

**PHILOSOPHY TRIPOS Part II**

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Thursday 30 May 2002

9 to 12

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Paper 9

KANT

Answer **three** questions only, at least **one** from **each** section.

*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**

SECTION A

- 1 Compare and contrast Kant's accounts of our knowledge of arithmetic and geometry.
- 2 What did Kant understand by the 'synthetic unity of apperception', and why was it so important to him?
- 3 Discuss Kant's attempt, in the *Second Analogy*, to prove that every natural event has a natural cause.
- 4 What, for Kant, was Rational Psychology? Discuss his treatment of any one of the *Paralogisms*.
- 5 Analyse and discuss the differences between the A and the B editions of the *Critique of Pure Reason* and decide whether the argument in B is importantly different.
- 6 Kant evidently expected the critical philosophy to be denounced as dangerous, or at least as unsuitable for the young. Why did he expect this, and what was his defence?

SECTION B

- 7 **Either** (a) Can the Categorical Imperative guide action?  
**Or** (b) Does Kant offer a convincing account of respect for persons?
- 8 'Autonomy of the will is the sole principle of all moral laws and of duties in keeping with them; heteronomy of choice, on the other hand, not only does not ground any obligation at all but is instead opposed to the principle of obligation and to the morality of the will' (KANT, *Critique of Practical Reason*). Discuss.
- 9 Is Kant's claim that we cannot demonstrate that we are free damaging to his practical philosophy?
- 10 Is Kant's version of aesthetic formalism defensible?
- 11 Is Kant correct to attribute to the imagination a special role in aesthetic experience?
- 12 **Either** (a) Discuss the implications of Kant's 'Copernican Turn' for his accounts of either morality, or art, or both.  
**Or** (b) What problems does Kant address in his treatment of the judgement of taste, and how successful are his resolutions of them?

END OF PAPER