

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

MA PHILOSOPHY OLD REGULATIONS
for Internal Students

GREEK PHILOSOPHY FROM BEGINNINGS TO ARISTOTLE

Wednesday, 13 September 2000: 10.00 - 1.00

Answer THREE questions, at least two from section B.

SECTION A

1. What is the role of fire in Heraclitus' philosophy?
2. Where if anywhere does Parmenides' argument for monism go wrong?
3. 'In everything a portion of everything.' What did Anaxagoras mean by this? Is it coherent?
4. Did Aristotle have an adequate response to Zeno's arguments against the possibility of motion?

SECTION B

5. How convincing are Plato's arguments for the doctrine of recollection?
6. In what sense, if any, are Platonic Forms causes?
7. Does Plato have a coherent argument for the thesis that the soul has three parts?
8. Does the Third Man Argument refute Plato's theory of Forms?
9. Does the Theaetetus have a satisfactory refutation of Protagorean relativism?
10. How, according to Plato's Sophist, does the statement 'Theaetetus sits' involve the communion of Forms?
11. Why did Aristotle believe final causes exist? Can any of his claims about teleology still be believed?

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12. How does Aristotle explain the perception of colour? What, if anything, does this show about his views on the relation between body and soul?
13. Did Aristotle have a theory of prime matter?
14. What does Aristotle mean when he suggests that there is a kind of mind which is active?
15. How can Aristotle's unmoved mover be a cause of the universe?
16. How does Aristotle explain the difference between primary substances and items in the other categories?

END OF PAPER

