

## 知識論

請在下列兩個題目中選擇一題申論作答，絕不可超過一題否則扣分。  
每題 25 分。

- 一. 什麼是蒯因 ( W.V.O. Quine ) 所說的「經驗論的兩個獨斷(教條)」( Two Dogmas of Empiricism ) ? 蒯因如何批評它們? 為什麼兩個 Dogmas 在根本上是等同的? 試申論之。(提示: 一個 Dogma 是分析/綜合的區分, 另一則是化約主義。)
- 二. 晚近「知識社會學」( sociology of knowledge ) 與「科學社會學」( sociology of science ) 的發展, 似乎否定了傳統知識論的存在地位或成立根據, 對此妳(你)的看法是什麼?

## 形上學

請在下列兩個題目中選擇一題申論作答, 絕不可超過一題否則扣分。  
每題 25 分。

- 一. 實在論 ( Realism ) 的爭議在當代哲學有另一種形貌, 也就是爭論科學的理論語詞 ( theoretical terms ) 所指涉的理論實體 ( theoretical entities ) 的存在狀態 ( ontological status )。請妳(你)就這個科學實在論 ( scientific realism ) 的問題發表看法。
- 二. 在當代許多學術領域內, 都有本質主義 ( essentialism ) 與建構主義 ( constructionism ) 之間的辯論, 請妳(你)從和形上學(本體論)相關的角度, 任選一個問題、進路或論述對象, 討論這個辯論。

## 倫理學

請在下列兩個題目中選擇一題申論作答, 絕不可超過一題否則扣分。  
每題 25 分。

- 一. 請任選一個正義理論的流派或問題, 並大略勾勒之。
- 二. 下面兩段文字主要在批評「卵子和女人身體內其他細胞沒什麼兩樣」這個主張, 請妳(你)嘗試批評這兩段文字所表達的論證。

Consider the claim that an ovum is just like any other cell in a woman's body. In one sense this is true — it is certainly a cell and it is certainly part of the woman's body.



However, it is not exactly like any other cell — the obvious difference being that an ovum, unlike any other type of cell, can develop into another human being. This is not only a difference, it also makes a difference to the woman. Suppose that a person is to undergo an operation which will involve the removal of part of his or her body. It is generally conceded that the person concerned has the right to say whether or not the operation should be carried out since it is his, or her, own body which is being operated on. In order to make the decision, the person will need to be told the consequences both of having and of not having the operation, he or she will need to be told how it will affect them. If the operation is to be performed on the person's sexual organs, then they will expect to be told how it will affect their sex life, whether intercourse will be possible, whether it will be enjoyable; but, in this particular case, they will also need to be told how it will affect their prospects of having a family.

The point here is that in the case of most clumps of cells in a body — to use what is intended to be a neutral, non-emotive description — the reasons that relate to their removal or non-removal are to do with whether the functions of the body will be impaired, whether there will be attendant discomfort, and so on. However, in the case of the reproductive organs, the reasons also relate to whether one wants to have offspring. In particular, in the case of a woman's ova and a man's spermatozoa, the reasons relate to whether one wants to create new human beings with some of one's own genetic material. What this means is that a woman does not treat one of her ova as just like any other cell in her body. Even though she may have no interest in having offspring, this consideration has some bearing on what she decides to do with that ovum.

## 美學

請在下列兩個題目中選擇一題申論作答，絕不可超過一題否則扣分。  
每題 25 分。

- 一、後現代主義已對美學思惟帶來許多衝擊，請妳（你）任選一個或兩個角度切入後現代主義的美學相關問題，例如，妳可以就某一種文藝形式（像建築、小說、電影、音樂、戲劇、繪畫、詩…等等）來討論，或者討論一個和後現代主義相關的理論問題（像這個概念本身的正當性、分期問題、與現代主義的關係、與社會發展形態的關聯、與後結構主義的關係、美學政治、作者論、無文類寫作、後現代主義的發展等等）。
- 二、請妳（你）任選一個和馬克思主義美學相關的問題、流派（人物）、面向、主題、或爭議，並提出討論。

參考用