

科目：形上學

系所組：哲學系

1.請比較並說明柏拉圖與亞里斯多德在形上學思想上的差異。(40%)

2.試從海德格提出「存有者的存有」到「語言是存有的家園」之轉變來說明其形上學思想的問題意識及其發展。(30%)

3.請解釋以下中世紀的兩個哲學名詞。(各 15%)

I 唯名論

II 位格

※ 注意：1.考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2.本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

3.考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

科目：西洋哲學史 系所組：哲學系

請針對以下15題，任選5題作答，每題20分，滿分100分。

1. 試述 Aristotle 的 Phronesis
2. 中世紀共相(Universal)問題的爭論為何？
3. Descartes、Spinoza、Leibniz 如何看待實體問題？
4. 請試述 Hume 如何批判因果性概念？
5. 試述 Hegel 《法哲學》中的倫理性(Sittlichkeit)。
6. Marx 《共產黨宣言》要旨為何？
7. 試述 Nietzsche 的系譜學概念為何？
8. 說明 Heidegger 存在的遺忘(Seinsvergessenheit)。
9. 說明邏輯實證論的發展與旨趣。
10. 解釋 Wittgenstein 的語言遊戲為何？
11. Frege 如何說明區分意義(sense)與指謂(reference)？
12. 說明 Rawls 無知之幕及正義兩原則。
13. Foucault 規訓概念及其與權力概念的關係。
14. 試述 Habermas 對現代性的看法。
15. Honneth 如何談論肯認(Anerkennung)的問題。

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科目：中國哲學史

系所組：哲學系

申論題：

1.試述孔子與老子的哲學思想同異處。(請就哲學概念與哲學問題之提出，論述之)40%

2.試述王弼與郭象哲學意旨的不同。(請先敘述其哲學意旨各為何，再做比較)35%

3.試述朱熹的中和說。25%

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科目：英文 系所組：哲學系

I. Matching. (30%)

There are two columns A and B in this question. Under "A" are titles of books, and "B" names of authors. Please match the books with the correct authors.

A	B
_____ 1. Being and Time	Plato
_____ 2. The Categories	Edmund Husserl
_____ 3. Critique of Pure Reason	Leibniz
_____ 4. Confessions	Aristotle
_____ 5. Summa theologiae	David Hume
_____ 6. Crisis of European Sciences And Transcendental Phenomenology	Immanuel Kant
_____ 7. Truth and Method	Thomas Aquinas
_____ 8. Symposium	Augustine
_____ 9. Treatise on Human Nature	Hans-Georg Gadamar
_____ 10. Monadology	Martin Heidegger

II. Translation (40%)

Please translate the following philosophical terms from Chinese into English.

- _____ 1. 實體
- _____ 2. 概念
- _____ 3. 潛能
- _____ 4. 實現
- _____ 5. 判斷
- _____ 6 必然性
- _____ 7. 存在主義
- _____ 8. 士林哲學
- _____ 9. 質料因
- _____ 10. 宇宙論

III. Reading Comprehension. (30%)

There are two parts in this question. Part I consists of a text. Part II is a series of questions. Please read the text in Part I carefully and answer the questions in Part II.

Part I.

Meaning of Freedom

Why are we free at all, why are we carrying the burden of choice and responsibility? If freedom only referred to the choice of the means for realizing an existential goal implanted in us of which we could not, in turn, make any intrinsic sense, the question would remain unanswered. Such conceivable goals could be: the survival of one's own life and the transmittance thereof to the children, the pleasurable feeling of happiness and good luck, the utility for a larger whole. Are they meaningful? Not without further ado, and for this reason we can refuse these goals for ourselves, that is, we have a choice between them, so that they cannot be the last horizons of choices. We *hang on* to meaningful life and the desire to pass it on. Whoever finds life meaningless prefers death and would not unreasonably demands his children that they carry the burden of a meaningless life. What makes life meaningful? That one is useful for something, and only when this something is meaningful in itself and not just useful or even senseless, and if one is not simply *used* but rather is *freely available*.

Of course, it must also be *fun* in a sense. To what extent does fun or pleasure make life meaningful? The mere avoidance of great displeasure-- that one can live without much difficulty and pain-- is certainly not enough. There must really be joy and fun. The enjoyment of the senses is an important component. This, however, cannot be enough for a mortal being who wants to know why one is here. The desire to know the reason for things is *peculiarly* human. Human beings can tolerate very much frustration and pain if they only know the reason for it....

Part II. A

Please choose the correct answers.

- _____ 1. According to the text, we have a goal for life implanted in our nature, but
A. it is always meaningful. B. sometimes it can be senseless.
C. it is always senseless. D. we are indifferent to it.
- _____ 2. Please choose one of the conceivable goals for life stated in the text.
A. Carrying the burden B. Pleasure only
C. Being used D. Happiness
- _____ 3. Freedom only refers to
A. Choice of means B. Acceptance of the natural goal
C. Beyond the choice of the means D. Determination
- _____ 4. Which of the following statements is true?
A. Avoidance of pain is not enough to make life meaningful.
B. No human being wants to know the reason for things.
C. Life has no meaning.
D. People usually prefer death.
- _____ 5. Which of the following statements is true?
A. Human being can bear much difficulty in life if he knows the reason why.
B. Human being cannot know the reason of things.
C. Human being does not know the meaning of life..
D. Human being cannot bear frustration in life.

Part II B

According to the context, choose the correct translation for the following terms.

- _____ 6 hang on
A. 掛著 B. 執著不放 C. 追隨 D. 吊掛
- _____ 7. Used
A. 使用 B. 慣用 C. 無用 D. 利用
- _____ 8. Freely available
A. 有空閒 B. 自願接受 C. 有自由 D. 自由空間

9. Fun

- A. 笑話 B. 好玩 C. 樂趣 D. 高興

10. Peculiarly human

- A. 人的怪性 B. 特殊的人 C. 人的特性 D. 人性特殊

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