

考試科目	哲學概論	系所別	哲學系二年級	考試時間	7 月 10 日(三) 第 2 節
------	------	-----	--------	------	-------------------

1. 哲學家對於事物存有之認知立場概略可區分為實在論 (realism)、觀念論 (idealism) 和現象論 (phenomenalism) 三種不同觀點。請先解釋這三種觀點的基本主張，再就每一觀點各舉一位代表人物和說明其知識論重點。(30 分)
2. 請先說明哲學家有關「自由」(Freedom) 與「決定論」(Determinism) 的爭論重點，再概略解釋相容論者 (Compatibilist)、自由意志主義者 (Libertarian) 和決定論者 (Determinist) 如何去分析或解決此爭論?(30 分)
3. 何謂“Question-begging Arguments”? 請解釋此論證的意義，並具體舉例說明。(15 分)
4. 在倫理學中有區分“Utilitarianism”和“Deontology”兩種觀點，請先分別說明二者的理論重點，再以此二理論去分析「汝不可殺人」這條道德律法。(25 分)



備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

考試科目	邏輯 A	系所別	哲學系 二年級	考試時間	7 月 10 日(三) 第四節
------	------	-----	---------	------	-----------------

A. Use the truth table method to decide whether the following statement forms are tautologies, contradictions, or contingencies. (15% , 每題 5 分)

a. $p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow p)$ b. $(p \vee q) \cdot (\sim p \vee \sim q)$ c. $\sim (p \rightarrow (p \vee q))$

B. Use the truth table method to decide for the following pairs of formulas whether 1 logically implies 2, or 2 logically implies 1, or both, or neither. (10% , 每題 5 分)

a. (1) $\sim (\sim p \vee \sim q)$ (2) $(p \vee q)$

b. (1) $\sim p \rightarrow \sim (p \vee q)$ (2) $(p \vee q) \rightarrow q$

C. Symbolize the following and then test their forms to determine whether they are tautologous, contradictory, or contingent. (10% , 每題 5 分)

a. If it doesn't rain, we will go on a picnic, but if it does rain, we won't.

b. John will get a job if and only if he runs out of money, but if he doesn't have a job, then he runs out of money.

D. State what additional premises would be needed to derive the indicated conclusion according to the rule cited. (15% , 每題 5 分)

a. $\sim C \vee (\sim D \cdot F)$ $\therefore \sim C$ D. S.

b. $(A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)) \rightarrow C$ $\therefore (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C$ H. S.

c. $\sim (\sim F \rightarrow E)$ $\therefore \sim (E \rightarrow \sim F)$ M. T.

E. For each of the following arguments, construct a proof of the conclusion from the given premises, and justify every step that is not a premise. (20% , 每題 5 分)

a. $P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow (R \vee S)), P \cdot Q, S \rightarrow T, \sim T \vee \sim W, \sim \sim W$ $\therefore R$

b. $A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C), \sim B \rightarrow (F \vee G), (G \cdot \sim H) \rightarrow (D \rightarrow B), (A \cdot \sim C) \vee H, \sim H \cdot \sim F$ $\therefore \sim D$

c. $(F \vee G) \vee H, F \rightarrow H, H \rightarrow T, \sim T \vee W, \sim W \cdot S$ $\therefore G \cdot S$

d. $(X \vee Y) \rightarrow (Y \vee Z), X \cdot (Y \rightarrow \sim Y), Z \rightarrow \sim Z$ $\therefore \sim Y \vee \sim Z$

F. Symbolize and construct proofs for the following valid arguments. (10% , 每題 10 分)

a. If the mind and brain are identical, then the brain is a physical entity if and only if the mind is a physical entity. If the mind is a physical entity, then thoughts are material entities. Thoughts are not material, but the brain is a physical entity. Therefore, the mind and the brain are not identical.

G. Symbolize the following arguments and determine whether they are valid or invalid. If valid, construct a proof; if invalid, give a truth-functional counterexample. (20% , 每題 10 分)

a. If the Bible is literally true, then both God and the Devil exist, and the story of Adam and Eve is correct. If the story of Adam and Eve is correct, then God is wrathful and not kind. If God exists, then he is omniscient and kind. Therefore, the Bible is not literally true.

b. If the Bible is literally true, then both God and the Devil exist. If God exists, there is goodness in the world. If the Devil exists, there is evil in the world. There are both goodness and evil in the world. Therefore, the Bible is literally true.

備註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。
----	-------------------------------