Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

hard determinism: all choices are caused, so free will does not exist; compatibilism: all choices may be caused, but we are free when we act on our own desires without force

2.2

the man chooses X by himself; the device never acts; but he could not have done otherwise, because the device would have made him do X; we still judge him responsible, so responsibility, and perhaps freedom, does not need the ability to do otherwise

2.3

dualism: the mind is a non-physical, thinking substance, separate from the physical body; Descartes argued he could doubt his body but not his thinking mind; interaction problem: physical causes need physical contact or force; so it is unclear how a non-physical mind could move a physical body, as Elisabeth of Bohemia asked

2.4

functionalism explained: mental states are defined by what they do; so a machine with the right functions could have a mind; strength: explains why different creatures, e.g. octopuses and humans, can both feel pain; objection: Searle's Chinese Room: following rules is not understanding; objection: qualia: function may leave out what experience is like; a reasoned judgement

3.1

Mark with the markbands: [13-15] clearly focused on the question, clear explanation of the philosophical issue, relevant philosophers and arguments used accurately, counter-arguments evaluated, well-developed critical analysis, different perspectives evaluated, a reasoned conclusion; [10-12] focused, mostly accurate knowledge, analysis with some evaluation; [7-9] some focus, relevant knowledge, mostly narrative or description with limited analysis; [4-6] little focus, limited knowledge, mostly narrative; [1-3] little understanding of the question. Points that may be included: explains determinism and the claim; hard determinism supports the claim: choices come from genes, upbringing and circumstances we did not choose; implications for punishment and praise; libertarian reply: some choices are not fully caused; problem of randomness; compatibilist reply: responsibility needs acting from one's own desires without force (Hume); Frankfurt's example: responsibility without alternative possibilities; Strawson's "reactive attitudes": blame and gratitude are part of human life whatever the metaphysics; real-world link, e.g. reduced responsibility in law for mental illness; evaluation of the strongest view; a reasoned conclusion

exercises.lol exercises.com.cn