Philosophy Shop

Ideas, activities and questions to get people, young and old, thinking philosophically

Harry Adamson Peter Adamson Alfred Archer Saray Ayala Grant Bartley David Birch Peter Cave Miriam Cohen Christofidis Philip Cowell James Davy Andrew Day Georgina Donati Claire Field Berys Gaut Morag Gaut Philip Gaydon Nolen Gertz A. C. Grayling Michael Hand Angie Hobbs David Jenkins Milosh Jeremic Lisa McNulty Sofia Nikolidaki Martin Pallister Andrew Routledge Anja Steinbauer Dan Sumners Roger Sutcliffe John L. Taylor Amie L. Thomasson Robert Torrington Andy West Guy I. Williams Emma Williams Emma Worley Peter Worley

9

Edited by Peter Worley

Imagine that one day, as you pass a familiar row of shops, your eye catches sight of a shop you've not seen before. In fact, you're quite sure it simply wasn't there yesterday! You investigate further and discover that the shop is no ordinary shop. Inside is shelf upon shelf of philosophical ideas, thoughts, puzzles and problems made accessible and enjoyable by having been wrapped up in stories, poems, activities and thoughtexperiments to tickle and tantalise the mind into thoughtfulness and wakefulness.

Start Question	Would you go into The
	Philosophy Shop?

Questions to take you further

- What have you got to lose by taking the time to think?
- What have you got to gain by taking the time to think?
- What is thinking? (Central Question)
- Is it good to think?

Works well with:

- Groups: in classrooms or colleges, reading/ discussion groups etc.
- Lone readers: on journeys, on the bedside table, next to the loo!

Source: Socrates in the marketplace of Athens.

Philosophy: Plato's Apology and The Republic book 1.

This book is suitable for adults and children.







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Contributors include:

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For The Philosophy Foundation



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Preface



Philosophy Shopping

'Look at all these things I don't need!' the philosopher Socrates is said to have declared as he stood before the many stalls filling the marketplace of ancient Athens. In contrast to the stalls in the *agora* (Greek for 'marketplace'), and by engaging the citizens there with big, philosophical questions, Socrates offered an exchange of a very different kind. His currency was ideas; a wiser, more reflective person housed within a life well-lived was his aim. This anecdote shows how one can trace the origins of philosophy – as we know it in Western Europe at least – back to shopping.

We can perhaps identify with Socrates here as we too stand amid a dizzying marketplace – albeit a much larger, global one – bombarded from all sides by promises of a better life from 'pedlars of wares'. And we too may feel the need for an alternative kind of shop as an antidote to the pressures and promises of the modern-day *agora* – one that guards against the many 'snake-oils' on offer by insisting on an 'account' or 'reason' or *logos* in Greek. Perhaps we need an alternative shop such as this in order to reach that 'better life' by other than financial, consumerist means.

The Philosophy Shop stands as Socrates to the reader: sometimes beguiling, humorous and inspiring; other times irritating, like a gadfly, goading us into wakefulness; and sometimes frustratingly circular or inconclusive. But always – it is hoped – stimulating.

This book aims to guide the reader through it with as few words as possible and without the reader necessarily knowing what it is they want. One way I hope to have done this is through the structure – or topography – of the book. The main body has been divided into four sections, or 'departments', each with its own series of subheadings:

- 1. Metaphysics or What There Is
- 2. Epistemology or What Can Be Known About What There Is

- 3. Value or What Matters In What There Is
- 4. Language and Meaning or What Can Be Said About What There Is

Finally, there is a small collection of entries under the heading 'Afterthoughts' that may well benefit from being visited after reading through the rest of the book. That said, the entries in the book can be read in almost any order, but to help the reader/participant(s) further, I have provided a 'Works well with ...' section at the end of each entry that aims to provide the reader with a multitude of thematic maps through the book (and beyond). The 'Start Questions' and the 'Questions to take you further' are also structured so as to guide the reader or participants (see 'What is this book?' on page 1 for more on this). 'Afterthoughts' contains some useful information and guidance on developing philosophical writing of different sorts: Dr John Taylor has provided some helpful notes on how to produce good philosophical writing for philosophy papers and projects; although written primarily for school projects many of the tips would be relevant for first year undergraduate students as well. David Birch introduces the writing of philosophical poetry to children and teachers; ideas that lend themselves to all kinds of development and variation at the hands of creative teachers and pupils.

Contents

Acknowledgements Preface	
Introduction	
What is this book?	
Who is this book for?	
A quick guide to running an enquiry	
The Shop Part I	
Metaphysics or What There Is	
Metaphysics: Ontology (or Existence)	
A Knife Idea (ontology, words and things) Peter Worley	
The 2 Square (ontology of numbers) Peter Worley	
Doughnut: Experiments with a Hole (the ontology of holes) Alfred Archer	
Immy's Box (<i>a priori</i> space and time) <i>Peter Worley</i>	
A Hole Load of Nothing (ontology of darkness/nothing) David Birch	
The Sound of Silence (ontology/phenomenology of sound) Peter Worley	
A Heap of Exercises? (vagueness) Peter Worley	
Across the River and Into the Trees (identity) Angie Hobbs	
Dis-ingenious (the paradox of omnipotence) Peter Worley	
Just Testing! (relational concepts/quantity) Peter Worley	
A Pageful of Nothing (the ontology of nothing) Sophia Nikolidaki	
BURIDAN's Asteroid (logic, freedom and identity) Robert Torrington	
Phil and Soph and the Ice Cream (the nature of things) Philip Cowell	
Introducing Pencil Person (mereology) Peter Worley	
Disappearing Pencil Person (existence) Peter Worley	
Pencil Person Meets Pencil Person! (type/token identity) Roger Sutcliffe	

Metaphysics: Time	49
Thoughting: A Birthday Surprise! (time travel paradox of meeting yourself)	
Peter Worley	49
The Time Diet (ontology of time) Peter Cave	51
Empty (time and space) Peter Worley	52
Superbaby Time! (movement of time) Peter Worley	54
The Telly-Scope (time and the speed of light) Peter Worley	55
A Poem By You? (the paradox of origination) Peter Worley	58
The Time-Freezing Machine (phenomenology of time) Peter Worley	60
Time-Stretching (phenomenology of time) Peter Worley	63
The Non-Existent Hero (the grandfather paradox) Peter Worley	64
The Big Time Experiment (time/measurement of time distinction) Peter Worley	66
Thoughting: The Time Machine (the nature of time travel) Peter Worley	67
The Girl from Yesterday (ontology of time) David Birch	69
The Butterfly Effect (temporal causation) Peter Worley	72
Metaphysics: Freedom	75
The Queen of Limbs (determinism) Peter Worley	
Prisoner (the nature of freedom) Georgina Donati	78
Are There Cogs Beneath the Wind? (determinism and chance) David Birch	
The Clockwork Toymaker (complexity and free will) Peter Worley	
Immy's Interesting Invention (freedom and morality) Peter Worley	
The Otherwise Machine (contingency) Peter Worley	
What Zeus Does When He's Bored (free will and contingency) Peter Worley	
Metaphysics: Personal Identity	91
Identity Parade	
Identity Parade (1): Memory (the role of memory in personal identity)	
Andrew Routledge	93
Identity Parade (2): Body (the role of material change in personal identity)	
Andrew Routledge	94
Identity Parade (3): Body Copy (the role of body in personal identity)	
Andrew Routledge	96
Identity Parade (4): Brains (the role of the brain in personal identity)	
Andrew Routledge	97
Identity Parade (5): Cloning (the role of uniqueness in personal identity)	
Andrew Routledge	99

Identity Parade (6): Change (the role of change through time in personal identity Andrew Routledge			
Backtracking (origin of the self) Peter Worley			
Who Do You Think You Are? (selfhood and self-knowledge) <i>Nolen Gertz</i>			
All That Glistens (memory, personal responsibility and identity)			
Emma Worley			
Whose Bump? (memory and identity) Peter Worley			
The Copying Machine (cloning and identity) Peter Worley			
Not Half the Man He Used To Be (numerical/material identity) Peter Worley	111		
Metaphysics: Philosophy of Mind			
Pinka and Arwin Go Forth (1): Of Macs and Men (human/animal/machine			
dichotomy) David Birch			
Pinka and Arwin Go Forth (2): Making Up Their Minds (mind/body identi David Birch			
Thoughting: Can I Think? (subjectivity and AI) Peter Worley			
Trying to Forget and Not Bothering to Remember (the nature of forgetting)			
Robert Torrington and Peter Worley			
Mind the Planet (consciousness) <i>Peter Worley</i>			
Revelation (AI and identity) <i>Dan Sumners</i>			
Only Human (AI and love) Peter Worley			
Metaphysics: Fiction			
Wondering About Wonderland (truth value in fiction) A. C. Grayling			
I'm Glad I'm Not Real (ontology of fictional entities) Amie L. Thomasson			
Fictional Feelings (emotional responses to fiction) Berys Gaut and Morag Gau			
Feelings About Fiction (paradox of fiction) <i>Anja Steinbauer</i>			
Phil and Soph and the Stories (the nature of fiction) <i>Philip Cowell</i>	139		
The Shop Part II Epistemology or What Can Be Known About What There Is			
Epistemology: Knowledge	143		
Pinka and Arwin Go Forth (3): Different Animals? (gender classification)			
David Birch Tina's Ghost (belief) Philip Gaydon			
		The Confession (Occam's razor) Peter Worley	
The Adventures of Poppy the Bear (knowledge, evidence and cognitive bias)			
Lisa McNulty			

The Pencil (inference and knowledge) Michael Hand	
The Flying Man (knowledge) Peter Adamson	
The Traffic Light Boy (1) (causation/constant conjunction) Peter Worley	/ 153
The Traffic Light Boy (2) (causation and 'if and only if') Peter Worley	
The Traffic Light Boy (3) (autonomy of belief) Peter Worley	
Jean-etic (correlation and causation) Saray Ayala	
Knowing Stuff (knowledge and justified true belief) Peter Worley	
Phil and Soph and the Meeting (knowledge, memory and writing) Phili	p Cowell . 161
The Broken Window (causation, necessity and the problem of induction	n)
Emma Williams	
Little Thea's Tricky Questions (justification and explanation) Peter Worle	·
What Goes Up (the principle of sufficient reason/induction) Peter W	,
The Butterfly Dream (epistemological scepticism: the dreaming argume <i>Peter Worley</i>	
Bat-Girl (phenomenal consciousness) Andy West	
Become a Sceptic in Three Steps (scepticism) <i>Milosh Jeremic</i>	
The Three-Minute-Old Universe (falsifiability) Peter Worley	
Epistemology: Perception	
How Many Dogs? (representation) <i>Georgina Donati</i>	
Rose-Tinted Speculations (primary and secondary qualities) <i>Guy J. Willi</i>	
More Colour Conundrums (primary and secondary qualities) <i>Peter Wor</i>	
The Duck and Rabbit (perception and meaning) <i>Harry Adamson</i>	
The Shop Part III Value or What Matters In What There Is	183
Value: Ethics	
Teenage Angst (family resemblances) Andrew Day	
Perfect People (post-humans and perfection) <i>David Birch</i>	
Thoughting: The Wicked Which (moral motivation) Peter Worley	
Bobby the Punching Bag (harm and respect) Phillip Gaydon	
Not Very Stationary Stationery (moral principles) A. C. Grayling	
Classroom Punishment (fairness and punishment) <i>Michael Hand</i>	
Nick of Time (determinism and moral responsibility) <i>Peter Worley</i>	
A Bad Picture (politeness and truth) <i>Peter Worley</i>	
Lucky and Unlucky (moral luck) Peter Worley	

Dirty Deeds Done Dirt Cheap (acts by omission) Peter Worley	200
Ooops! (unintended consequences) Peter Worley	
The Good Daleks (unintended consequences) Peter Worley	203
The Ticklish Grump (need for others) David Birch	204
The Grumpiest Poet in The World (relationship between happiness and sadne Peter Worley	
The Tadpole and the Pike (change and friendship) <i>David Birch</i>	208
Phil and Soph and the Egg (looking after things) Philip Cowell	
Jemima or James (nature of gender differences) David Birch	
The Pill of Life (ethics of immortality) Miriam Cohen Christofidis	
Charlie's Choice (moral dilemma) Peter Worley	
Arete and Deon (virtue and duty) <i>Peter Worley</i>	217
Louis' Goodness Detector (moral facts) Peter Worley	220
Thoughting: Gun (force and arguments) Andrew Day	223
The Salesman (game theory and egoism) Peter Worley	225
Value: Aesthetics	227
Louis' Beauty Detector (objectivity/subjectivity of beauty) <i>Peter Worley</i>	227
Much Ado About Nothing (nature of art) Peter Worley	229
Music To My Ears!' (nature of music) Peter Worley	
Гhe Piano Music (ontology of music) <i>James Davy</i>	233
Value: Politics	235
Who Gets What and Why? (distribution of wealth) Anja Steinbauer	235
The Magic Crown (who should rule?) Peter Worley	237
Happiness and Truth (experience machine and amenities) Anja Steinbauer	239
The Magician's Misery (immortality and egalitarianism) David Birch	
A New World (rules) David Birch	
The Sky's the Limit (private property) <i>David Birch</i>	244
, , , , , ,	
Property Thus Appalled (private property) David Birch	
	247
Property Thus Appalled (private property) <i>David Birch</i> A Fairer Society (Rawls' veil of ignorance) <i>Martin Pallister</i> Of Fences (origin of private property) <i>Peter Worley</i>	

Language and Meaning or What Can Be Said About What There Is	
Phil and Soph and the Funny Photo (nature of humour) Philip Cowell	

Thoth and Thamus (philosophy of writing) Claire Field	
The Questioning Question (reflexivity, meaning and understanding)	
Grant Bartley	
Green Ideas (relationship between thoughts and language) A. C. Grayling	. 259
Thoughting: Said and Unsaid (implication and illocutionary force) Peter Worley	. 262
Thoughting: It Started in the Library (words and things) Andrew Day	. 263
Thoughting: Tralse (bivalence and law of excluded middle) Peter Worley	. 265
Zeno's Parting Shot (Zeno's 'Stadium Paradox') Peter Worley	
Dizzy! (frames of reference) Peter Worley	. 269
Phil and Soph and the Three-Legged Race (vagueness in language) Philip Cowell	27
Phil and Soph and the Numbers (meaning, sequences and rules) Philip Cowell	. 273
A Random Appetizer (randomness, meaning, probability and chance)	
Peter Worley	. 274
Negative Nelly (negative expressions, logic and intention) David Jenkins	. 27
The Accidental Confession (negative expressions, logic and intention)	
Peter Worley	. 27
The Txt Book (vagueness in language) Peter Worley	. 280
Thoughting: Itselfish (Grelling–Nelson paradox) Peter Worley	
C'est de l'or (words and things) David Birch	
What We Talk About When We Talk About Words (purpose of words)	
David Birch	. 28
Some Sums with Zero (undefined terms) Peter Worley	. 29
Jack's Parrot Peter Worley	. 294
Wind-Spell Peter Worley	. 29
fter Thoughts	297
Who's the Philosopher? (nature of philosophy) <i>Nolen Gertz</i>	. 29
Philosophical Poetry David Birch	. 299
Writing a Philosophy Project John L. Taylor	. 30
	201

Further Reading	305
About the Authors	311

 The If Machine: The Ceebie Stories, The Ship of Theseus, Yous On Another Planet, Where Are You?

Philosophy: Thomas Hobbes and materialism, John Locke and identity through time.

Identity Parade (3): Body Copy Andrew Routledge

Starting age: 12 years



A number of government computers have been hacked into. Somebody has got access to highly sensitive information. Police believe that the information has been sold on and think they know who was involved. But the person responsible had an escape plan ready. Whereas in the past criminals might have used a getaway car, in this day and age (in the future from now) some criminals are able to afford *getaway machines*. When a person steps into one of these machines, it scans their entire body and sends the information about what it is like to a machine on the other side of the world via satellite. Following this blueprint, the second machine then builds an exact copy of the person out of some new chemicals. They have an identical body and an identical brain. They look the same and behave the same, believe all the same things and want all the same things. Then, at the exact moment that the second machine builds this copy, the body in the first machine is zapped and destroyed so that there is only one of them. Unfortunately for the person who stepped out of this machine, Interpol had been tracking the sale of these new pieces of technology and arrested the person within an hour.

This person is now sat in the cage in front of us today. What we need to decide is this:

Start Question Are they still the *same person* as the hacker? Should they be punished?

Questions to take you further

• How important is our *body* to making us who we are?

- * What is it about our body that is most important?
- Does it matter which stuff it is made of or just how it is put together or arranged?
- Would *you* step into a getaway machine if you were on the run?

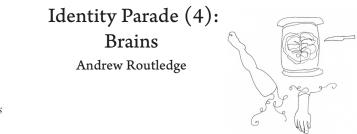
Your Questions

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Works well with

- Other entries in the 'Personal Identity' section (particularly Identity Parade: Memory, Body, Brains, Cloning, Change, The Copying Machine)
- Pencil Person Meets Pencil Person!
- ✓ The 2 Square
- Thoughtings: You, Me, Aliens and Others
- The If Machine: The Ceebie Stories, The Ship of Theseus, Yous On Another Planet, Where Are You?

Philosophy: Derek Parfit's Reasons and Persons.



Starting age: 12 years

A daring criminal has managed to escape with the Crown Jewels. Everybody in the country has seen the dramatic CCTV footage of their escape and has been urged by the police to keep a look out for the person. The criminal goes into hiding, while a small group of accomplices arrange for a state-of-the-art brain transplant. Their brain is taken out of their body and hooked up to another body. Their old body is buried, secretly. The person now looks completely different and only has the same

brain as before. Unfortunately for them, they try to sell the stolen Crown Jewels to the wrong person and are double-crossed. When they go to pick up the money, armed police are waiting for them.

This person is now sat in the cage in front of us today. What we need to decide is this:

Start Question Are they still the *same person* as the thief? Should they be punished?

Questions to take you further

- If your brain was put into another body, where would you be: where your old body is or where you brain now is?
- What is more important to who we are: our body or our personality?
- If your brain was put into another body do you think you would have the same personality?
- If you had to choose, would you rather keep your brain or the rest of your body?
- Would your memories be the same? What about your personality?

Your Questions

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Works well with

- Other entries in the 'Personal Identity' section (particularly Identity Parade: Memory, Body, Body Copy, Cloning, Change)
- Mind the Planet
- Pinka and Arwin Go Forth (2): Making Up Their Minds
- Thoughtings: You, Me, Aliens and Others
- The If Machine: The Ceebie Stories, The Ship of Theseus, Yous On Another Planet, Where Are You?

Identity Parade (5): Cloning Andrew Routledge

Starting age: 12 years

A rich Hollywood actor is being blackmailed. The blackmailers want one hundred million dollars to guarantee the safe return of his wife. Police manage to trace the letters and raid the garage where the woman is being held captive. Although they manage to free the actor's wife, the criminal already has an elaborate escape plan in place. Whereas in the past criminals might have used a getaway car, in this day and age (in the future from now) some criminals are able to afford getaway machines. When a person steps into one of these machines, it scans their entire body and sends the information about what it is like to a machine on the other side of the world via satellite. Following this blueprint, the second machine then builds an exact copy of the person out of some new chemicals. They have an identical body and an identical brain. They look the same and behave the same, believe all the same things and want all the same things. Then, at the exact moment that the second machine builds this copy, the body in the first machine is zapped and destroyed. Unfortunately, in this case the machine malfunctions when the criminal steps into it. It starts making funny noises and smoke begins to pour out of the side. Instead of making just one copy of the person, it makes three. All of them are exactly the same as the original that has now been destroyed. Each of them remembers stepping into the machine! They are later tracked down by Interpol and put on trial separately.

One of the three is now sat in the cage in front of us today. What we need to decide is this:

Start Question Are they still the *same person* as the blackmailer? Should they be punished?

Questions to take you further

- If there are now three different people, how can we decide which of them is the same as the original?
- Does the malfunction mean that none of them are the same?
- Has the machine killed the blackmailer?

The Philosophy Shop

What if the machine had malfunctioned and failed to destroy the original blackmailer.
 Which one of the four should then be punished? Or should it be all of them?

Your Questions

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Works well with

- Other entries in the 'Personal Identity' section (particularly Identity Parade: Memory, Body, Body Copy, Brains, Change)
- Pencil Person Meets Pencil Person!
- ✓ How Many Dogs?
- ✓ The 2 Square
- Thoughtings: You, Me, Aliens and Others
- The If Machine: The Ceebie Stories, The Ship of Theseus, Yous On Another Planet, Where Are You?

Identity Parade (6): Change Andrew Routledge

Starting age: 12 years

During a war many years ago, a certain individual was responsible for killing and torturing many innocent people. When the war ended they fled the country, fearing punishment for their crimes. They made their way to Latin America and settled there, in hiding. Years and years passed and the person began to grow older. They no longer remembered what happened all that time ago and they would no longer behave that way if they were in a similar circumstance now. The way that they think about the world is very different. Their personality has completely changed. Their body has also aged and looks drastically different. Almost every cell in their body has died and been replaced by a different cell. Campaigners for justice are tipped off by locals, however, that this person may be a war criminal. The person is arrested.

This person is now sat in the cage in front of us today. What we need to decide is this:

Start Question Are they still the *same person* as the war criminal? Should they be punished?

Questions to take you further

- What matters about the way that we change?
- Are some ways of changing more natural than others? If so, why?
- Why is it that we can survive changes of one kind but not another?
- Does how *slowly* or *gradually* we change matter?

Your Questions

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Works well with

- Other entries in the 'Personal Identity' section (particularly Identity Parade: Memory, Body, Body Copy, Brains, Cloning, All That Glistens ...)
- ✓ *Thoughtings:* You, Me, Aliens and Others
- The If Machine: The Ceebie Stories, The Ship of Theseus, Yous On Another Planet, Where Are You?

Random 4

Imagine that some scrabble letters were somehow thrown into the air and that they fell to make the following arrangement of letters:

ara flehinuteors iwh tyue shav efuod

btgs i apomsta nttlanie odnrttyh eaoro u

Another time the Scrabble letters are somehow thrown into the air and they fall to make the following arrangement of the same letters:

an array of letters is what you have found

but is it a poem that lies on the ground

Start Question 4 Is either of these arrangements of letters more or less random than the other?

Questions to take you further

- If so, which one and why?
- If not, why not?
- * What is 'random'?
- The second one is meaningful to us (humans). Where does the meaning come from? Is the meaning somehow in the arrangement of letters? If not, where is it?
- What if the first arrangement of letters made a meaningful sentence in another (possibly alien) language? Would it be a sentence?

Random 5

Suppose there was a monkey that would never die typing randomly on a keyboard for an infinite amount of time. Just suppose.

Start Question 5 Is there a chance that the monkey would type out a play by Shakespeare by accident, or would that simply never happen no matter how long he typed for?

Questions to take you further

- Is there a chance that the monkey would type out the entire works of Shakespeare or is that just crazy?
- If you have a finite set of symbols such as the alphabet, which consists of 26 symbols, and you continue to write random words using only these symbols for an infinite amount of time, what would happen?

Random 6

Start Question 6 If you threw a die six times and threw six 6s in a row does that mean that you must have thrown a weighted die?

Questions to take you further

- ✤ Is it lucky?
- * What is luck?
- Does luck exist?
- * What is probability?

Your Questions

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Works well with

- Other entries in the 'Language and Meaning' section (particularly Negative Nelly, The Accidental Confession, Jack's Parrot and Wind-Spell)
- ✓ Are There Cogs Beneath the Wind?
- ✓ *Thoughtings:* Infinity Add One and Poems To Do
- ✓ The If Machine: To the Edge of Forever

Philosophy: The philosophy of probability and chance, the philosophy of meaning, teleology, chaos theory.

Negative Nelly David Jenkins

Starting age: 7 years

No matter what question you ask Nelly, she always says 'no'.

We want her to admit that her name is Nelly. We cannot ask, 'Is your name Nelly?' since she will simply reply 'no'.

Start Question How can we rephrase the question so that 'no' *really* means 'Yes, my name is Nelly'?

Questions to take you further

- Can 'no' mean 'yes'?
- If you can find a way to get her reply to mean 'Yes, my name is Nelly', even when she replies 'no', has she *admitted* that her name is Nelly? (See The Accidental Confession for more on this.)
- What does 'non-swimmer' mean? What does 'non non-swimmer' mean? What does 'non non-swimmer' mean if it is stammered by the speaker? Does it have the same meaning as when it is said but not stammered? (The 'non-swimmer' questions all came from 7- and 8-year-olds Marco and Patrick.

Your Questions

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Works well with

- \checkmark This entry is paired with The Accidental Confession and should be done first
- ✓ Jack's Parrot and Wind-Spell
- A Random Appetizer
- Said and Unsaid

Philosophy: Logic, syntax, semantics, meaning and intention.

The Accidental Confession Peter Worley

Starting age: 7 years

Nigel has been pulled into the head teacher's office accused of hitting another child. Nigel protests to the head teacher: 'But I didn't do nothing!' The head teacher says, 'Well done for admitting that you were responsible for hitting Matthew. You will be punished, but not as much as you would have been if you had not admitted that you were responsible.' Matthew leaves the head teacher's office very confused. *But I didn't admit it!* he thinks to himself.

Start Question Did Nigel *admit* that he was responsible for hitting Matthew when he said 'But I didn't do nothing'?

[You, or your class, would do well to bear in mind that it is not known whether Nigel really did what he has been accused of.]

Questions to take you further

- Why did the head teacher say that he had admitted it?
- Even if the grammar of his sentence means that he 'did do something' does it mean that he admitted responsibility?
- Is *admitting* logical or intentional? What's the difference?
- In English two negatives have the effect of expressing a positive ('she's not not here' means 'she is here') but in French or Italian, for example, two negatives provide emphasis for the negative mood of the sentence (in Italian 'Non sei felice mai' literally means 'not she is happy never', which expresses that she is *absolutely never happy*). Should a double negative mean a positive or an emphasised negative? Should language be the same as maths or logic (where two negatives always express a positive: 2 -1 = 2 + 1)?

Your Questions

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- *
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Works well with

- This entry is paired with Negative Nelly which should be done first
- ✓ Some Sums with Zero
- ✓ The If Machine: Goldfinger
- Thoughtings: Word Wonders

Source: The many children who mean 'I didn't do anything' but express it in a double negative form: 'I didn't do nothing'.

Philosophy: Logic and meaning, syntax and semantics, intentionality.

The Txt Book Peter Worley

Starting age: 10 years (they need to be of 'texting age' for this one)

Professor Pen and Professor Utterance are both employed by the University of Language. Professor Pen is the world's leading expert on writing and Professor Utterance is the world's leading expert on talking. With the recent introduction of 'texting' between people, using mobile phones, the university has decided to include *texting* as part of its research and would like to have a big textbook written on the subject of texting to be called *The Txt Book*. The problem that the University of Language has is to decide who should be appointed with the task of writing the textbook. Should it be Professor Pen or Professor Utterance?

Start Question When you text, are you writing or talking?

Questions to take you further

- * What is writing?
- * What is talking?
- What is the difference between the two?

A veritable emporium of philosophical puzzles and challenges to develop thinking in and out of the classroom.

Imagine a one-stop shop stacked to the rafters with everything you could ever want, to enable you to tap into young people's natural curiosity and get them thinking deeply. Well, this is it! Edited by philosophy in schools expert, Peter Worley and with contributions from philosophers from around the world, *The Philosophy Shop* is jam-packed with ideas to get anyone thinking philosophically. For use in the classroom, at after school clubs, in philosophy departments and philosophy groups or even for the lone reader, this book will appeal to anyone who likes to think. Take it on journeys and dip in; use it as a classroom starter activity, or for a full philosophical enquiry – it could even be used to steer pub, dinner party or family discussions away from the same old topics.

The proceeds of the book are going towards The Philosophy Foundation, a charity bringing philosophy to schools and communities.

Peter Worley leads The Philosophy Foundation in its mission to transform thinking in education. He lives and works in South East London with his wife Emma and their daughter Katie.



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Jules Evans, author of *Philosophy for Life* and *Other Dangerous Situations*, co-organiser of the London Philosophy Club and policy director of the Centre for the History of the Emotions

"I've just started a philosophy-based scheme of learning for my year nines next year, and this book will be a massive part of that. The 'works well with' suggestions for each exercise make translating the ideas in the book into a well structured sequence of lessons a joy. I completely agree that introducing core philosophical issues to students with a 'hook' that grabs them is the best way to approach the subject. I do the same with my A level groups and it enthuses them to approach the core issue in creative ways. A very practical tool for teachers."

Ian Tustin, lead teacher of religion and philosophy, Wadham School

"This book should get anyone thinking."

Nigel Warburton, The Open University



Philosophy Education

