第一部分：哲學英文 (共 50 分)

請註明大題及子題之題號，字跡請力求清晰。

請分別說明以下兩段文字的要意，然後回答在每一段文字後所列舉的三個問題（所以答案是，要意說明，三個問題的回答，兩個部分）；你可以用英文或是中文作答。

1.

> We now reach Plato's final argument against the identification of knowledge with perception. He begins by pointing out that we perceive through eyes and ears, rather than with them, and he goes on to point out that some of our knowledge is not connected with any sense-organ. We can know, for instance, that sounds and colors are unlike, though no organ of sense can perceive both. There is no special organ for "existence and non-existence, likeness and unlikeness, sameness and differences, and also unity and numbers in general." The same applies to honorable and dishonorable, and good and bad. "The mind contemplates some things through its own instrumentality, others through the bodily faculties." We perceive hard and soft through touch, but it is the mind that judges that they exist and that they are contraries. Only the mind can reach existence, and we cannot reach truth if we do not reach existence. It follows that we cannot know things through the senses alone, since through the senses alone we cannot know that things exist. Therefore knowledge consists in reflection, not in impressions, and perception is not knowledge, because it "has no part in apprehending truth, since it has none in apprehending existence."
>
> BERTRAND RUSSELL, *A HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY*, PP. 151-2.

(1). "the identification of knowledge with perception" is a full identification or partial identification? What does it mean exactly? （8 分）

(2). "There is no special organ for 'existence and non-existence, likeness and unlikeness'..." Then, how do we know there is a difference between these pairs of conceptions? （8 分）

(3). "Therefore knowledge consists in reflection, not in impressions." What is the difference between reflection and impression? （9 分）

2.

> I found that those of my friends, who were admirers of Marx, Freud, and Adler, were impressed by a number of points common to these theories, and especially by their apparent explanatory power. These theories appeared to be able to explain practically everything that happened within the fields to which they referred. The study of any of them seemed to have the effect of an intellectual conversion or revelation, opening your eyes to a new truth hidden from those not yet initiated. Once your eyes were thus opened you saw confirming instances everywhere: the world was full of verifications of the theory. Whatever happened always confirmed it. Thus its truth appeared manifest; and unbelievers were clearly people who did not want to see the manifest truth; who refused to see it, either because it was against their class interest, or because of their repressions which were still 'un-analyzed' and crying aloud for treatment. The most characteristic element in this situation seemed to me the incessant stream of

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confirmations, of observations which 'verified' the theories in question; and this point was constantly emphasized by their adherents.

KARL POPPER, CONJECTURES ANDREFUTATIONS, pp. 34-5.

(4). "These theories appeared to be able to explain practically everything that happened within the fields to which they referred." Is there any theory able to explain everything? （8 分）

(5). "Once your eyes were thus opened you saw confirming instances everywhere." Why is that confirming instances are everywhere? （8 分）

(6). "These unbelievers" (mentioned in the paragraph) who refuse to see the manifest truth are on the basis of good reasons? （9 分）

第二部分：邏輯 (共 50 分)

請註明大題及子題之題號，字跡請力求清晰。

3. 請使用題目中的符號，將以下語句符號化為述詞邏輯(predicate logic)中的語句(注意：可能需要使用等同符號) (每題 5 分)

(7). 小明不會講德文或法文。
　　 (G = "小明會講德文"，F = "小明會講法文")
(8). 在德文、法文、與英文三種語言中，小明會講剛好一種語言。
　　 (G = "小明會講德文"，F = "小明會講法文"，E = "小明會講英文")
(9). 任何可以被 6 整除的整數都可以被 2 與 3 整除。
　　 (Domain: 所有整數，Dxy = "x 可以被 y 整除"，a = "2"，b = "3"，c = "6")
(10). 2 是惟一的奇質數。
　　 (Domain: 所有正整數，Px = "x 是質數"，Ox = "x 是奇數"，a = "2")
(11). 2 是最小的質數。
　　 (Domain: 所有正整數，Px = "x 是質數"，Sxy = "x 小於 y"，a = "2")
(12). 任何 2 以外的偶數，都等於兩個質數的和。
　　 (Domain: 所有正整數，Px = "x 是質數"，Ex = "x 是偶數"，$Txyz$ = "x 等於 y 與 z 的和"，a = "2")

4. 請證明以下論證為有效論證 (每題 10 分)

(13). $(\exists y)(x)(Fx \supset Gy)$
　　 $/\therefore$　$(\exists x)Fx \supset (\exists x)Gx$

(14). $(\exists x)[Fx \cdot (y)(Gy \equiv x=y)]$
　　 $/\therefore$　$\sim(\exists x)(\exists y)[(Gx \cdot Gy) \cdot x \neq y]$

試題隨卷繳回