

SUPERVISOR TO ATTACH PROCESSING LABEL HERE

	STUDEN	Γ NUMBE	CR .				Letter
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PHILOSOPHY

Written examination

Monday 14 November 2011

Reading time: 3.00 pm to 3.15 pm (15 minutes) Writing time: 3.15 pm to 5.15 pm (2 hours)

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

Section	Number of questions	Number of questions to be answered	Number of marks
A	4	4	15
В	3	3	15
C	3	3	15
D	3	1	15
			Total 60

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or white out liquid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

• Question and answer book of 11 pages.

Instructions

- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- All written responses must be in English.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

SECTION A

T 4	4.	c	α	•
Instrii	ctions	tor	Section	А

Answer all four questions.

Once the second
Question 1 Callicles holds the view that the good life is a life of pleasure.
Outline two of Socrates' arguments against this view, and critically evaluate one of them.
outline two of Sociates arguments against this view, and critically evaluate one of them.
4 mari
Question 2
Aristotle acknowledges that the virtuous mean is difficult to find, and that therefore 'it is no easy task to l
good'. At the end of Book II he offers some guidelines to help us. Outline and briefly evaluate two of these guidelines.
Outline and orieny evaluate two of these guidennes.
4 mar

Question 3	
What does Nietzsche mean by <i>ressentiment</i> in the set readings? What is its role in 'slave morality'?	
3 mar	 rks
Question 4 Weil lists many 'needs of the soul'. They include order, liberty, equality, punishment and freedom of opinio Outline and evaluate her account of any two of these five.	n.
	_
	_
	_

3

4 marks

SECTION B

Instructions for Section B
Answer all three questions.
Question 1
What does Nietzsche mean by 'noble morality' and 'slave morality'? How might Socrates respond to Nietzsche' claim that noble morality is superior?

4 marks

Question 2
Outline and critically compare the views of Aristotle and Weil on the nature of happiness or human fulfilment
6 mark
Overtion 2
Question 3 What relevance do issues reised in the set systmets from Plate. A ristatle Nietzsche and Weil have to today?
What relevance do issues raised in the set extracts from Plato, Aristotle, Nietzsche and Weil have to today's debates about how we should live? Consider at least one issue and at least two of the set texts.
decides about now we should nive. Consider at least one issue and at loast two of the set texts.

5

5 marks

SECTION C

Instructions for Section C

Answer all three questions.

Experience has shown us that, hitherto, the frequent repetition of some uniform succession or coexistence has been a *cause* of our expecting the same succession or coexistence on the next occasion . . .

And this kind of association is not confined to [humans]; in animals also it is very strong . . . Domestic animals expect food when they see the person who usually feeds them. We know that all these rather crude expectations of uniformity are liable to be misleading. The man who has fed the chicken every day throughout its life at last wrings its neck instead, showing that more refined views as to the uniformity of nature would have been useful to the chicken.

But in spite of the misleadingness of such expectations, they nevertheless exist. The mere fact that something has happened a certain number of times causes animals and [humans] to expect that it will happen again. Thus our instincts certainly cause us to believe that the sun will rise to-morrow, but we may be in no better a position than the chicken which unexpectedly has its neck wrung.

Bertrand Russell, *The Problems of Philosophy* 1959 pp. 62–65 reproduced by permission of Oxford University Press

Question 1

Does Hume agree with Russell that we may be in no better a position than the cl	hicken?
Outline and critically evaluate Hume's case.	
	5 marks
	o marks

	Question 2
6 marks Question 3 How does Kuhn's account of scientific change differ from inductivism and from Popper's falsificationism?	On Popper's view, how does scientific thinking differ from the chicken's?
Question 3 How does Kuhn's account of scientific change differ from inductivism and from Popper's falsificationism?	Critically evaluate his account of scientific thinking.
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How does Kuhn's account of scientific change differ from inductivism and from Popper's falsificationism?	
Illustrate your answer with reference to one of Kunn's examples of scientific change.	
	Thustrate your answer with reference to one of Kunn's examples of scientific change.

7

4 marks

SECTION D

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Write an essay on **one** of the following topics.

Question 1

Descartes argues that his knowledge that he is a thinking thing is more certain than his belief that he has a body. Is his argument sound, and does it provide a convincing case for dualism?

OR

Question 2

A robot which behaved just like an intelligent human being would have inner states which caused its behaviour. Would it have a mind? Include some reference to Armstrong in your discussion.

OR

Question 3

Is there an account of the nature of the mind which is superior to both Descartes' dualism and Armstrong's materialism?

Question 1, 2 or 3

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