

請註明大題及子題之題號，字跡力求清晰。

一、哲學英文 (50%)

All writing has to be in English. First read, then think, then write. Please write carefully and clearly. It is quality that counts, not quantity.

1. (25 points) Read the following text.

By means of outer sense, a property of our mind, we represent to ourselves objects as outside us, and all without exception in space. ... What, then, are space and time? Are they real existences? Are they only determinations or relations of things, yet such as would belong to things even if they were not intuited? Or are space and time such that they belong only to the form of intuition, and therefore to the subjective constitution of our mind, apart from which they could not be ascribed to anything whatsoever? ...

1. Space is not an empirical concept which has been derived from outer experiences. For in order that certain sensations be referred to something outside me (that is, to something in another region of space from that in which I find myself), and similarly in order that I may be able to represent them as outside and alongside one another, and accordingly as not only different but as in different places, the representation of space must be presupposed. The representation of space cannot, therefore, be empirically obtained from the relations of outer appearance. On the contrary, this outer experience is itself possible at all only through that representation.

(Immanuel Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason*, A 23-24, translated by Kemp Smith.)

(a) Explain the first paragraph, especially the first sentence.

(b) Kant in the end concludes that space is “subjective” and not a property of things in themselves. He gives four arguments for this. The paragraph “Space is not an empirical concept...” gives his first argument. What do you think about this argument, and what do you think about his conclusion that space is “subjective” and not a property of things in themselves?

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2. (25 points) Read the following text.

In the Cartesian, Hobbesian, and Lockean traditions, which dominate our culture, we are told that when we are conscious, we are primarily aware of ourselves or our own ideas. Consciousness is taken to be like a bubble or an enclosed cabinet; the mind comes in a box. Impressions and concepts occur in this enclosed space, in this circle of ideas and experiences, and our awareness is directed toward them, not directly toward the things “outside.” ... This understanding of human awareness is reinforced by what we know about the brain and nervous system. It seems unquestionable that everything cognitional must happen “inside the head,” and that all we could possibly be in touch with directly are our own brain states. ... We know instinctively that we are not trapped in our own subjectivity, we are sure that we do go beyond our brains and our internal mental states, but we do not know how to justify this conviction. We do not know how to show that our contact with the “real world” is not an illusion, not a mere subjective projection. For the most part we have no idea how we ever get outside ourselves, and we probably treat this issue simply by ignoring it and hoping that no one will ask us about it. When we try to think about human consciousness, we start with the premise that we are entirely “inside,” and we are greatly perplexed as to how we could ever get “outside.”

(Robert Sokolowski, Introduction to Phenomenology, CUP 2000, pp. 9-10.)

- (a) Briefly summarize and explain the passage.
(b) What do you think about this “inside–outside” problem?

二、邏輯 (50%)

1. (10 points) Translate the following from English into predicate logic using the dictionary provided.

- (1) Albert, who is a student, will talk to Barbara, only if he talks to someone who is not a student.

(*a*: Albert; *b*: Barbara; *Txy*: *x* talks to *y*; *Sx*: *x* is a student;)

- (2) If a bear eats some honey, then it will sleep a lot.

(*Bx*: *x* is a bear; *Ex*: *x* eats some honey; *Sx*: *x* sleeps a lot)

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- (3) If Socrates meets Confucius, then all philosophers will be happy.
 (s : Socrates; c : Confucius; Mxy : x meets y ; Px : x is a philosopher; Hx : x will be happy)
- (4) Every cat scares a dog.
 (Cx : x is a cat; Sxy : x scares y ; Dx : x is a dog)
- (5) Every even number is greater than both an odd number and an even number.
 (Ex : x is an even number; Gxy : x is greater than y ; Ox : x is an odd number)
2. (30 points) Provide natural deduction proofs of the following
- (1) $(x)(Fx \supset Gx)$
 $(\exists y)(Hy \cdot \sim Gy)$
 $\therefore (\exists z)(\sim Fz \cdot Hz)$
- (2) $(x)(Hx \supset (Fx \supset Gx))$
 $(y)(Hy \supset Fy)$
 $(\exists y)(\sim Gy)$
 $\therefore (\exists x)(\sim Hx)$
3. (10 points) State whether the following are true or false.
- (1) $((\exists x)Fx \cdot (y)Gy) \supset (\exists x)(Fx \cdot Gx)$ is a logical truth.
 (2) If A and B are both tautologies, then $A \equiv B$ is a tautology.
 (3) The argument $(x)(Fx \vee Gx) \therefore (x)Fx \vee (x)Gx$ is logically valid.

試題隨卷繳回