To b	e completed b	y the Jury. Po	articipants are	not allowed to	make notes!	
	Par	t 1		Part 2		
	Max 60		Max 40			Total points
	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task	•
CODE	1	2	1	2	3	
	Max 30	Max 30	Max 10	Max 10	Max 20	Max 100

PHILOSOPHY

11th Grade Variant 1

to be completed within 120 minutes

Maximum score - 100 points

Part 1. (maximum grade - 60 points)

Contemporary philosophers often engage in thought experiments in order to verify their own hypotheses, refute their opponents or find new solutions to well-known problems. Please consider a famous thought experiment below. Read the text and answer the questions.

Task 1. (30 points)

Imagine that you have just entered a teleportation device – a machine that can move any object to another place at the speed of light. The teleporter operates without violating the fundamental laws of physics – it doesn't so much move matter as takes a digital copy of the object being transported. On the basis of this digital code, an exact copy is assembled at the point of destination, with all of its internal contents and outward appearance intact. The original object is immediately destroyed after its copying. When going into the teleportation device, a person feels nothing and appears in a new place instantly, retaining the same experience, memories and personality. However, such a traveler is technically not the same person who just entered the teleporter, even though they don't differ from their "predecessor" in any way. So, for instance, you enter the device on Earth, and then, after a few seconds, you are on Mars.

But consider the following: the teleporter has experienced a malfunction and it didn't destroy the original object after its copy was made.

Where would you appear if you used such a malfunctioning teleporter: Earth, Mars, or somewhere else? If two people had the exact same body and the exact same memories, would

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it be possible to consider them one and the same person? What makes a persona person Explain your answer.
Task 2. (30 points)
A cruise liner gets shipwrecked in the ocean. There are 35 people in the ship's lifeboat, which can only hold 10. After a while, a storm begins to brew, and the overloaded lifeboat starts to ge flooded with water. The captain has a choice: cast several people overboard in order to save the remaining passengers, or do nothing and wait till everybody for whom he is responsible drowns.
What would you do in the captain's place? Is it morally justified to sacrifice the minority in order to save the majority?? For instance, the captain has decided to throw several people overboard. Would you agree with the captain's decision if you were among those to go overboard? Explain your answer, relying on ethical theories.
overboard? Explain your answer, relying on ethical theories.

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Part 2. (maximum grade - 40 points)

Solve the logical problems and explain your reasoning.

Task 1. (10 points)

Answer the question and logically justify your position. What is the logically correct conclusion of the following argument?

It is well known that all philosophers tend to read a lot. And anyone capable of giving a simple answer to the question of the necessity of evil is a real philosopher. At the same time, some philosophers don't think about eternal questions. However, all real philosophers think about eternal questions. Therefore...

- 1) none of those who read a lot can give a simple answer to the question of the necessity of evil.
- 2) some of those who read a lot cannot give a simple answer to the question of the necessity of evil.
- 3) none of those who can give a simple answer to the question of the necessity of evil read a lot.

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4)	everybody who can give an simple answer to the question of the necessity of evil reads a lot.
5)	some of those who can give a simple answer to the question of the necessity of evil read a lot.
6)	none of the above.
	Task 2. (10 points) er the question and logically justify your position. What is the logically correct on of the following argument?
	world is endless, that means it has no boundaries. If the world cannot be known in its y, our knowledge will always be incomplete.
Theref	
	the world has no boundaries
3.	our knowledge of the world will always be incomplete the world has no boundaries or our knowledge about it will always be incomplete
	it is incorrect to say that the world has boundaries, but our knowledge about it won't always be incomplete.
	the world has boundaries, but our knowledge about it won't always be incomplete. none of the above.
6.	none of the above.

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Task 3. (20 points)
Four highly esteemed professors teach at a university – Denrat, Scain, Pressen, and Noibit. One of them is a historian, the other – a philosopher, the third – a sociologist, and fourth – an economist Tomorrow, the university's rector will be presenting awards to them at a special ceremony. However, owing to a short-term memory loss, he has completely forgotten who is who and what their individual specializations are.
In order to get out of this potentially embarrassing situation, the rector asked each of the professors separately who is who. This is what they told him: • Denrat: "I am an economist or a sociologist" • Pressen: "The historian is Scain or Denrat" • Noibit: "Scain is a sociologist" • Scain: "Noibit is a philosopher"
Unfortunately, these statements are useless, if one doesn't know who of the professors is telling the truth and who's lying. The only key to this brainteaser is that you know for sure that <i>only the historian told the truth</i> .
Explain who is who. Justify your answer relying on logical arguments.