

Questions released at 12 noon on Monday 01 February 2010
Answers to be submitted by 12 noon on Monday 08 February 2010

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

Before you begin read these instructions carefully:

*Students taking Natural Sciences Tripos Part III **History and Philosophy of Science** should answer **two** questions from the following list of eight questions.*

*The two essays should be submitted in duplicate to the Departmental Office by 12noon on Monday 8th February 2010. Students are also required to upload their examinable work as a .doc or .rtf file to the **closed and confidential** HPS MPhil/Part III site on CamTools. The examiners may use this to check word count or derivative passages.*

*Essays should be marked 1, 2, 3, etc. according to the number of the question attempted. On the top of the first page of each essay include your name and college. The essays should be typed on only **one** side of the paper and each essay should be firmly stapled.*

When handing in your essays attach a completed coversheet to the essays, listing the number of each question attempted. It is essential that you write your name and essay number on the coversheet as well as on each essay.

SPECIMEN PAPER

NST Part III History and Philosophy of Science

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

1. Are there entirely distinct styles of scientific inquiry?
2. What is the significance of Foucault's work for the history and philosophy of science?
3. To what extent was Darwin able to combine his belief in racial hierarchy with his views on the unity of all humans?
4. Where did early modern experiments take place, and why?
5. Compare and contrast the sources and methods that historians of early modern Europe have used to write about women's illnesses and insanity.
6. "Progress" is a normative concept, to be distinguished from neutral descriptive terms such as "change" and "development". Discuss, in relation to T. Kuhn's *Structure of Scientific Revolutions*.
7. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of anthropological approaches to scientific cultures, drawing on at least TWO different case studies.
8. What connects causes to their effects?

END OF PAPER