

1. **Either** (a) Assess Hume's arguments for moral subjectivism? Is his view nonetheless compatible with a notion of moral objectivity?
- Or** (b) Explain how sympathy relates to moral judgement in Hume's view. What does this relation show about Hume's subjectivism?
2. **Either** (a) How does Hume argue for the view that reason does not motivate action? Does he succeed in establishing that view?
- Or** (b) 'Passion alone cannot produce an action any more than reason alone, so what Hume's arguments really show is that you need both a reason and a passion to generate an action.' Discuss.
3. **Either** (a) According to Kant, what are *heteronomous* motives for action? Does he give good reasons for thinking that they cannot produce actions of moral worth?
- Or** (b) Why, on Kant's theory, is duty the sole moral motive?
4. Exactly what ideal does Kant's Kingdom of Ends express? Is it a sound ideal?
5. How consistent a utilitarian is Mill?
6. In what sense and how persuasively does Mill offer a proof of the principle of utility?
7. 'Aristotle is right that only a good man can hope to achieve the good for man.' Discuss.
8. 'Compassion consists in helping someone in need only because one fully understands what it means for them to be in need'. Discuss.
9. Is it important for moral philosophy to distinguish sentimentality when it leads to false belief from sentimentality when it is itself a form of false belief?
10. 'Moral reasons for an action can be external reasons.' Discuss.
11. Is Mackie right in thinking that our moral thought embodies an error?
12. Are we under a moral obligation to be virtuous?
13. Is it simply a matter of taste whether we give priority to our own interests or those of others?

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14. **Either** (a) Should we be morally assessed only to the extent that what we are assessed for is under our control?
- Or** (b) Evaluate the soundness of the claim that moral responsibility is impossible whether or not determinism is true.
15. **Either** (a) What does it mean to say that a moral theory is too demanding? Is this ever a good objection to a moral theory?
- Or** (b) Is a utilitarian theory committed to saying that an agent is required to act in whatever way produces the best available overall outcome?

END OF PAPER