

BA EXAMINATION 2003

for Internal Students

This paper is also taken by Combined Studies Students

PHILOSOPHY

Optional subject (n): Phenomenology

Thursday, May 22nd, 2003, 2.30 pm - 5.30 pm.

Answer THREE questions. You must answer questions on at least TWO philosophers. Avoid overlap in your answers.

1. Does Husserl justify his claim that philosophy should begin by putting the world in brackets?
2. Is Husserl's phenomenology a form of empiricism?
3. Does Husserl's phenomenology commit him to transcendental solipsism?
4. Is Husserl's later introduction of the concept of *Lebenswelt* justified?
5. What does Heidegger mean by 'everydayness', and what importance does this notion have for him?
6. Is Heidegger's claim in *Being and Time* that the question of Being should be addressed through an analysis of Dasein justified?
7. 'Both realism and idealism have – with equal thoroughness – missed the meaning of the Greek conception of truth' (*Being and Time*). Discuss.
8. EITHER (a) What does awareness of time consist in, according to Heidegger?
OR (b) Is Heidegger's account of death coherent?
9. 'Sartre assumes rather than proves the absoluteness of human freedom.' Discuss.
10. Is bad faith unavoidable?
11. Does Sartre succeed in refuting solipsism?
12. 'Paradoxically, Sartre both denies the existence of the self and accords it an absolute status.' Discuss.
13. Does Merleau-Ponty show that perception eludes scientific understanding?
14. Discuss critically Merleau-Ponty's notion of bodily intentionality.
15. Does Merleau-Ponty's thesis of the primacy of perception commit him to idealism?
16. EITHER (a) Does Merleau-Ponty succeed in undermining Sartre's distinction of

being-in-itself and being-for-itself?
OR (b) Elucidate and evaluate Merleau-Ponty's claim that 'we must recognise the indeterminate as a positive phenomenon'.

17. 'Phenomenology contributes little to ethical theory.' Do you agree?

END OF PAPER