Solutions

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

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

2.1

valid: if the premises are true, the conclusion must be true (the form is correct); sound: valid and all the premises are actually true

2.2

it is an appeal to authority: one expert's opinion, with no reasons; and it ignores other experts who disagree; a stronger version gives a reason, e.g. "Thinking needs understanding; robots only follow rules (Searle's Chinese Room); so robots do not think"

2.3

an issue, e.g. are our choices free if they are shaped by others?; philosophical: it is a conceptual question about freedom, not only a factual question about advertising; link to freedom in the core theme: free will and influence on desires; reference to a view, e.g. compatibilism: free if acting on one's own desires; but are these desires one's own?

2.4

issue and question clearly stated; thesis that answers the question; first argument with a philosopher, e.g. hard determinism: the choice is caused by influences; second argument, e.g. compatibilism: still free if the person reflects and endorses the choice; counter-argument with a reply; a conclusion with a judgement and its limits

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: identifies a clear issue from the stimulus, e.g. can a machine care? what makes us human?; explicit reference to details of the stimulus; clear thesis; argument from personhood criteria (self-awareness, moral agency); argument from functionalism: if it does what caring does, it may care; counter-argument: Searle's Chinese Room or qualia: no inner experience; human relationships and recognition: the child may treat it as a person; ethical implications, e.g. trust and responsibility in care; evaluation of the strongest view; a reasoned conclusion

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