

第一部分：哲學英文（共 50 分）

以下兩題，第1題請主要用中文答，第2題請只用英文答。

1. 亞當·史密斯《道德情感論》第四部的開頭如此討論美（略有修改）：

That utility is one of the principal sources of beauty, has been observed by every body; that the fitness of any system or machine to produce the end for which it was intended, bestows a certain propriety and beauty upon the whole, and renders the very thought and contemplation of it agreeable, is so very obvious, that nobody has overlooked it. But that this fitness, this happy contrivance of any production of art, should often be more valued than the very end for which it was intended; and that the exact adjustment of the means for attaining any conveniency or pleasure should frequently be more regarded than that very conveniency or pleasure, in the attainment of which their whole merit would seem to consist, has not been yet taken notice of by any body.

For example, a watch that falls behind above two minutes in a day, is despised by one curious in watches. He sells it perhaps for a couple of guineas (=「堅尼」), and purchases another at fifty, which will not lose above a minute in a fortnight (=兩週). The sole use of watches, however, is to tell us what o'clock it is, and to hinder us from breaking any engagement. But the person so nice with regard to this machine will not always be found either more scrupulously punctual than other men, or more anxiously concerned upon any other account to know precisely what time of day it is. What interests him is not so much the attainment of this piece of knowledge, as the perfection of the machine which serves to attain it.

(a) 請將以上段落譯為精確、達意的中文。(17分)

(b) 指出這段論述中，譯名最好統一的哲學術語有哪些，而且除了你自己提供的譯文外，這些字還有什麼可能的譯法。(5分)

(c) 這段有哪些英文字的意思恐怕與今日英文同樣的字眼有出入？如果真的有出入，你會怎麼確認你的猜想是對的？(3分)

2. The following passage is excerpted, with slight modifications, from Kit Fine, "Essence and Modality":

It is my aim in this paper to show that the contemporary assimilation of essence to modality is fundamentally misguided and that, as a consequence, the corresponding conception of metaphysics should be given up.

Let us turn first to the modal account. There are somewhat different ways the account can go. At its very simplest, it takes an object to have a property essentially just in case it is necessary that the object has the property. But there are two variants on the basic account, which make the necessary possession of the property conditional on something else. One variant makes the necessary

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possession conditional on existence: an object is taken to have a property essentially just in case it is necessary that the object has the property if it exists. The other variant makes the necessary possession conditional upon identity: an object is taken to have a property essentially just in case it is necessary that the object has the property if it is identical to that very object.

My objection to the modal accounts will be to the sufficiency of the proposed criterion, not to its necessity. I accept that if an object essentially has a certain property then it is necessary that it has the property (or has the property if it exists); but I reject the converse. For the time being, we shall confine our attention to the existentially conditioned form of the criterion. Once the objection is developed for this form, it will be clear how it is to be extended to the categorical form.

Consider, then, Socrates and the set whose sole member is Socrates. It is then necessary, according to standard views within modal set theory, that Socrates belongs to singleton Socrates if he exists; for, necessarily, the singleton exists if Socrates exists, and, necessarily, Socrates belongs to singleton Socrates if both Socrates and the singleton exist. It therefore follows according to the modal criterion that Socrates essentially belongs to singleton Socrates.

But, intuitively, this is not so. It is no part of the essence of Socrates to belong to the singleton. Strange as the literature on personal identity may be, it has never been suggested that in order to understand the nature of the person one must know to which sets he belongs. There is nothing in the nature of a person, if I may put it this way, which demands that he belongs to this or that set or which even demands that there be any sets.

Please answer the following four questions.

- (a) Paraphrase (this means to state the main points of someone else's discourse in your own words) this passage. (13 points)
- (b) It is not clear what the referent of the phrase 'the categorical form' is (the phrase underlined in the above citation). What do you think it might refer to? Indicate whether your answer is only an educated guess, or actually based on your knowledge of the meaning of the term. (3 points)
- (c) State one possible objection to the argument Fine presents here. (3 points)
- (d) A couple of paragraphs later, Fine writes:

I am aware, though, that there may be readers who are so in the grip of the modal account of essence that they are incapable of understanding the concept in any other way. ...it may help such a reader to reflect on the difference between saying that singleton Socrates essentially contains Socrates and saying that Socrates essentially belongs to singleton Socrates. For can we not recognize a sense of nature, or of "what an object is", according to which it lies in the nature of the singleton to have Socrates as a member even though it does not lie in the nature of Socrates to belong to the singleton? Once we recognize the asymmetry between these two cases, we have the means to present the objection. For no corresponding modal asymmetry can be made out. _____

The second paragraph is not quoted fully, and this is indicated by the blank space that follows. Based on how this paragraph opens and your own experience with philosophical writing, predict the gist of what Fine might have written that completes the thought of this paragraph. (6 points)

接次頁

第二部分：邏輯（共 50 分）

請將下列語句依括號內指定的符號轉換為述詞邏輯（predicate logic）中的語句（每題 5 分）：

3. If Alicia has any friends, then Brad is one of them.
(a : Alicia; b : Brad; Fxy : x is a friend of y)
4. Some policemen arrest every traffic violator they see.
(Px : x is a policeman; Axy : x arrests y ; Tx : x is a traffic violator; Sxy : x sees y)
5. Any law-abiding person is moral.
(Lx : x is law-abiding; Px : x is a person; Mx : x is moral)
6. The only Taiwan President who is female is Ing-Wen Tsai.
(a : Ing-Wen Tsai; Px : x is Taiwan President; Fx : x is female)
7. There are exactly two airplanes in the sky.
(Ax : x is an airplane; Sx : x is in the sky)
8. The present student representatives are Alicia and Brad.
(a : Alicia; b : Brad; Rx : x is a present student representative)

請證明以下論證形式是有效的（每題 10 分）：

9. $(x)(Fx \supset (Gx \cdot Hx))$
 $\therefore (x)(Ix \supset Fx) \supset (x)(Ix \supset Hx)$
10. $(x)(Fx \supset (Gx \cdot x=a))$
 $\sim Ga$
 $\therefore \sim Fb$

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