

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

088 0010

**BA EXAMINATION 2009**

for Internal Students

This paper is also taken by Combined Studies Students

**PHILOSOPHY**

1. Logic and Metaphysics

**Monday, 11 May 2009: 10am-1pm**

Answer THREE questions. Candidates taking optional paper (e) Philosophy of Language may NOT attempt question 3, marked by an asterisk. Avoid overlap in your answers.

1. EITHER (a) Is freedom of action just the capacity to act rationally?  
  
OR (b) To what extent does freedom of action depend on a freedom specifically of the will?
2. Explain what Frege means by the *sense* of a name. Does Frege have a convincing argument that names must indeed have a sense?
- \*3. Is there a cogent objection to Russell's theory of descriptions?
4. EITHER (a) 'Names are *de jure* rigid designators. Definite descriptions are not. Therefore names are not synonymous with definite descriptions.' Discuss.  
  
OR (b) Using Leibniz's Law, or otherwise, give an argument for the Necessity of Identity. Does the Necessity of Identity entail that proper names are rigid designators?
5. Are any (metaphysical) possibilities only contingently (metaphysically) possible?
6. 'Composition, like identity, is not a vague relation.' Discuss.
7. Can two different material objects be in all of the same places at all the same times?
8. Are there any good reasons to believe in universals?

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**TURN OVER**

9. 'Whatever a possible world is, it is causally isolated from us, so we can have no empirical knowledge about other possibilities.' Discuss.
10. Could there be unicorns?
11. Is Quine justified in rejecting the analytic/synthetic distinction?
12. Is a material object simply a bundle or collection of properties?
13. How is a person's mind related to that person's body?
14. EITHER (a) What makes you today the same person that you were yesterday?  
OR (b) Can persons survive a change without retaining their identity?
15. EITHER (a) Are there purely singular facts about causation?  
OR (b) Could something be a cause if it does nothing but change the probability of an effect?
16. What are events?
17. Under what conditions do the parts of an object combine to make up a complex object?
18. 'To explain how objects continue to exist over time, we need the idea of a temporal part.' Do you agree?

**END OF PAPER**