**Sample Assessment Tasks**

Philosophy and Ethics

General Year 12

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# Sample assessment task

# Philosophy and Ethics – General Year 12

## Task 5 – Unit 4

**Assessment type:** Critical reasoning

**Conditions**

Time for the task: 40 minutes in class under standard test conditions

**Task weighting**

10% of the school mark for this pair of units

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1. What is the technical name for the following formal fallacy?

 If I am ill, then I will not go to work today. I am not ill; therefore, I will go to work today.

 (1 mark)

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1. What is the technical name for the following formal fallacy?

 If I have a moustache, I must be a man. I am a man; therefore, I must have a moustache.

 (1 mark)

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1. What is the technical name for the following formal fallacy? (1 mark)

 If the whaling fleet is breaking international law, then the international community has a duty to intervene. The whaling fleet is not breaking international law; therefore, the international community is not obliged to intervene.

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1. Explain why the following is a fallacious argument. In your explanation, name the fallacy.

 (2 marks)

 Fred: ‘You shouldn’t eat so many hamburgers; they’re really bad for your health.’

 Ned: ‘But you’re overweight! What would you know about nutrition?’

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1. Explain why the following is a fallacious argument. In your explanation, name the fallacy.

 (2 marks)

 ‘We are heading for a global financial collapse. I should know; I’m a qualified physiotherapist.’

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1. Explain why the following is a fallacious argument. In your explanation, name the fallacy.

 (2 marks)

 ‘All three people I spoke to today think that the Prime Minister is doing a poor job. That means the Prime Minister must be unpopular.’

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1. Explain why the following is a fallacious argument. In your explanation, name the fallacy.

 (2 marks)

 ‘No one has ever actually proven that God exists, so God does not exist.’

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1. Explain why the following is a fallacious argument. In your explanation, name the fallacy.

 (2 marks)

 ‘Members of my football team donated generously to the recent bushfire appeal; so it is clear that footballers are willing to support charitable causes.’

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1. Read the following argument and answer (a) to (c) below.

If I was too fat, my pants would no longer fit me. My pants do still fit; therefore, I am not too fat.

1. Circle **one** of the following to describe the strength of the inferential move in the above argument. (1 mark)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Weak | Moderate | Strong | Deductively valid |

1. Circle **one** of the following to describe the cogency of the above argument. (1 mark)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Lacking cogency | Moderate cogency | Cogent |

1. Justify your evaluation of the argument. (2 marks)

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1. Read the following argument and answer (a) to (c) below.

 There has been a large increase in violent crime by young people this year; therefore, all young people today are more violent.

1. Circle **one** of the following to describe the strength of the inferential move in the above argument. (1 mark)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Weak | Moderate | Strong | Deductively valid |

1. Circle **one** of the following to describe the cogency of the above argument. (1 mark)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Lacking cogency | Moderate cogency | Cogent |

1. Justify your evaluation of the argument. (2 marks)

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1. Read the following argument and answer (a) to (c) below.

 People prefer to live in quiet streets. New tenants have recently moved into the house at the end of our quiet street. They have only been there for a few weeks and already there has been a series of noisy parties, lasting well into the night. It is clear that the new tenants are not winning many friends in our street.

1. Circle **one** of the following to describe the strength of the inferential move in the above argument. (1 mark)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Weak | Moderate | Strong | Deductively valid |

1. Circle **one** of the following to describe the cogency of the above argument. (1 mark)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Lacking cogency | Moderate cogency | Cogent |

1. Justify your evaluation of the argument. (2 marks)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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 **Total = 25 marks**

# Marking key for sample assessment task 5 – Unit 4

1. What is the technical name for the following formal fallacy?

 If I am ill, then I will not go to work today. I am not ill; therefore, I will go to work today.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Marks** |
| Identifies the fallacy as denying the antecedent | 1 |

1. What is the technical name for the following formal fallacy?

 If I have a moustache, I must be a man. I am a man; therefore, I must have a moustache.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Marks** |
| Identifies the fallacy as affirming the consequent | 1 |

1. What is the technical name for the following formal fallacy?

 If the whaling fleet is breaking international law, then the international community has a duty to intervene. The whaling fleet is not breaking international law; therefore, the international community is not obliged to intervene.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Marks** |
| Identifies the fallacy as denying the antecedent | 1 |

1. Explain why the following is a fallacious argument. In your explanation, name the fallacy.

 Fred: ‘You shouldn’t eat so many hamburgers; they’re really bad for your health.’

 Ned: ‘But you’re overweight! What would you know about nutrition?’

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Marks** |
| Identifies the fallacy as ad hominem | 1 |
| Explains Ned is attacking Fred’s *obesity*, not his argument. His obesity is *irrelevant* to the topic of nutritional knowledge. | 1 |

1. Explain why the following is a fallacious argument. In your explanation, name the fallacy.

 ‘We are heading for a global financial collapse. I should know; I’m a qualified physiotherapist.’

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Marks** |
| Identifies the fallacy as argument from irrelevant authority | 1 |
| Explains that the person’s qualifications as a physiotherapist have no relevance to their ability to make predictions about the economy | 1 |

1. Explain why the following is a fallacious argument. In your explanation, name the fallacy.

‘All three people I spoke to today think that the Prime Minister is doing a poor job. That means the Prime Minister must be unpopular.’

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Marks** |
| Identifies the fallacy as hasty generalisation | 1 |
| Explains that, in a country of 23 million people, the person has clearly not spoken to enough people to make judgements about the popularity of the Prime Minister | 1 |

1. Explain why the following is a fallacious argument. In your explanation, name the fallacy.
‘No one has ever actually proven that God exists, so God does not exist.’

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Marks** |
| Identifies the fallacy as argument from ignorance | 1 |
| Explains that a lack of proof about the existence of God does not *prove* that there is no God | 1 |

1. Explain why the following is a fallacious argument. In your explanation, name the fallacy.

 Members of my football team donated generously to the recent bushfire appeal; so it is clear that footballers are willing to support charitable causes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Marks** |
| Identifies the fallacy as hasty generalisation | 1 |
| Explains that the sample size of one football club is not conclusive evidence about the charitable behaviour of all footballers | 1 |

1. Read the following argument and answer (a) to (c) below.

If I was too fat, my pants would no longer fit me. My pants do still fit; therefore, I am not too fat.

1. Circle **one** of the following to describe the strength of the inferential move in the above argument.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Weak | Moderate | Strong | Deductively valid |

1. Circle **one** of the following to describe the cogency of the above argument.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Lacking cogency | Moderate cogency | Cogent |

1. Justify your evaluation of the argument.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Marks** |
| Identifies the strength of the inference as deductively valid | 1 |
| Identifies the cogency as cogent | 1 |
| Explains that the premises entail the conclusion and/or that the form of the argument is modus tollens | 1–2 |

1. Read the following argument and answer (a) to (c) below.

 There has been a large increase in violent crime by young people this year; therefore, all young people today are more violent.

1. Circle **one** of the following to describe the strength of the inferential move in the above argument.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Weak | Moderate | Strong | Deductively valid |

1. Circle **one** of the following to describe the cogency of the above argument.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Lacking cogency | Moderate cogency | Cogent |

1. Justify your evaluation of the argument.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Marks** |
| Identifies the strength of the inference as weak | 1 |
| Identifies the cogency as lacking cogency | 1 |
| * explains that the premise does not say that all young people are getting involved in violent crime
* the inference moves from a fairly vague premise to a very broad and generalised conclusion
 | 1–2 |

1. Read the following argument and answer (a) to (c) below.

People prefer to live in quiet streets. New tenants have recently moved into the house at the end of our quiet street. They have only been there for a few weeks and already there has been a series of noisy parties, lasting well into the night. It is clear that the new tenants are not winning many friends in our street.

1. Circle **one** of the following to describe the strength of the inferential move in the above argument.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Weak | Moderate | Strong | Deductively valid |

1. Circle **one** of the following to describe the cogency of the above argument.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Lacking cogency | Moderate cogency | Cogent |

1. Justify your evaluation of the argument.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Marks** |
| Identifies the inferential move as strong | 1 |
| Identifies the cogency as moderately cogent | 1 |
| * explains that both premises support the conclusion but the conclusion itself is moderately acceptable
* it is not clear how many is many, and it may be the case that friendships are won through kind acts on a daily basis by the tenants that are not affected by their having noisy parties
 | 1–2 |

# Sample assessment task

# Philosophy and Ethics – General Year 12

## Task 6 – Unit 4

**Assessment type:** Philosophical analysis and evaluation

**Conditions**

Time for the task: 40 minutes in class under standard test conditions

**Task weighting**

15% of the school mark for this pair of units

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[***Eudaimonia***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eudaimonia) **and good character**

Read the following passage:

According to Aristotle, an excellent human is good at living life; he or she lives life well and lives life beautifully. He or she knows that good upbringing and good experiences are crucial to living life beautifully, to being well. Thus, the highest good for humans, the highest aim of all human practical thinking, is [*eudaimonia*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eudaimonia), or human flourishing or well-being. Therefore, moral philosophy must be concerned with understanding what constitutes good upbringing and experiences in order to achieve this end.

Good upbringing and good experiences are properly understood as the way of the means rather than ways of deficiency or excess. Good habits are described as a precondition for good character. For these reasons, a virtuous character involves the cultivation of good habits, which is a precondition for good character. Therefore, good character is a disposition which must be pursued and maintained with some effort.

Clarify, analyse and evaluate the argument presented in the passage.

You will need to:

* summarise the argument (i.e. identify the topic and the conclusion/s) (2 marks)
* clarify the core concepts (3 marks)
* clarify the main arguments (this may include identifying both explicit and implicit
premises, clarifying argument structure, identifying inferential moves, identifying
 inferences) (5 marks)
* analyse and evaluate:
* the acceptability of the major premise/s (4 marks)
* the strength of the inferential moves (4 marks)
* assess the overall cogency of the argument (2 marks)

 **Total = 20 marks**

# Marking key for sample assessment task 6 – Unit 4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Marks** |
| **Summary** |
| Identifies the topic | 1 |
| Identifies the conclusion/s | 1 |
| **Subtotal** | **2** |
| **Clarification** |
| **Concepts** |
| Clarifies core concepts | 1–3(1 mark each) |
| **Subtotal** | **3** |
| **Arguments** |
| Accurately clarifies the main arguments  | 5 |
| Clarifies the main arguments but with omissions or errors | 3–4 |
| Identifies some inferences | 1–2 |
| **Subtotal** | **5** |
| **Analysis and evaluation** |
| **Premises** |
| Analyses and evaluates the acceptability of the major premise/s | 3–4 |
| Makes assertions about the acceptability of the major premise/s | 1–2 |
| **Subtotal** | **4** |
| **Inferences** |
| Analyses and evaluates the strength of inferential moves | 3–4 |
| Makes assertions about the strength of inferential moves | 1–2 |
| **Subtotal** | **4** |
| **Cogency** |
| Assesses the overall cogency of the argument | 1–2 |
| **Subtotal** | **2** |
| **Total** | **20** |
| **Answer could include, but is not limited to:** |
| **Core concepts:*** virtues
* good character
* social contracts

**Clarification of main arguments:*** identification of both explicit and implicit premises
* clarification of argument structure
* identification of inferential moves

**Argument structure is:**~~According to Aristotle~~, 1(an excellent human is good at living life); 2(he or she lives life well and lives life beautifully). 3(He or she knows that good upbringing and good experiences are crucial to living life beautifully, to being well). Thus, 4(the highest good for humans, the highest aim of all human practical thinking, is *eudaimonia*, or human flourishing or well-being). Therefore, 5(moral philosophy must be concerned with understanding what constitutes good upbringing and experiences in order to achieve this end).6(Good upbringing and good experiences are properly understood as the way of the means ~~rather than ways of deficiency or excess~~). 7(Good habits are described as a precondition for good character). For these reasons, 8(a virtuous character involves the cultivation of good habits, ~~which is a precondition for good character~~). Therefore, 9good character is a disposition which must be pursued and maintained with some effort. |

# Sample assessment task

# Philosophy and Ethics – General Year 12

## Task 3 – Unit 3

# **Assessment type:** Construction of argument

**Conditions**

Period allowed for completion of the task: two weeks (four periods in class and homework)

Task and guidelines issued to students at the start of the two week period

10 minute oral presentation in class at the end of the two week period

**Task weighting**

10% of the school mark for this pair of units

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Construct an argument for one of the following topics you have studied this semester:

* the theory of social determinism
* the idea of the social contract
* the concept of being a person in an individual sense and the social-legal sense.

Your argument needs to clarify the key concepts and present a position that is for or against the topic. You may do both but you must clearly articulate what you agree/disagree with. You must also use your own thought experiment to help you present a clear and organised argument.

This requires you to investigate your topic using a number of sources and to make research notes from which you can construct an argument. You also need to create a poster or PowerPoint presentation that presents your thought experiment.

**Part A: Note making**

Use an appropriate note-making framework to take notes when constructing your argument. Your notes will be assessed on the following criteria:

* use of focus questions to shape/structure your argument (4 marks)
* inclusion of information from a range of sources (4 marks)
* the format of your bibliography (i.e. following the school protocols). (2 marks)

 **Subtotal = 10 marks**

You are required to submit your research notes and bibliography when you present your argument to the class.

**Part B: Class presentation**

Prepare a 10 minute oral presentation to the class, addressing the focus questions and presenting your argument. Create a poster or PowerPoint presentation of your thought experiment for your oral presentation: this may include images and/or quotations from a philosopher to support the argument. Your presentation will be assessed on the following criteria:

* organisation, development of an argument, use of clear language that is appropriate to philosophy (4 marks)
* demonstration of your knowledge and understanding of the philosophical issues, arguments and concepts (4 marks)
* the relevance of the poster or PowerPoint presentation. (4 marks)

 **Subtotal = 12 marks**

 **Total = 22 marks**

# Marking key for sample assessment task 3 – Unit 3

**Part A: Research notes and bibliography**

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| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Marks** |
| **Research notes** |
| Addresses the focus questions | 3–4 |
| Contains some links to the focus questions | 1–2 |
| **Subtotal** | **4** |
| Contains information drawn from a range of sources | 3–4 |
| Contains information drawn from a limited range of sources | 1–2 |
| **Subtotal** | **4** |
| **Bibliography** |
| Follows correct format according to the school protocols | 2 |
| Lists sources used | 1 |
| **Subtotal** | **2** |
| **Total Part A** |  **10** |

**Part B: Class presentation**

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| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Marks** |
| **Expression** |
| Presents the argument in a clear and organised way The development of the argument can be easily followedThe use of language is clear and appropriate to philosophy | 3–4 |
| Presents some information but it is not always clear The argument is not developed and may be difficult to followThe use of language is not always appropriate to philosophy | 1–2 |
| **Subtotal** | **4** |
| **Knowledge and understanding** |
| Demonstrates a sound knowledge of philosophical issues which is used to support the argument | 2 |
| Demonstrates some knowledge of philosophical issues | 1 |
| **Subtotal** | **2** |
| Philosophical arguments and concepts are mostly understood | 2 |
| Displays a basic understanding of the philosophical arguments and/or concepts | 1 |
| **Subtotal** | **2** |
| **Poster/PowerPoint** |
| Presents a thought experiment in a clear and organised way | 2 |
| Presents a thought experiment in an unclear or disorganised way | 1 |
| **Subtotal** | **2** |
| Uses appropriate images and quotations from the selected philosopher to support the presentation | 2 |
| Uses some images and/or quotations from the selected philosopher that may or may not support the presentation | 1 |
| **Subtotal** | **2** |
| **Total Part B** | **12** |

# Sample assessment task

# Philosophy and Ethics — General Year 12

## Task 8 — Unit 4

# **Assessment type:** Test

**Conditions**

Time for the task: 60 minutes in class under standard test conditions

Read the passage and answer each question in the space provided

**Task weighting**

15% of the school mark for this pair of units

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**The Freedom to Speak is Essential**

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| 1234567891011121314151617 | I wish to share my concern on the recent opinion (*The Daily Conversation*, 6/9/1968) that freedom to speak on any topic should be stopped. I accept that no person should force their opinion on others. I accept too that we should never allow people to throw dangerous opinions around unless we can be sure they are right. But stopping the freedom to speak means we stop people from making sure their opinion is accurate and made carefully.Nothing is absolutely certain, but there is certainty in moral life. When we hear a dangerous opinion we know it is wrong even if we are not absolutely certain that it is. Therefore, as a society, we should give ourselves the freedom to test all sorts of ideas in public discussion and debate without restriction.There is a big difference in accepting an opinion without testing it and accepting an opinion is true because it cannot be argued down. There is no other way to test the truth than to have the freedom to speak and argue down our opinions. People must be allowed to discuss their opinions and their point of view. People who are wise became wise because of discussion. If any opinion is not heard or listened to, then we have lost an opportunity to hear the truth. All opinions contain a bit of truth and truth itself will be lost if people have their freedom to speak taken away. It is for these reasons that we have freedom of speech. To take that away will cause harm to individuals and society. |

1. The writer’s position is that freedom to speak should never be stopped or restricted, even if the ideas or opinions are dangerous. Do you agree or disagree? Give a reason to support your answer. (2 marks)

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1. According to the writer, ‘there is certainty in moral life’ (line 6). Explain what he/she means by this and use an example to support your explanation. (4 marks)

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1. ‘There is a big difference in accepting an opinion without testing it and accepting an opinion is true because it cannot be argued down’ (lines 10–11). Explain the difference between the two concepts and use examples to support your explanation. (4 marks)

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1. Explain how ‘the freedom to speak and argue down our opinions’ (lines 11–12) is the only way to get to the truth. Use an example to support your explanation. (4 marks)

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1. ‘People who are wise became wise because of discussion’ (line 13). Explain what the writer means by his/her use of the term ‘wise’. Use an example to support your explanation.

 (4 marks)

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1. Answer **one** of either (a) or (b):
2. ‘All opinions contain a bit of truth and truth itself will be lost if people have their freedom to speak taken away’ (lines 14–16). Do you agree or disagree? Use examples to support your argument. (7 marks)

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**OR**

1. According to the writer, taking away the freedom to speak and argue will cause harm to individuals and society (lines 16–17). Do you agree or disagree? Use examples to support your argument. (7 marks)

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**Total = 25 marks**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Concept from: Mill, J. S. (1909) *On Liberty* (Ch 2). (Public domain). Retrieved February 2015,
from <https://ebooks.adelaide.edu.au/m/mill/john_stuart/m645o/complete.html>

# Marking key for sample assessment task 8 — Unit 4

1. The writer’s position is that freedom to speak should never be stopped or restricted, even if the ideas or opinions are dangerous. Do you agree or disagree? Give a reason to support your answer.

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| **Description** | **Marks** |
| Demonstrates that he/she either agrees or disagrees with the writer’s positionProvides a reason to support the answer | 2 |
| Demonstrates that he/she either agrees or disagrees with writer’s position and attempts to provide a reason | 1 |
| Note: The specific points made in the response will depend on what has been taught in the classroom. |

1. According to the writer, ‘there is certainty in moral life’ (line 6). Explain what he/she means by this and use an example to support your explanation.

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| **Description** | **Marks** |
| Clearly explains what is meant by the phrase ‘there is certainty in moral life’Uses an appropriate example to support the explanation | 3–4 |
| Briefly describes what is meant by the phrase ‘there is certainty in moral life’ States an example that may not support the description | 1–2 |
| Note: The specific points made in the response will depend on what has been taught in the classroom. |

1. ‘There is a big difference in accepting an opinion without testing it and accepting an opinion is true because it cannot be argued down’ (lines 10–11). Explain this difference between the two concepts and use examples to support your explanation.

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| **Description** | **Marks** |
| Explains the difference between the two conceptsUses appropriate examples to support the explanation | 3–4 |
| States in general terms a difference between the two conceptsStates an example that may not support the explanation | 1–2 |
| Note: The specific points made in the response will depend on what has been taught in the classroom. |

1. Explain how ‘the freedom to speak and argue down our opinions’ (lines 11–12) is the only way to get to the truth. Use an example to support your explanation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Marks** |
| Clearly explains the conceptUses an appropriate example to support the explanation | 3–4 |
| Briefly describes the conceptStates an example that may not support the explanation | 1–2 |
| Note: The specific points made in the response will depend on what has been taught in the classroom. |

1. ‘People who are wise became wise because of discussion’ (line 13). Explain what the writer means by his/her use of the term ‘wise’. Use an example to support your explanation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Marks** |
| Clearly explains the conceptUses an appropriate example to support the explanation | 3–4 |
| Briefly describes the conceptStates an example that may not support the explanation | 1–2 |
| Note: The specific points made in the response will depend on what has been taught in the classroom. |

1. Answer **one** of either (a) or (b):
2. ‘All opinions contain a bit of truth and truth itself will be lost if people have their freedom to speak taken away’ (lines 14–16). Do you agree or disagree? Use examples to support your argument.

**OR**

(b) According to the writer, taking away the freedom to speak and argue will cause harm to
individuals and society (lines 16–17). Do you agree or disagree? Use examples to support your argument.

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| **Description** | **Marks** |
| **Philosophical understandings** |
| Demonstrates a sound understanding of philosophical topics relevant to the question | 3 |
| Demonstrates some understanding of philosophical topics relevant to the question | 2 |
| Demonstrates limited understanding of philosophical topics relevant to the question | 1 |
| **Subtotal** | **3** |
| **Philosophical argument** |
| Constructs a relevant, moderately cogent argument which may contain some errors in reasoning or fail to consider possible objections, where appropriate | 2 |
| Constructs a relevant, weak argument which may make controversial assumptions, beg the question, or commit several serious errors of reasoning | 1 |
| **Subtotal** | **2** |
| **Clarity and structure** |
| Clearly written and well structured | 2 |
| Unclearly written with little or no structure | 1 |
| **Subtotal** | **2** |
| **Total** | **7** |
| Note: The specific points made in the response will depend on what has been taught in the classroom. |