7.1 The Design Argument: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8062 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 This question checks key vocabulary used in the design argument.

(a) State what is meant by the design argument. **(1)**

(b) State what is meant by teleological. **(1)**

(c) State what is meant by an analogy, in the context of the design argument. **(1)**

(d) State what is meant by natural selection. **(1)**

(e) State what is meant by irreducible complexity. **(1)**

(Total for Question 1 is 5 marks)

2 Give three features of the natural world that have been used to support the design argument.

(Total for Question 2 is 3 marks)

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3 Explain two forms of the design argument. Refer to a philosopher of religion in your answer.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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Mark scheme · 7.1 The Design Argument: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

(a) an argument for God's existence based on the order, complexity and/or apparent purpose seen in the universe, oe **B1**

(a) Answer: An argument for God's existence based on the order and apparent purpose seen in the universe.

(b) concerned with purpose or design, from the Greek word 'telos' meaning end or purpose, oe **B1**

(b) Answer: Concerned with purpose or design (from the Greek 'telos', meaning end/purpose).

(c) a comparison between two similar things used to support a conclusion about one of them, oe **B1**

(c) Answer: A comparison between two similar things used to support a conclusion about one of them.

(d) the process by which organisms with characteristics better suited to their environment are more likely to survive and reproduce, oe **B1**

(d) Answer: The process by which organisms better suited to their environment are more likely to survive and reproduce.

(e) the idea that some biological systems are made of several interacting parts, all of which are needed for the system to function, so could not plausibly have evolved gradually, oe **B1**

(e) Answer: The idea that some biological systems need all their interacting parts to function, so could not have evolved gradually.

Question 2

the complexity of living organisms, e.g. the structure of the human eye, oe **B1**

the order and regularity of the laws of nature, e.g. the predictable motion of the planets, oe **B1**

the way different parts of nature work together for a purpose, e.g. within an ecosystem, oe **B1**

Answer: Any three: complexity of living organisms (e.g. the eye); order/regularity of natural laws (e.g. planetary motion); parts of nature working together for a purpose (e.g. ecosystems).

Question 3

point 1: Paley's design qua purpose - the watchmaker analogy, comparing the complex, purposeful parts of a watch to the complex, purposeful features of nature, oe **B1**

development: Paley argued that finding a watch on a heath, unlike a stone, its parts working together for a purpose (telling the time) implies a designer, and by analogy the complexity and purpose in living things, e.g. the eye, implies a designer too, whom Paley identified as God, oe **B1**

point 2: Aquinas's design qua regularity (his Fifth Way) - natural bodies without intelligence act towards an end and do so regularly, oe **B1**

development: Aquinas argued that since unintelligent bodies (like planets) consistently act to achieve the best result, always or nearly always in the same way, this cannot be due to chance, so they must be directed by an intelligent being, which he identified as God, oe **B1**

Answer: E.g. Paley's design qua purpose (watchmaker analogy); Aquinas's design qua regularity (Fifth Way).

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