

國立中央大學八十八學年度碩士班研究生入學試題卷

所別： 哲學研究所 不分組 科目： 西洋哲學史 共 / 頁 第 / 頁

- 一、關於題目暨作答：(1)不必抄題，請標以題目序號作答；(2)題目共有五大題，每大題各佔20%；(3)未按每大題所列子題作答，不予計分。
- 二、題目：

1.1) ".....chief emphasis has been laid upon the development of what is weightiest from a philosophical standpoint: the history of problems and conceptions. To understand this as a connected and interrelated whole has been my chief purpose. The historical interweaving of the various lines of thought, out of which our theory of the world and life has grown, forms the especial object of my work, and I am convinced that this problem is to be solved, not by any a priori logical construction, but only by an all-sided, unprejudiced investigation of the facts." (Windelband, 1971)

2) ".....in discussing the development of early modern philosophy I have tried to show the many factors--exploration and discovery, the rise of money power, Humanism, the Reformation, and above all the new scientific method--that combined to overthrow the medieval synthesis and to create new problems that philosophy even today is struggling to resolve. In a word, I have conceived the history of philosophy to be a part of the general history of culture and hence to be intelligible only in its cultural context." (Jones, 1969)

參考用

試就上列輔助性說明，申論：(a)西洋哲學史的內涵與 (b)發展進路 (approach)。

2. 何謂懷疑論 (scepticism)？請依下列子題作答：

- 1) 試說明所謂的Greek Scepticism，包括 (a)內涵；(b)最終目標；暨 (c)一位代表人物的主要主張。
- 2) 試說明Hume的scepticism諸面相，譬如，(a)philosophical scepticism；(b) "mitigated" scepticism；(c).....
- 3) (a)何謂"Global Scepticism"？(b)試就Robert Nozick(1938-)，Donald Davidson(1917-)，Hilary Putnam(1926-)，Ludwig Josef Johann Wittgenstein(1889-1951)四人，任選一人的看法例示說明之。

3. 試就哲學史處理議題的尺度，以"Phenomenology is not a critical theory. Yet it is a critical philosophy that asks the question of how far a practical interpretation exhausts a situation, what this interpretation says, and what is concealed....." (Schnell, 1997) 的例示性看法，說明由Edmund Husserl所奠基的Phenomenology與Max Horkheimer(1895-1975)所推動發展的Critical Theory之間的 (a)關連暨 (b)區別。

4. 試針對"One of the most influential movements in recent philosophy is logical positivism, which originated in 'the Vienna Circle' in the early twenties and which has historical affinities with the skeptical empiricism of David Hume and the scientific conventionalism of Mach and Poincaré." (Thilly, 1959)陳述的"Logical Positivism"回答：

- 1) Logical Positivism (a)所關懷的核心議題為何？(b)有那些代表人物？(c)提出了那些看法？
- 2) (a)一般哲學史家給Logical Positivism的評價為何？(b)你認為此派學說在哲學史上具何地位？

5. 請嘗試脈絡性地陳述你個人在西洋哲學史研讀過程所理解的一則最深刻的哲學家之洞見或思想。