

注意：考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，
並不得書寫、畫記、作答。


國立清華大學 110 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：哲學研究所

科目代碼：4001

考試科目：英文

—作答注意事項—

1. 請核對答案卷(卡)上之准考證號、科目名稱是否正確。
2. 考試開始後，請於作答前先翻閱整份試題，是否有污損或試題印刷不清，得舉手請監試人員處理，但不得要求解釋題意。
3. 考生限在答案卷上標記「 由此開始作答」區內作答，且不可書寫姓名、准考證號或與作答無關之其他文字或符號。
4. 答案卷用盡不得要求加頁。
5. 答案卷可用任何書寫工具作答，惟為方便閱卷辨識，請儘量使用藍色或黑色書寫；答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆畫記；如畫記不清(含未依範例畫記)致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，其後果一律由考生自行負責。
6. 其他應考規則、違規處理及扣分方式，請自行詳閱准考證明上「國立清華大學試場規則及違規處理辦法」，無法因本試題封面作答注意事項中未列明而稱未知悉。

國立清華大學 110 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：哲學研究所碩士班 (0540)

考試科目 (代碼)：英文 (4001)

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*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

請翻譯以下兩段英文為中文 (共二題，總分 100 分)

1. Empiricists are in general rather suspicious with respect to any kind of abstract entities like properties, classes, relations, numbers, propositions, etc. They usually feel much more in sympathy with nominalists than with realists (in the medieval sense). As far as possible they try to avoid any reference to abstract entities and to restrict themselves to what is sometimes called a nominalistic language, i.e., one not containing such references. However, within certain scientific contexts it seems hardly possible to avoid them. In the case of mathematics, some empiricists try to find a way out by treating the whole of mathematics as a mere calculus, a formal system for which no interpretation is given or can be given. Accordingly, the mathematician is said to speak not about numbers, functions, and infinite classes, but merely about meaningless symbols and formulas manipulated according to given formal rules. ...
Recently the problem of abstract entities has arisen again in connection with semantics, the theory of meaning and truth. Some semanticists say that certain expressions designate certain entities, and among these designated entities they include not only concrete material things but also abstract entities, e.g., properties as designated by predicates and propositions as designated by sentences. Others object strongly to this procedure as violating the basic principles of empiricism and leading back to a metaphysical ontology of the Platonic kind. (Rudolf Carnap, "Empiricism, Semantics, and Ontology.") (哲學小辭典: empiricism 經驗論; nominalism 名相論; realism 實在論; semantics 語意學.) (60%)

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2. For someone investigating constitutions, that is, what each is and what sort of thing it is, pretty much the first investigation concerns a city-state, to see what on earth the city-state is. For as things stand, there are disputes about this, some people say that it is the city-state that performed a certain action, whereas others say that it is not the city-state but rather the oligarchy or the tyrant. And we see that the entire business of the politician and the legislator concerns city-states and that the constitution is itself a certain ordering of those who inhabit the city-state. But since the city-state belongs among composite things, and things that are wholes and composed of many parts, it is clear that the first thing that must be investigated is the citizen. For a city-state is a particular sort of multitude of citizens. So who should be called a citizen, and what the citizen is must be investigated. (Aristotle, *Politics* 3.1, translated by C.D.C. Reeve, 2017) (哲學小辭典：constitution 政體; city-state 城邦.)
- (40%)