

八十五學年度 哲學 系(所) _____ 組碩士班研究生入學考試

科目 形上學 科號 5004 共 1 頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

形上學 (共二題, 每題 50%)

- 一 請仔細閱讀以下這段關於「個體化原理」(principle of individuation)的主張, 然後回答問題:

One of the most widespread views of the individuation of substance is variously called the "Bundle" or "Cluster" Theory. It holds that the individuality of each individual substance is to be explained in terms of the group of features it has, since an individual substance is nothing but the bundle of its features. Things are individuated by the bundle of features they possess, which constitute, therefore, the necessary and sufficient conditions of their individuation.... This view has the advantage that it can extend to everything and to every possible world. It can extend to everything because it does not identify a particular feature or set of features as individuators, but rather whatever features a thing has. In this sense, the principle of individuation is always formally the same, the bundle of features, even if the features that constitute the bundle differ in each case.... Moreover, it extends to every possible world for similar reasons, although in a material world, for example, the bundle will include material features, in a nonmaterial world the bundle would not include such features. This makes the Bundle Theory quite economical and simple.

- (1) 試分析並評論上述的主張。
- (2) 請提出你認為最可取的個體化原理, 並與上述主張作比較。

- 二 西方哲學家自古以來即千方百計提出種種論證想要「證明」上帝的存在, 大致上歸納起來, 有從「啓示」入手的, 也有由「奇蹟」、「第一因」、「設計」等入手的, 更不乏「本體論論證」的例子。其中, 主張「第一因論證」的最重要思想家, 是 Thomas Aquinas (1224-1274)。請細讀下面這段引文, 然後回答幾個問題:

"... The end holds the primary place among causes, and it is from it that all other causes derive their actual causality, since the agent does not act except for the end, as was proved. Now it is due to the agent that the matter is made actually the matter, and the form is made the form, of this particular thing, through the agent's action, and consequently through the end. The later end also is the cause that the preceding end is intended as an end; for a thing is not moved towards a proximate end except for the sake of last end. Therefore the last end is the first cause of all. Now it must necessarily besit the First Being, namely God, to be the first cause of all, as we proved above. Therefore God is the last end of all."

- (1) 請用你自己的話, 將這段引文中的「第一因論證」表述出來;
- (2) 這種論證預設了什麼?
- (3) 這種論證將會產生哪些困難?