



**THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE**

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY AND LANGUAGE SCIENCES

**PHIL08014
Mind, Matter and Language**

Degree Examination

Thursday 20th December 2012
9.30am – 11.30am

**Chair of the Examination Board – Prof Michael Ridge
External Examiner – Prof Michael Wheeler**

This paper will be marked anonymously

Please answer **ONE** question from **EACH** of Sections A, B and C.

Please turn over...

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Answer **ONE** question from **EACH** of sections A, B and C.

Section A

1. Can substance dualism provide a satisfactory account of the interactions between the mental and the physical?
2. 'The multiple realisability of mental states shows that mind-brain identity theory is false.' Discuss.
3. What is misrepresentation and how, if at all, does it pose a problem for causal correlation theories of representation?

Section B

4. Is Folk Psychology a false theory of the human mind?
5. If Zombies are conceivable, does it follow that they are possible? Show how Chalmers argues for the claim that it does follow, and either critically defend it against criticisms or explain how it fails.
6. What is Dennett's argument for eliminating qualia, and does it succeed?

Section C

7. Frege distinguishes between the *sense* and the *reference* of expressions, e.g. proper names, in order to explain why an identity statement such as 'George Orwell is Eric Arthur Blair' can be informative.
 - Explicate the distinction between *sense* and *reference*.
 - Explain how this is used by Frege to explain why an identity statement is sometimes informative.
8. In contrast to Frege, Russell argued that expressions such as 'the queen of England' do not refer and moreover that such expressions do not have a meaning in isolation.
 - Explicate Russell's analysis of sentences of the form 'the F is G'.
 - Explain how Russell's theory enables him to preserve the law of excluded middle.

9. Donnellan argues against Russell's theory of definite descriptions that it is incapable of capturing a particular type of use of definite descriptions, namely referential uses.
- Explicate Donnellan's distinction between referential and attributive uses.
 - Explain why referential uses appear to be problematic for Russell's analysis of definite descriptions.
10. On a description theory of names, the meaning of the name 'Aristotle' could be e.g. 'the student of Plato' or some other description. Against this view, Kripke gives a so-called modal argument.
- Explicate Kripke's modal argument.
 - Explain why Kripke's modal argument is a problem for description theories of proper names.

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