

八十五學年度 哲學 系(所) _____ 組碩士班研究生入學考試

科目 知識論 科號 5003 共 1 頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

知識論 (共二題, 每題 50%)

- 一 有人主張：知識論的問題可以透過自然科學來解答。以下這段文字，就是持此一主張的哲學家的論述，請仔細閱讀並回答問題：

The stimulation of his sensory receptors is all the evidence anybody has had to go on, ultimately, in arriving at his picture of the world. Why not just see how this construction really proceeds? Why not settle for psychology? Such a surrender of the epistemological burden to psychology is a move that was disallowed in earlier times as circular reasoning. If the epistemologist's goal is validation of the grounds of empirical science, he defeats his purpose by using psychology or other empirical science in the validation. However, such scruples against circularity have little point once we have stopped dreaming of deducing science from observations. If we are out simply to understand the link between observation and science, we are well advised to use any available information, including that provided by the very science whose link with observation we are seeking to understand.

問題：

- (1) 請用你自己的話，陳述並分析上述論述的主旨。
 - (2) 請評論上述論述中所隱藏的論證。
 - (3) 順著上述論述的思路，有人主張知識論應重新定位，成為自然科學的一部份。請問你對這一點有何意見？
- 二 要証成「証成的標準」(standard for justification)，似乎免不了會陷入某種「循環」。以下的文字，就是一位當代哲學家對這種情形的觀察：

We want to be able to defend or at least explain the reliability of our methods of inquiry, but the only way to do so is within our system of inquiry. We seek to use our methods to show that these same methods are to be trusted.... This is no more than a generalisation of the problem of the Cartesian circle, and it is a circle from which we can no more escape than could Descartes.

請問：你認為上述的情形是不是一種真正的困境？如果是，你有何解困之道？如果不是，為什麼不是？