Intuitions are used extensively in philosophy. Notably, intuitions are used to discover problems in philosophical discourse, and intuitions are used to provide solutions to these problems. In this dissertation, I provide an exposition of three kinds of philosophical problems. Using some material from the logic of questions, I argue for what counts as a solution to these problems. I also provide an account of a particular kind of solution I call the 'insular solution'; I show that the insular solution is not an adequate solution to these problems. My thesis is that if one's solution to some of these problems crucially relies on intuition, then one's solution is an insular solution. So, if one's solution to some of these problems crucially relies on intuition, then the solution is not adequate.