not Modus Tollens.

_____

iii) If you do well in critical reasoning, you're going to do well in the exam. I am not going to do well in the exam so I won't have done well in critical reasoning.

_____

End of Section One

Commented [MOU1]: the section has 31 marks.

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Section Two: Philosophical Analysis **40 Marks**

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

Suggested working time for this section is 80 minutes.

Question 10 – Community of Inquiry **(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

Jon – I hear that the Prime Minister is intending to meet the Paris Agreement target to cut Carbon Emissions in Australia by 2030 in order to tackle Climate Change. This shows that he is doing the right thing.

Andrew – That's all very well – but intentions alone do not solve anything. To enable the target to be met, the Prime Minister needs to DO something. Action must be taken. For example, I could intend to help the poor and starving by donating some money, but unless I actually act on that intention, no poor or starving people are helped. This shows that by themselves, intentions are pointless.

Jon – Intentions are what matters - especially in this instance. If you have the right intention, then you can act. The Prime Minister has the right intention about Climate Change, therefore he can act to do something about it.

Andrew – That's all very well – he should be commended for having such worthy intentions - but, without actions, any intentions are worthless. Even if the Prime Minister does do something – such as re-introduce a Carbon Tax for example - it does not matter what he intends as long as the action is good and the target is met.

Jon – I think intentions do matter. He could re-introduce the Carbon Tax simply to gain votes and popularity. It would be so much better if he acted for the intentions of wanting to help the environment rather than for selfish gain.

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Section Two: Philosophical Analysis (continued)

Question 11 – Passage Analysis **(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

Passage One

In life we are faced with significant moral decisions where we are often unsure what to do. For example, suppose at the end of the month we have $40 left over. Should we donate the money to charity or buy a desperately needed birthday present for our family member? Or do we try and do both? The best moral theory should consider the following factors. Firstly, when deciding what to do, there should be less of an emphasis on what to do in each situation and more focus on the kind of people we want to become. The emotional and social factors should also be taken into account. An ethical theory should be straightforward and easy to follow. Lastly, an ethical theory should become increasingly instinctive the longer you pursue it. It follows from this that virtue ethics is the best ethical theory.

Passage Two

When we perceive the world, our senses can be deceived and hence, we should be wary of basing what we know merely on our observations of the world. Illusions, hallucinations and other human-centered errors in perception are all examples of how our senses can be deceived. However, when we think modally – that is about possible worlds – we can sometimes see more clearly than with our limited senses. One way of thinking about how humans think modally or about possibility (possible worlds) is a thought-experiment. For instance, mere observation might imply that 'we' are currently in a biological body but we may in fact be a 'brain in a vat' which is fed stimulus from a computer. To this end, it is essential that we incorporate both observations and thought-experiments as means by which to obtain knowledge.

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Passage Three

Our human nature has two distinctive parts: reason and being social. Put simply, we must think but we need others to help us think. When our reason reflects on how we ought to be social, it determines that caring for the community is fundamental to the good life and our happiness. To expand on this point: no person is an island and no person can be a person without a flourishing community. However, our natural instinct to be social can lead us to value our own happiness above the community's happiness. For example, we could use our natural instinct to be social to collect friends both online and off, without much thought to what makes friendship worthwhile or why friendships might important regarding the good life. This "gotta catch them all" approach to friendship is mere selfishness. It is for these reasons that we must use reason to guide our instincts.

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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 12

The mind is merely a function of the brain.

or

Question 13

Personal identity is determined by one's society.

or

Question 14

Freedom of will is an illusion.

or

Question 15

Gender, race and class do not exist.

or

Question 16

Only humans can be persons.

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