

## **i Informasjon**

### **EXPHIL03 Exam spring 2019 – self-study variant**

Tuesday May 7th, 09:00-13:00 (4 hours)

**No books or aids are permitted during the exam. Part 1 and part 2 must both be answered.**

Tips and tricks:

- You do not have to worry about saving your document. Inspira autosaves every 15 seconds and every time you navigate from one section of the assignment to another.
- You can choose language in the top right menu
- On the top left you can see how much time is left of the exam.
- You can adjust the size of the box in which you are writing with the four arrows icon above the box.

# 1 Oppgave 1

Either:

## I Feelings and reason in Hume and Kant












- Give an account of the concepts of 'impressions' and 'ideas' in Hume's philosophy, and show how these are related to feelings and reason. Explain what role approbation and disapprobation play in his moral philosophy. On the basis of this, discuss Hume's assertion that reason cannot tell us whether a specific act is morally acceptable or not.
- What is the role of reason in Kant's moral philosophy? Show how this connects with the key principle on which his ethics is based, and with the role of the will in his moral philosophy.

Or:

## II Knowledge of the external world, according to Hume and Descartes

- Explain Descartes' wax analogy. Why does Descartes suggest that we can't understand what the piece of wax is with the senses, but 'through the mind alone'?
- Explain Hume's billiard balls example. Why does Hume claim that we can't determine that there are any necessary connections between events in the external world?

Fill in your answer here

Format - | **B** | *I* | U |  $x_2$  |  $x^2$  |  $I_x$  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ABC | 

Words: 0

Maximum marks: 0

## 2 Oppgave 2

Either:

### I Absolutism













- a) In his discussion of moral relativism Fred Feldman introduces the concept of absolutism. What does he mean by this, and what use does he make of this concept?
- b) Discuss whether it is reasonable to regard any of the following moral theories as being too absolutist?
  1. utilitarianism
  2. deontology
  3. conventionalism

Or:

### II Virtue ethics

- a) What is virtue ethics?
- b) Rosalind Hursthouse writes in her defence of virtue ethics that a good moral theory should, like virtue ethics, have a perspective on what is worth striving for, and what is genuinely meaningful in people's lives. Explain what she means by this, and discuss whether this is a compelling criticism of alternative moral theories such as utilitarianism and deontology.

Fill in your answer here

Format | **B** | *I* | U |  $x_2$  |  $x^2$  |  $I_x$  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 

Words: 0

Maximum marks: 0