Philosophy – summer work

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Course:	A Level Philosophy

Moral philosophy

Circle the number which represents you view

I think that the consequences of an action makes the action right or wrong	Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 Strongly agree
I think that the intentions of an action makes the action right or wrong	Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 Strongly agree
I think that 'good' and 'bad' are fixed things, they don't change throughout time or place	Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 Strongly agree
I think that happiness/pleasure is always a good thing	Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 Strongly agree
I think that suffering/pain is always a bad thing	Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 Strongly agree
I think that everyone should have the same ideas about right and wrong	Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 Strongly agree
I think that good people always do good actions	Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 Strongly agree

Epistemology

What would make you doubt the following statements?

The Earth is round	
I have two hands	
Unicorns are real	
I am not dreaming	
God is real	
2+2=4	

Getting to know key words and phrases used in philosophy

Deduction, induction and abduction.

These are three types of reasoning. Use this website to learn more about them.

[Deductive, Inductive, and Abductive Reasoning Explained - Fact / Myth (factmyth.com)](factmyth.com)

You should define and explain each type of reasoning as well as give an example.

Learn these key words:

Proposition	A statement, a claim. E.g. The world exists, my bottle is red
Necessary	Something must be this way, is has to be this way. E.g. 2+2=4 is a necessary truth. It cannot be any other way
Contingent	Something happens to be this way. It is logically possible that it could have been different. E.g. The earth's atmosphere has oxygen in it. This didn't *have* to be this way, it just turned out that it is this way
Truth value	The capacity to be true or false. E.g. the proposition "the table is brown" has a truth value because it is capable of being true or false. Statements expressing emotion are not capable of being true or false, e.g. "boo!" or "yay!"
Antecedent	The part of a statement that gives a prior condition. E.g. **if it doesn't rain**, I will go for a run. **If it doesn't rain**, I will take my dog for a walk. **If P**, then Q
Consequent	The part of a statement which follows the antecedent. E.g. if it doesn't rain, **I will go for a run**. If it doesn't rain, **I will take my dog for a walk**. If P, **then Q**
Objective	The concept of truth or existence independent from an individual e.g. Many people say that things in the world, like trees, are objective. They exist independently from me
Subjective	The concept of truth or existence dependent on an individual e.g. Many people say that emotions are subjective because they cannot exist independently from a person.
Justification	Reasons or evidence to believe a proposition, logic to show an argument is correct
Logical contradiction	When a proposition does not make sense, creates a contradiction, e.g. a bachelor is a married man. The definition of bachelor is an unmarried man, so this proposition is a logical contradiction.