

八十六學年度 哲學 系(所) \_\_\_\_\_ 組碩士班研究生入學考試  
科目 哲學基本問題 科號 5301 共 2 頁第 1 頁 \*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

### 哲學基本問題

(共 150 分，知識論、形上學、倫理學各佔 50 分)

#### 知識論

可錯論 (fallibilism) 似乎為大多數的知識論學者所接受；但是，這一學說似乎也帶來一些困惑。請仔細閱讀以下一段文字，並回答問題。

Imagine an author admitting, in the preface to a nonfiction book, that (1) the book undoubtedly contains some mistakes, but (2) since she cannot tell which of the book's claims are false, she accepts each of them. She says that there are some false claims in the book; however each claim in the book is only there because she accepts it, hence because she does not think that it is false. (If she had been able to decide that a given sentence was false, it would not have been retained in the book.) But if each claim in the book is one that she accepts, how can she say that nevertheless there is a false claim in the book? Since she aimed to include only truths in the book, she must think - of each claim in the book - that it is true. Can't it be rational for her (1) to accept that, since she is fallible in the way humans are, there will be mistakes in the book, but (2) to accept, of each given claim in the book, that it is not a mistake?

問題：

1. 就你所理解，可錯論的主張為何？其基本論據何在？
2. 上面這段引文的要旨為何？你對它有什麼評論？
3. 這段引文是否給可錯論提供了一個難題？若是，請問：可錯論是否解決這個難題？請詳述你的理由；若不是，請解釋為何不是。

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### 形上學

「共相」(universals) 問題是哲學上的一個重要問題，自古以來即有「唯名論」(nominalism) 與「唯實論」(realism) 之爭，而維根斯坦則試圖以「家族相似性」(family resemblances) 解決這個問題。以「遊戲」為例，有一位學者將這三者的主張表述如下：

The nominalist says that games have nothing in common except that they are called games.

The realist says that games must have something in common, and he means by this that they must have something in common other than they are games.

Wittgenstein says that games have nothing in common except that they are games.

問題：

- (1) 唯名論與唯實論之爭的關鍵問題是什麼？這位學者對唯名論與唯實論的主張的表述是否適當？
- (2) 維根斯坦否定了唯名論者與唯實論者的什麼主張，又肯定了二者的什麼主張？他之所以可以這麼做的理由何在？就你所知，維根斯坦是怎樣解決「共相」問題的？
- (3) 你自己對這個問題有什麼見解？

### 倫理學

康德認為，道德對人類而言是一種「斷言令式」(categorical imperative)，並且以三個原則來闡明這個概念，其中所謂的「普遍法則」原則要我們只能奉行那些可以成為普遍法則的行為格律 (Act only on that maxim which you can at the same time will that it should become a universal law)。

問題：

- (1) 什麼是「斷言令式」？什麼是「行為格律」？「一個行為格律可以成為普遍法則」是什麼意思？我們到底如何判斷一個行為格律是否可以成為普遍法則？請儘量用你自己的話來回答。
- (2) 康德的「普遍法則」原則，要如何應用到實際生活上的例子呢？請說明為什麼「違反約定」以及「自掃門前雪」會被認為是背離義務？另外，也請試著推想這個原則如何裁決「墮胎」的道德地位。
- (3) 基於你上面的分析，請指出康德道德哲學的特點以及可能的困難或批評。