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SUBJECT:	<b>Philosophy</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	4 <sup>th</sup> October 2021
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 7:05 p.m.

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This examination paper has **TWO** sections. Answer **BOTH** Section A and Section B. Section A carries 30 marks and Section B carries 70 marks. Follow the instructions given in each section.

**SECTION A: LOGIC AND REASONING**

**Answer any THREE questions from Section A. Each question carries 10 marks.**

1. a) Define the term 'fallacy' in the language of logic. (2)
- b) Explain the difference between the error in reasoning of the logical fallacies:  
(i) Appeal to Pity and (ii) Appeal to Force. (4)
- c) Give the logical structure of the fallacy 'Argument from Ignorance' and explain the error in reasoning. (4)

**(Total: 10 marks)**

2. a) Explain what is meant by (i) an interpretation of a formula and (ii) a model of a formula. (4)
- b) Work out whether the following implications are valid. Give reasons for your answer.  
i.  $(\neg c \wedge b) \rightarrow \neg a < (a \wedge b) \rightarrow c$  (2)  
ii.  $\neg a \wedge \neg b \rightarrow \neg c < c \rightarrow a \wedge b$  (2)
- c) Fill-in the blanks:  
i. In a \_\_\_\_\_ b, if both a and b are true, then the conclusion is false. (1)  
ii. In a \_\_\_\_\_ b, if both a and b are true or if both a and b are false, then the conclusion is true. (1)

**(Total: 10 marks)**

***Please turn the page***

3. a) Explain what is meant by saying that a proposition is tautological. (2)
- b) Work out the truth-tables of the following propositions and identify which of these are logically equivalent:
- i.  $a \rightarrow (b \wedge c)$
  - ii.  $(b \wedge c) \rightarrow a$
  - iii.  $(a \rightarrow b) \wedge (a \rightarrow c)$
  - iv.  $(a \wedge c) \rightarrow b$  (5)
- c) "Mary's dog barks.  
John's dog barks.  
Mark's dog barks.  
Therefore all dogs bark."
- i. What type of argument is the above? (1)
  - ii. Do the true premisses in this argument guarantee the truth of the conclusion? Give reasons for your answer. (2)

**(Total: 10 marks)**

4. a) With the help of an example, explain whether the implication relation is symmetric. (2)
- b) Translate symbolically. Use the same letter for **each** proposition.
- i. It is not the case that, if Kate is not at work, then she is watching TV or she is cooking. (1)
  - ii. If Kate is not at work, then she is either cooking or watching TV. (1)
  - iii. Kate is watching TV only if she is not at work and she is not cooking. (1)
  - iv. If Kate is cooking and watching TV, then she is not at work. (1)
- c) X and Y are formulae (containing precisely a and b as primary formulae) such that X and  $X \rightarrow Y$  have the following truth-tables:

a	b	X	$X \rightarrow Y$
T	T	F	T
T	F	T	F
F	T	F	T
F	F	T	F

Y has then one of four truth-tables. Write down these four truth-tables. (4)

**(Total: 10 marks)**

## SECTION B: ETHICS AND SOCIETY

**Answer any TWO questions from this Section. Each question carries 35 marks.**

- 5. With reference to Jean-Paul Sartre's Existential philosophy, discuss the relation between radical freedom and the creation of Value.
- 6. Does the end justify the means? Discuss this question in light of Utilitarian and Kantian ethics.
- 7. Give a philosophical account of what is meant by a new morality beyond good and evil in the philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche.
- 8. In what ways is the moral philosophy of Protagoras and Gorgias different from Socrates' philosophy?



SUBJECT:	<b>Philosophy</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	II
DATE:	5 <sup>th</sup> October 2021
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 7:05 p.m.

The examination has **TWO** sections. Answer **BOTH** Section A and Section B. Section A carries 30 marks and Section B carries 70 marks. Follow the instructions given in each section.

### **SECTION A: KEY QUESTIONS IN EUROPEAN THOUGHT**

#### **Compulsory Question**

**Answer Question 1. The question carries 30 marks.**

1. "I have convinced myself that there is absolutely nothing in the world, no sky, no earth, no minds, no bodies. Does it now follow that I too do not exist? No: if I convinced myself of something then I certainly existed. But there is a deceiver of supreme power and cunning who is deliberately and constantly deceiving me. In that case I too undoubtedly exist, if he is deceiving me; and let him deceive me as much as he can, he will never bring it about that I am nothing so long as I think that I am something. So after considering everything very thoroughly, I must finally conclude that this proposition, I am, I exist, is necessarily true whenever it is put forward by me or conceived in my mind."

*(From: René Descartes, Meditations on First Philosophy, Second Meditation)*

- Descartes argued that the mind and the body are separate. What is this philosophical position known as? (2)
- Discuss **TWO** arguments that Descartes proposes to doubt his senses. (8)
- What does Descartes mean by *res cogitans* and *res extensa*? (6)
- What is the purpose of the cogito argument in Descartes' Meditations? (6)
- Does John Locke's view of the mind as *tabula rasa* differ from Descartes' rationalism? If so, how? (8)

**(Total: 30 marks)**

### **SECTION B**

**Choose any TWO questions. Each question carries 35 marks.**

- How does Plato's Allegory of the Cave explain his metaphysical and epistemological views?
- Compare and contrast the views of **TWO** philosophers on evil.
- Discuss Jean-Jacques Rousseau's ideas on how social institutions corrupt human nature.
- Is the meaning of a word determined by nature or by convention? Discuss in relation to different views presented on this matter in the philosophy of language.
- What is the 'absurd' according to Albert Camus?

**(Total: 70 marks)**