



SUBJECT: **Philosophy**
DATE: 4th September 2023
TIME: 4:00 p.m. to 7:05 p.m.

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 instructions given in each Section.

SECTION A: LOGIC AND REASONING

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

1. a) What are elementary propositions made up of? Explain, using an example, in terms of the nominator, predicator and copula. (4)
- b) Identify the following logical fallacy and briefly explain the error in reasoning: (3)
"I'm sure this is enough change, I really can't afford more and my children are hungry."
- c) What does it mean to say that an argument begs the question? Give an example of this fallacy in your own words. (3)

(Total: 10 marks)

2. a) Given that:
a stands for "John is playing"
b stands for "John is studying"
c stands for "John is asleep"

Translate the following formulae into English sentences:

- i. $(\neg a \wedge \neg b) \rightarrow c$
- ii. $a \rightarrow \neg (b \wedge c)$
- iii. $(a \sqcup b) \vee c$ (3)

- b) Translate the following implication and check, using truth-tables, whether it is valid. Give reasons for your answer. (4)

"It is not the case that Sam is not injured and that he will not play. Therefore Sam is injured or he will play."

- c) Fill in the blanks:
 - i. An implication is made up of one or more premises, and one _____. (1)
 - ii. The sign \leftarrow is read as _____. (1)
 - iii. An implication is valid when _____. (1)

(Total: 10 marks)

Please turn the page.

3. a) Translate the following symbolically. Identify **each** variable clearly:
- i. There is either no dog or it doesn't have a toy. (1)
 - ii. If there is a dog, it has a toy. (1)
 - iii. It is not the case that there is a dog and that it doesn't have a toy. (1)
 - iv. There is no dog or it doesn't have a toy. (1)
- b) What is a tautology? (2)
- c) Check whether the following implications are valid:
- i. $\neg a \rightarrow \neg b$,, $a < b$
 - ii. $\neg (a \vee b)$,, $\neg a < \neg b$ (4)

(Total: 10 marks)

4. a) Fill in:
- i. $A < \underline{\hspace{10em}}$ A is valid. (Reflexivity) (1)
 - ii. $A \rightarrow B$,, $A < \underline{\hspace{10em}}$ B is valid. (Modus Ponens) (1)
 - iii. $A < B$,, $B < C \Rightarrow \underline{\hspace{10em}}$ A < C is admissible (Transitivity) (1)
- b) i. Translate the following:
- "If Marie is in Austria, then Sarah is too. Sarah is not in Austria." (2)
- ii. What conclusion in symbols and in words is derived when applying Modus Tollens to the the above translation? (2)
- c) What is Implication Generalisation? (3)

(Total: 10 marks)

SECTION B: ETHICS AND SOCIETY

Answer QUESTION 5 and any other question from this section. Each question carries 35 marks.

- 5. Does the end justify the means when judging moral actions? Discuss this by analysing utilitarian philosophy.
- 6. Examine and evaluate what Nietzsche means by a new morality that is 'beyond Good and Evil'.
- 7. Critically discuss Epicurus' practical philosophy of life.
- 8. What is the role of morality and ethical values in the digital age?

(Total: 70 marks)