T1 core theme	T1 stimulus	T1 philosophy
T1 argument	T1 premise	T1 conclusion
T1 valid	T1 sound	T1 deductive

T1 The study of basic questions about knowledge, existence, mind and how to live.	T1 A passage or image given in Paper 1 to start a philosophical analysis.	T1 The compulsory theme ”Being human”, studied by all students.
T1 A judgement or statement drawn from evidence, results or reasoning.	T1 A statement given as a reason in an argument.	T1 A line of reasoning that uses claims and evidence to support a conclusion.
T1 Using general premises to reach a conclusion that follows necessarily if the premises and reasoning are sound.	T1 Of an argument: valid and with all premises true.	T1 Of an argument: the conclusion must be true if the premises are true.

T1 inductive	T1 fallacy	T1 thought experiment
T1 personal identity	T1 body theory	T1 memory theory
T1 psychological continuity	T1 personhood	T1 human

T1 An imagined case used to test a philosophical idea.	T1 A mistake in reasoning.	T1 Using particular observations to develop a broader generalisation that may need further testing.
T1 Locke's view that you are the same person as long as you can remember your past experiences.	T1 The view that you are the same person as long as you have the same body.	T1 What makes a person the same person over time.
T1 A member of the species Homo sapiens, a biological category.	T1 A moral idea, not a biological one.	T1 The view that a person stays the same person through connected memories and character.

T1 person	T1 free will	T1 hard determinism
T1 libertarianism	T1 compatibilism	T1 dualism
T1 physicalism	T1 knowledge argument	T1 philosophical issue

T1 The view that every event is caused, so free will does not exist.	T1 The ability to choose our actions freely, rather than having them fixed by causes.	T1 A being with moral status, often defined by reason and self-awareness.
T1 The view that the mind and the body are two different kinds of thing.	T1 The view that free will and determinism can both be true.	T1 The view that free will exists and is incompatible with determinism.
T1 A problem philosophers debate, such as free will or personal identity.	T1 Jackson's "Mary's room" argument that physical facts leave out what experience is like.	T1 The view that everything, including the mind, is physical.

T2 optional theme	T2 prescribed text	T2 consequentialism
T2 utilitarianism	T2 deontology	T2 categorical imperative
T2 virtue ethics	T2 epistemology	T2 knowledge

T2 The view that an action is right if it produces the best results.	T2 Context, claims, arguments, critique.	T2 One of the themes students choose, such as ethics or political philosophy.
T2 Kant's principle to act only on rules one could will everyone to follow.	T2 The view that some actions are right or wrong in themselves, whatever their results.	T2 The ethical theory that the right act produces the greatest happiness.
T2 Traditionally, a belief that is justified and true.	T2 Knowledge as justified true belief; Gettier; rationalism and empiricism; scepticism.	T2 The view that ethics is about developing good character, such as honesty and courage.

T2 justified true belief	T2 rationalism	T2 empiricism
T2 scepticism	T2 harm principle	T2 non-action
T2 Tao Te Ching	T3 philosophical analysis	T3 non-philosophical stimulus

T2 The view that knowledge comes mainly from experience through the senses.	T2 The view that reason, not experience, is the main source of knowledge.	T2 The traditional definition of knowledge, challenged by Gettier cases.
T2 The Daoist ideal of acting without forcing (wu wei).	T2 Mill's principle that power over a person is justified only to prevent harm to others.	T2 The view that knowledge is doubtful or impossible.
T3 A Paper 1 passage or image not written as philosophy, used to raise an issue.	T3 The internal assessment: a philosophical analysis of a non-philosophical stimulus.	T2 The classic Daoist text attributed to Laozi.

T3 stimulus	T3 issue	T3 framing sentence
T3 concept	T3 objection	T4 HL extension
T4 methodology	T4 conceptual analysis	T4 thought experiment

T3 An opening sentence linking the stimulus to the philosophical issue.	T3 A philosophical question that the stimulus raises.	T3 A passage or image given in Paper 1 to start a philosophical analysis.
T4 The Higher Level Paper 3 on the nature and methods of philosophy.	T3 A reason someone could give for rejecting your argument.	T3 A general idea, such as freedom or identity, that an analysis examines.
T4 An imagined case used to test a philosophical idea.	T4 Clarifying a concept by examining its meaning, assumptions and use in arguments.	T4 The methods philosophers use, such as thought experiments.

T4 intuition	T4 Turing test	T4 Chinese room
T4 non-identity problem		

T4 Searle's thought experiment arguing that symbol manipulation is not understanding.	T4 A test of whether a machine's conversation can pass as human.	T4 An immediate judgement that seems plausible before a detailed argument is given.
		T4 Parfit's puzzle that people whose existence depends on a choice cannot be harmed by it.