Paper 4

SET TEXTS

Answer three questions only, which must be chosen from at least two sections.

Write the number of the question at the beginning of each answer. If you are answering the either/or question, indicate the letter as well.

STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS

20 Page Answer Book x 1
Rough Work Pad
SECTION A  Plato, *Meno*

1  Is Socrates' demand for a definition of virtue reasonable?

2  Is the discussion of a geometrical example really relevant to a basically ethical enquiry?

3  Is Socrates right to think that virtue can be taught only if it is a form of knowledge?

4  Can one really account for the slave boy's knowledge of a geometrical proposition by asserting that he has 'remembered' something he learned before?

SECTION B  Hume, *Dialogues Concerning Natural Religion*

5  In Section XII Philo urges that the difference between theism and atheism is merely verbal. What did he mean, and is he right?

6  The argument to design is often described as an argument by analogy. What does this mean, and is it a problem for Cleanthes?

7  Is the problem of evil the same for Demea and Cleanthes — or different in what ways? Does either have an adequate response to it?

8  Can Hume's doctrine of 'natural belief' be used to rescue the theist's position?

SECTION C  Mill, *On Liberty* and *The Subjection of Women*

9  'The principle which regulates the existing social relations between the two sexes — the legal subordination of one sex to the other — is wrong itself, and now one of the chief hindrances to human improvement.' Discuss.

10 'It is good to have laws requiring the use of seat belts and forbidding the use of dangerous drugs. Therefore Mill's harm principle is wrong.' Discuss.
11 Either (a) Is Mill right to place so high a value on individuality?

Or (b) Is Mill right to be so suspicious of custom?

12 What is the most fundamental value in Mill's work: liberty, utility, progress, equality, or something else?

END OF PAPER