Solutions

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

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

2.1

P is true; S believes P; S is justified in believing P

2.2

the belief "it is 3 o'clock" is true, because it happens to be 3 o'clock; it is justified: the clock has always been reliable; but it is true by luck, since the clock has stopped, so it is not knowledge: JTB is not enough

2.3

any two, explained: the senses sometimes deceive, e.g. a stick looks bent in water, so they cannot give certainty; dreams: there is no sure sign to tell waking from dreaming, so the whole world might be a dream; the evil demon: a powerful being might deceive even about mathematics; the cogito: even if deceived, I must exist to be deceived

2.4

(a) a priori: true by the meaning of the words; (b) a posteriori: known by observation and experiment; (c) a priori: known by reason without experiment; reasons given for each; hard case: it seems necessary and certain, yet not learned by experience; empiricists must explain it as relations of ideas (Hume) or as learned by counting (Mill)

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 the claim and the meaning of certainty; sceptical arguments: illusions, dreams, the evil demon or the brain in a vat; Descartes' cogito as one certain truth; objection: the cogito shows only that thinking happens, not a lasting self; a priori truths such as logic and mathematics; empiricist reply: knowledge without certainty: probable, fallible knowledge is still knowledge; Moore's "here is one hand" reply; contextualism or the JTB debate (Gettier); evaluation: whether knowledge needs certainty; a reasoned conclusion

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