

PHILOSOPHY TRIPOS Part IB

Friday 23 May 2003

9 to 12

Paper 2

LOGIC

Answer **three** questions only.

Write the number of the question at the beginning of each answer. If you are answering an either/or question, indicate the letter as well.

**You may not start to read the questions
printed on the subsequent pages of this
question paper until instructed that you
may do so by the Invigilator**

- 1 'Say "it's cold in here" and mean "it's hot in here".' Can you do it?
- 2 In what sense, if any, can a theory of truth serve as a theory of meaning?
- 3 Is it useful to distinguish between the *force* and the *content* of an utterance? If so, how should we do it?
- 4 **Either** (a) Is free logic an improvement on classical logic?
Or (b) To what extent, if any, can substitutional quantification help us with formalizing English sentences?
- 5 **Either** (a) How similar to an English sentence in meaning and syntax should a satisfactory formalization of that sentence be?
Or (b) Discuss Davidson's concept of logical form.
- 6 How can the idea of a possible world be used to shed light on modal logic?
- 7 **Either** (a) Should we be realists about possibility? If so, what are we committing ourselves to?
Or (b) Assume that there are possible worlds. Then, do statements of necessity or possibility *de re* concern counterparts of things in those worlds?
- 8 Expound and assess one argument for rejecting a law of classical propositional logic.
- 9 Why did Russell and Frege arrive at different accounts of how singular terms have reference?
- 10 **Either** (a) What relation must I bear to Napoleon in order that my utterance 'Napoleon' refers to him?
Or (b) Is a name an abbreviated definite description?
- 11 'If arbitrarily given axioms are consistent, then they are true and the things defined by the axioms exist.' Can this be maintained?

END OF PAPER