

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

M.Phil. EXAMINATION
for Internal Students

PHILOSOPHY

Logic and Metaphysics

Tuesday, 9 May 2006: 10.00 – 13.00

Candidates should answer **THREE** of the following **FOURTEEN** questions, avoiding overlap in their answers, also between papers.

1. 'In order to individuate tropes, we need to appeal to properties not reducible to their instances. Therefore, trope theory does nothing to solve the problem of universals.' Discuss.
2. Do these two true sentences, 'Archie Leach is Cary Grant' and 'Cary Grant is Cary Grant', have the same meaning, but different cognitive significance? If so, explain how. If not, explain why not.
3. 'The theory of descriptions rests on an implausible conception of language as (a) context-free and (b) use-independent.' Discuss.
4. Does appeal to causal influence enable us satisfactorily to solve the pre-emption problem faced by counterfactual analyses of causation?
5. Is X's being the same animal as Y either sufficient, or necessary, for X's being the same person as Y?
6. 'Compatibilism with respect to freewill requires only that my intentions are the causes of my actions, not that I could have acted otherwise.' Discuss.
7. 'Many events are not identical with any physical events. It follows that physicalism is false.' Discuss.
8. Is there a compelling argument from the apparent possibility of a world that is physically indistinguishable but mentally distinguishable from the actual world to its genuine possibility?
9. 'Since deflationists deny that truth is a substantive property, they can have no general defence against semantic paradoxes.' Discuss.
10. 'If indicative conditionals are subject to Ramsey's Test, they are not truth-conditional. But indicative conditionals are so subject. Hence, they are not truth-conditional.' Critically assess this line of argument.
11. 'The phenomenology of vagueness consists in this: although there are cases where we know a predicate applies, and cases where we know its negation applies, there are cases where there is no way of knowing either. The epistemic account of vagueness therefore most closely fits the phenomenology, and should be accepted.' Discuss.

PLEASE TURN OVER

12. Critically assess the claim that the reality of change requires the reality of past, present, and future.
13. 'To appeal to temporal parts is the best way to explain how two objects can be in the same place at the same time.' Discuss.
14. What are events? How are they to be distinguished from facts?

END OF PAPER