UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

NST3HP Natural Sciences Tripos Part III: History and Philosophy of Science

Questions released at 12 noon on Wednesday 4 March 2020 Answers to be submitted by 12 noon on Wednesday 11 March 2020

Before you begin read these instructions carefully:

Students should answer **two** questions from the following list of 14 questions.

The two essays should be submitted by 12 noon on Wednesday 11 March 2020 by being uploaded to the HPS Part III Coursework site on Moodle.

The question number, title and word count should be stated on the first page of each essay.

NST Part III History and Philosophy of Science Set essays

Answer any two questions. Answers should not exceed 2,500 words each.

- 1. What does it mean to decolonise the teaching of history and philosophy of science?
- 2. Whose voices are represented in early modern casebooks and how have these records been used by historians of medicine?
- 3. Is it permissible to make philosophical claims about science on the basis of historical case studies? If no, why not? If yes, how?
- 4. Who deserves more credit for the success of scientific images: designers or users?
- 5. How should historians respond to the diverse temporalities of climate change?
- 6. What role has the concept of primary health care played in the history of global health?
- 7. Are inductive risk concerns about the acceptance of scientific claims, or are they about their communication? Does it matter?
- 8. What role did scientific instruments play in the growth and maintenance of the British Empire?
- 9. Is similarity between vehicle and target necessary for scientific representation? Is it sufficient?
- 10. Are abnormal sexual desires genuine diseases?
- 11. Are the problems that "the looping effects of human kinds" pose epistemic, metaphysical, or both?
- 12. Was "Humboldtian Science" a continuation of earlier natural history traditions?
- 13. Are there good reasons to doubt that causes are always earlier than their effects?
- 14. Modern science developed locally, and often in Europe, but now often appears global in its applicability. How has this been possible?

END OF PAPER