**Q3) Three Kinds of Questions**

One System Questions

* What is the speed of light?
* What is the circumference of planet Earth?
* How does a microwave oven operate?

Questions of preference

* Which cuisine is your favourite?
* Which movie genre do you enjoy watching the most?
* What type of pen do you prefer to write with ?

Questions of Judgement

* What can we do to address global warming ?
* What country has the best education system ?
* How can we significantly reduce child obesity ?

**Q5a) What is an example of a simple conceptual question? Why is this conceptual question simple?**

Can hockey be classified as a sport ?

We define simple conceptual questions as those questions that can be settled through analysis of or clarification of one or more concepts within a question. That is, these questions are settled by the definition and proper application of the words used in the question.

In the question above, we would look to define the words “hockey”, and “sport”.

Using the OED, we can replace these words with their definitions, resulting in

Can a game played on a sports field between two teams of eleven players who each have a curved stick with which they try to put a small, hard ball into the other team's goal be classified as an activity involving physical exertion and skill, one regulated by set rules or customs in which an individual or team competes against another or others.

The question has been settled once we have defined the key words, and there is little room for debate. The question thus appears to be an example of a simple conceptual question.

**Q5b) What is an example of a complex conceptual question? Why is this conceptual question complex?**

Do free market economies offer citizens more benefits than centrally planned economies?

We define complex conceptual questions as those questions that can not be settled just by defining the key terms. Instead the definitions open up different viewpoints and arguments.

If we look at the question, we can define a free market economy as an economic system in which the prices of goods and services are determined by supply and demand expressed by sellers and buyers. Such markets, as modelled, operate without the intervention of government or any other external authority.

We can continue to define a centrally planned economy as an economic system where a government body makes key decisions about production, distribution, and prices, rather than relying on market forces.

Both the above concepts are problematic because they are extremes. There is no totally free market in operation, that is even in the freest of economies there is some amount of government intervention. The reverse is also true, in the centrally planned economies there is still some amount of freedom allowed.

The benefits to citizens part of the question is also subject to varying viewpoints. Some customers might value lower prices over higher quality for example. Another citizen or group of citizens may value variety over availability. Therefore there are multiple viewpoints which would generate different outcomes.