

**PHILOSOPHY TRIPOS Part II**

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Friday 25 May 2007

09.00 to 12.00

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Paper 1

**METAPHYSICS**

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.*

*The questions marked with an asterisk may not be answered by candidates also offering Paper 9: Wittgenstein.*

**STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS**

*20 Page Answer book x 1*

*Rough Work Pad*

**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 What is 'internal realism'? Is it the most that a realist can hope to defend?
- 2 **Either** (a) Might there be thinkers whom we cannot interpret?  
**Or** (b) Do conceptual schemes organize experience, fit it, or something else again?
- 3 Do we need a theory of universals?
- 4 **Either** (a) Is there a defensible counterfactual analysis of event-causation?  
**Or** (b) What role, if any, must probabilistic notions play in our theory of causation?
- 5 **Either** (a) Could McTaggart's argument for the unreality of time be applied to the case of space?  
**Or** (b) 'There were exactly eight kings of England named Henry.' What makes this true, according to presentism?
- 6 What, if anything, is wrong with Moore's proof of an external world?
- 7 Do transcendental arguments provide a satisfactory response to scepticism about the external world?
- 8 **Either** (a) What, if anything, do the results of commissurotomy operations (brain bisections) tell us about the self?  
**Or** (b) Is there any essential connection between bodily identity and personal identity?
- 9 **Either** (a) Can you speak of your own mental states with more authority than others can? If so, why?  
**Or** (b) What more is there to consciousness than being able to think about one's own thoughts?
- 10 'Imaginative re-creation of others' thought may be a useful tool in coming to know their minds but is far from essential to such knowledge.' Discuss.
- \*11 **Either** (a) 'The fact that the elements of a picture are related to one another in a determinate way represents that things are related to one another in the same way' (*Tractatus*, 2.15). Discuss.  
**Or** (b) What is Wittgenstein's argument in the *Tractatus* that there are simple objects? Is the argument correct?
- \*12 **Either** (a) 'The subject does not belong to the world but it is a limit of the world' (*Tractatus*, 5.632). Discuss.  
**Or** (b) Was the author of the *Tractatus* a transcendental idealist?

END OF PAPER