

Examination paper

PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS—UNIT 2

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	50 minutes	15	15	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.

Section One: Reasoning and Inquiry Skills	30 Marks
Attempt all questions in this section.	
Allow approximately 50 minutes for this section.	
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Question 1	(1 mark)
What is the technical name for the following formal fallacy?	
If some bacteria can make sugar via photosynthesis then trees are not the only of use photosynthesis but some bacteria cannot make sugar via photosynthesis an trees are the only organism which use photosynthesis.	
Question 2	(2 marks)
Explain why the following is a fallacious argument. In your explanation, name the	e fallacy.
Science cannot account for near-death experiences and so the only conclusion rethese experiences point to an after-life which is beyond science.	nust be that
Question 3	(2 marks)
Explain why the following is a fallacious argument. In your explanation, name the	e fallacy.
The reason we did not accept the proposal from Gary was because he has show being timid in the past in relation to his incident management.	n signs of

Question 8 (1	mark)		
What is the technical name for the following formal fallacy?			
If the shoe fits then you are Cinderella but the shoe does not fit therefore, you are not Cinderella.			
Question 9 (1	mark)		
What is the technical name for the following formal fallacy?			
If Godzilla is larger than King Kong and King Kong is larger than Pikachu then Godzilla must be larger than Pikachu. But Godzilla is not larger than King Kong therefore, Godzilla is not larger than Pikachu.			
Question 10 (3 i	marks)		
Evaluate the strength of the second inference in the following argument. State the cogene the argument. Justify your answer.	cy of		
People can sometimes hallucinate and sometimes we cannot even get a clear picture of like the rabbit/duck illusion. This is evidence that our senses can be fooled and hence can be trusted.			

Question 11	(3 marks)			
Evaluate the strength of the inference in the following argument. State the cogency of the argument. Justify your answer.				
Without free will there would be no justice. Given that justice is critical for a functioning and that we have functioning societies, it follows that free will must exist.	ng society			
Question 12	(2 marks)			
Explain why the following is a fallacious argument. In your explanation, name the falla	асу.			
The neurosurgeon said that mental states like pain are identical to brain states like C firing. Neurosurgeons know a lot about brains and so we should believe what he said mental states and brain states.				
Question 13	(3 marks)			
Evaluate the strength of the inference in the following argument. State the cogency of argument. Justify your answer.	f the			
Human beings have no fundamental nature. This is because God does not exist and only be through God that we could have a fundamental human nature.	it could			

Question 14	(3 marks)
Evaluate the strength of the inference in the following argument. State the cogency of argument. Justify your answer.	of the
Crows are intelligent beings. This is because crows can solve puzzles and use tools	
Question 15	(3 marks)
Evaluate the strength of the inference in the following argument. State the cogency of argument. Justify your answer.	of the
If you could harm someone by your actions the state is right to stop you. Calling som racist hurts them and so, calling people racist should be prevented by the state.	neone a

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 80 minutes.

Question 16 (20 marks)

The following dialogue is an excerpt from a classroom community of inquiry.

You are required to

summarise (2 marks)
 clarify (6 marks)
 and critically evaluate (12 marks)

the contributions of each participant

Taylor: So, Beauty and the Beast is a story about an arrogant young Prince who is punished and made to look really ugly and the only way to break the curse is for him to fall in love and be loved in return. I think this story is a classical moral tale: it wants us to learn that we should not judge a book by its cover.

Jules: Maybe, but if that's the moral of the story it's a bit silly because underneath the ugly exterior, the Prince is not very nice! I thought it was about how love can be transformative. The Beast only stops being horrible when he falls in love and is loved in return. It is Belle's love that transforms his nature.

Taylor: I wonder if both readings can be given to Beauty and the Beast? Either way, the story is not very feminist, is it? I mean, the beautiful young girl falls in love with the ugly, horrible Prince/Beast despite his holding her father hostage!

Jules: That's true! That's why classical fairy tales are so bad. They teach young children negative, stereotypical gender roles. The girl always has to be good, kind, beautiful, young, and innocent. The only happy ending she ever strives for is a wedding and a Prince, even if he is a Beast, saving her.

Taylor: But in Beauty and the Beast, she actually saves him – as well as her father! I thought it was good because I liked the moral of the story. But after discussing it further, I am wondering if it is more complex than it initially appeared.

Jules: Maybe the meaning of the story depends on how you think about it, but I had hoped we could agree on whether or not the story is any good.

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Section Two: Philosophical Analysis (continued)

Question 17 (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

Modernism and Postmoderism

The modernist acts as though there is one story to tell about how things are. Because the dominant narrative is informed by those in positions of power, the story the modernist tells reinforces the agenda of privileged white men. It is still the case that educated white men hold all the power – whether they are commanding heads of businesses, reporting on news stories, funding sporting teams, or deciding which Hollywood stories will get screened. We are constantly surrounded by the insidious message that it is better to be white, and male. However, this perspective, which has often been sold to us as 'an objective point of view', is being challenged by postmodernism. The postmodernist believes there are many stories to tell and many voices worth listening to; there are multiple interpretations of everything. This scares the modernist, who wishes to defend the existence of facts, morality, and Objective Truth.

Art and beauty

Beauty is completely subjective. To judge something as beautiful is to feel personally moved by that object and it is simply the case that the opinion of individuals as to what is considered beautiful differs. People never uniformly agree on which artworks are beautiful. To evaluate the concept of beauty, first you must be able to understand the criteria offered in the defense of beauty. Only if an artwork contains this criteria may an argument be presented for its beauty. However, such criteria is unforthcoming. Even when many people do agree that a certain artwork is beautiful, they often have difficulty in explaining exactly why this is the case. For instance, The Mona Lisa is often considered the most beautiful portrait painting in the world. Yet, when asked why it is so beautiful, it is difficult to pinpoint the criteria by which we are judging the work's beauty. We often resort to saying that we felt moved by the painting, and feelings such as these are subjective. This is why it is often said that beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

On Government Surveillance

The data retention laws were introduced to Australia in 2016 as part of a measure for the government to protect the country against organised crime and terrorism. This means that every phone call, text message or email that you send, every web page that you access will be tracked by the government and this information (metadata) will be retained for two years. This data will then be accessed if you are found to threaten someone's life, in order to protect the government's revenue or if you are being charged with a crime that carries a sentence of more than two years in prison. Critics of the law believe that this action is spying, and infringes on basic human rights, but this view is wrong. The collection of metadata is clearly a good thing. This is because if you pose a threat to society then your data will be accessed. But you don't pose a threat to society, so your data won't be accessed. Therefore, you have nothing to fear from the law if you are innocent.

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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 18

You should not make an ethical judgment of an artwork.

or

Question 19

Thought-experiments do not lead us to truth.

or

Question 20

There should be no limit to freedom of expression.

or

Question 21

Words refer to real objects in the world.

or

Question 22

Without others ethics does not exist.

End of questions

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