

## **FIL1002**

**Våren 2008**

**Onsdag 28. mai kl 9.00- 13.00 (4 timer)**

**Ingen hjelpemidler**

Da all undervisning har vært på engelsk er eksamensoppgavene også på engelsk. Ett spørsmål fra hver del skal besvares.

### **PART 1 – Theory of knowledge**

Velg *enten* oppgave a *eller* b

1. **Scepticism:** In his book (*Introduction to Contemporary Epistemology*) Dancy examines two sceptical arguments: the so called brain-in-the-vat argument and the argument from error. Choose one of the two, present the argument and discuss some of Dancy's counter arguments (criticisms of the sceptical argument).
2. **The coherence theory of truth:** Explain the concept of coherence. What is the coherence theory of truth? Explain the plurality objection to the coherence theory of truth.

### **PART 2 – Philosophy of science**

Velg *enten* oppgave a *eller* b

1. **Inductivism and Falsificationism:** Karl Popper's falsificationism was a response to the difficulties facing inductivism (the view that scientific knowledge is derived from facts via induction). What were the problems with the inductivist view of science and how falsificationism and sophisticated falsificationism were supposed to overcome those problems? Chalmers (in *What is this thing called science?*) shows that falsificationism does not give a good account of science either. What arguments does Chalmers give against falsificationism? Discuss using some of Chalmers' or your own examples.
2. **Scientific Explanation:** Brittain and Lambert in *An introduction to the Philosophy of Science* (chapter 2: Explanation) discuss three theories of scientific explanation: classical, causal-statistical and pragmatic. Examine/explain one of these theories and discuss some of the examples which present difficulties for that theory.