八十六學年度 <u>增學 聚</u>(所) 組碩士班研究生入學考試 科目 <u>海 導學 是</u>科號 <u>5302 共 / 頁第 / 頁 \*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答</u>

西洋哲學史(共100分・請由三題中選出三題作答) 毎級 50%

- (一) Parmenides 是哲學史上第一個提出「存在與思想詞一」原則的哲學家。 有人關他獲得此一原則的推論表述18:
- (1) Either X exists or X not exists (where 'X' can refer to anything you like)
- (2) If X can be thought, X can exist.
- (3) Nothing (Non-Being) cannot exist.
- (4) Hence, if X can be thought it is not nothing;
- (5) Hence, if X can be thought it must be something;
- (6) Hence, if X can be thought, X must exist.

## 問題:

- (1) 諸分析這個推論的每一個步驟所依據的預設或其中所舊含的問題。
- (2) 蔣論述「存在與思想同一」原則在哲學史上的意義及其影響。
- (二) 奧古斯 》(Augustin) 有句名言 "Si faltor, sum" (If Lerr, Lexist), 這讓人想起新卡兒的 "Cogito, ergo sum" (I think, therefore I am), 由於這二句話表起來相當類似,因此,有人會將奧古斯丁看成是領卡兒的先驅,但事實上,他們在說這二句話時的動機,是完全不同的,請你以這二句話出發,比較奧古斯丁與笛卡兒的思想,
- (三) 般認為,体膜 (David Hume) 是與洛克 (John Locke)、巴克萊 (George Berkeley) 並列的「英國經驗論者」,但体膜真正的哲學立場究竟是什麼,事實上並不是那麼清楚。有一本两洋哲學史的著作就指出:

Many have seen Hume's philosophy as one which takes the principles of the other British Empiricists to an extreme in scepticism. Another view, which Hume suggested himself, is that it is an attempt to apply to the mind the principles that Newton applied to the physical world, and to produce a science of human nature; according to the resulting theory nature, rather than reason, is the main source of our beliefs about the world.

請對這段文字的含意詳加說明,並提出你自己的看法。