1.1 Being human

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 26 marks**

KEY WORDS personal identity • free will

Being human

Objective

Analyse arguments (premises, conclusion, validity, soundness), apply the identity and personhood theories with their counter-cases, and evaluate the free-will positions and the mind–body arguments (core theme: being human).

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Core toolkit. Argument: premises support a conclusion; VALID is about form, SOUND adds true premises; deduction vs induction; fallacies – begging the question, straw man, false dilemma, appeal to authority. Thought experiments as stress tests. Identity: body theory (Theseus), memory theory (Locke; Reid's brave officer – memory not transitive), psychological continuity (Parfit; the teleporter – survival without identity). Personhood: rational agency, consciousness, relationships – a moral, not biological, category. Freedom: hard determinism, libertarianism, compatibilism (freedom as the right causal history); Frankfurt's unwilling addict; the manipulation case. Mind: dualism vs physicalism; Mary the scientist; the zombie.

2 Practice

2.1 Distinguish validity from soundness. [2]

2.2 Name the fallacy: "Free will must exist, because people make free choices every day." [2]

2.3 State Locke's memory theory and Reid's counter-case against it. [3]

2.4 Distinguish a human from a person, and say why the distinction matters morally. [2]

2.5 State the compatibilist account of a free act. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 *(Argument analysis style.)* Analyse: "Every event has a cause, so my choices have causes, so I am not free." Identify the premises and conclusion, test validity, and name the suppressed premise. [6]

3.2 *(Essay style.)* "Personal identity is not what matters." Using the teleporter thought experiment, evaluate Parfit's claim. [5]

3.3 *(Mind style.)* What does Mary the colour scientist learn when she first sees red, and what does the case show against physicalism – and what must the physicalist reply? [4]