

SECTION A – Short-answer questions

Instructions for Section A

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided. In some cases a single sentence answer may be sufficient for full marks.

Question 1

- a. According to Socrates, ‘for anyone to be able to test whether or not a person’s life is as it should be, he has to have three qualities’. State these three qualities.

3 marks

- b. According to Socrates, what is ‘the finest work in the world’?

2 marks

Question 2

- a. State the two fundamental assumptions on which Murdoch bases her argument concerning the good life.

2 marks

- b. Briefly explain why Murdoch claims that art is 'more edifying' than nature.

3 marks

Question 3

- a. Why does Armstrong think that science has more authority than philosophy, religion or art to decide questions about our nature?

2 marks

- b. Briefly explain why Armstrong thinks that Behaviourists were 'wrong to identify the mind with behaviour'.

3 marks

SECTION A – continued
TURN OVER

Question 4

- a. i.** Explain what Turing means by the ‘Theological Objection’ to the possibility of a thinking machine.

- ii.** Briefly state Turing’s response to the ‘Theological Objection’.

2 + 1 = 3 marks

- b.** Turing discusses several versions of ‘Lady Lovelace’s Objection’. Very briefly state one of these versions and Turing’s response to it.

2 marks

Question 5

- a. In Plato's 'Allegory of the Cave', what does the situation of the prisoners represent?

2 marks

- b. i. According to Plato, when people have emerged from the cave and seen the sun, what should they do then?

- ii. State two problems Plato expects them to face.

1 + 2 = 3 marks

Total 25 marks

The following assessment criteria apply to Section A:

Criterion 1 *knowledge of the key elements and historical and philosophical context of the text*

Criterion 5 *understanding of the relationship between concepts of body and mind and the nature of knowledge*

**END OF SECTION A
TURN OVER**

SECTION B – Extended text response short-answer questions

Instructions for Section B

Answer **three** of the following five questions in the spaces provided.

In this section you are required to display more detail and depth of understanding than in Section A; however, **an essay type response to any question is not expected**. For example, while a concluding sentence may be appropriate depending on the question, an introduction is not necessary.

Question 1

Socrates: ‘Because the upshot is that good things aren’t the same as pleasant things, and bad things aren’t the same as unpleasant things either. You see, we can lose one pair simultaneously, but not the other, and that means they’re different. How could things which are good be the same as things which are pleasant, then? How could bad things and unpleasant things be the same?’

(Plato, *Gorgias*, 497d)

- a. Why does Socrates claim that ‘good things aren’t the same as pleasant things’?

3 marks

- b. Describe the example that Socrates uses to make Callicles change his mind and agree that there is a difference between good and bad pleasures.

3 marks

SECTION C – Essay**Instructions for Section C**

Answer **one** question in the space provided.

Question 1

What is the mind? Outline and critically compare the answers to this question which are either given or implied by **two** of the following: Plato (*Phaedo*), Descartes, Turing and Armstrong.

OR

Question 2

Outline and evaluate the argument Popper uses to distinguish science from pseudoscience. Critically discuss whether this distinction results in science being superior to pseudoscience.

OR

Question 3

Outline Kuhn's view on the nature of scientific progress. Critically discuss how Plato would respond to the relevant elements of Kuhn's view.

Total 30 marks

The following assessment criteria apply to Section C:

Criterion 6 *analysis of arguments about mind, body, knowledge and belief*

Criterion 7 *evaluation of arguments about mind, body, knowledge and belief*

Criterion 8 *use of evidence and reasoning to develop arguments and support conclusions*

