

第一部分：哲學英文（共 50 分）

第一題請以中文作答，第二題請以英文作答。

1. So far I have assumed for the most part that if we can engage in rational argument with someone, then we and that person are both within some ethical life (though not necessarily the same one): people outside any ethical life are unlikely to argue with us, and we have no great reason to trust them if they do. But that is not necessarily so. ...[P]eople may be driven by a common need—at the limit, by a common fear of disaster—to negotiate understandings of limited cooperation or at least of nonaggression. There are inherent reasons why such agreements, without some external sanction, are bound to be unstable. In any case, they do not in themselves issue in any shared ethical understanding. This is enough to show that people can have a rational discussion without sharing an ethical system. Perhaps, for a limited purpose, they could rationally discuss without any of them having an ethical system. Yet for the most part this is not possible, because rational conversation between two parties, as an actual event, needs something to hold it together. This may, of course, be some particular relationship that does not extend more generally to the ethical, but if it is not that, and not...the needs shared by those in a common emergency, then it must involve some minimal trace of an ethical consciousness. (Bernard Williams, *Ethics and the Limits of Philosophy*, Ch.2, “The Archimedean Point,” pp.27-28)

- (a) 請將底線的部分翻譯為精確、通順的中文（若兩者不能兼顧，精確優先）。15 分
(b) 如果你在研究所當助教，要向大學生解釋“rational conversation between two parties needs something to hold it together”，你會怎麼說明，讓他們聽得懂呢？你的解釋應該要能給出具體的例子說明 something，還有這裡 hold it together 的意思。10 分

2. An animal is a living organized body; and consequently the same animal, as we have observed, is the same continued life communicated to different particles of matter, as they happen successively to be united to that organized living body. And whatever is talked of other definitions, ingenious observation puts it past doubt, that the idea in our minds, of which the sound made in our mouths is the sign, is nothing else but of an animal of such a certain form. Since I think I may be confident, that, whoever should see a creature of his own shape or make, though it had no more reason all its life than a cat or a parrot, would call him still a man; or whoever should hear a cat or a parrot discourse, reason, and philosophize, would call or think it nothing but a cat or a parrot; and say, the one was a dull irrational man, and the other a very intelligent rational parrot. (John Locke, *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, Chap. XXVII, sec. 8)

- (a) What theory is Locke criticizing in this passage? And what is his own theory? 8 分
(b) What is Locke's argument? 9 分
(c) How could one criticize Locke? Give one pertinent objection. 8 分

見背面

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，可用中文或英文回答。

1. Translate the following from English into predicate logic using the dictionary provided. (5 points for each)

- (1) If anyone in the class goes to the party, John will not go.
(j : John, Cx : x is in the class; Gx : x goes to the party)
- (2) Everyone who loves themselves loves someone else.
(Px : x is a person; Lxy : x loves y)
- (3) The brown fox jumps over all dogs.
(Bx : x is brown; Fx : x is a fox; Jxy : x jumps over y ; Dx : x is a dog)
- (4) Some numbers is greater than every number.
(Nx : x is a number; Gxy : x is greater than y)
- (5) Unless Bill brings some food, Alicia, who is hungry, will be sad.
(b : Bill; a : Alicia; Bxy : x brings y ; Fx : x is food; Hx : x is hungry; Sx : x is sad)

2. Provide natural deduction proofs of the following. (10 points for each)

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{l} (x)(Fx \supset (Gx \vee Hx)) \\ (\exists y)(Fy \cdot \sim Hy) \\ \therefore (\exists z)(Gz) \end{array}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{array}{l} (x)(Fx \supset (Gx \supset Hx)) \\ (\exists y)(Fy \cdot \sim Hy) \\ (y)(\sim Hy \supset Gy) \\ \therefore (x)(Fx) \end{array}$$

3. State whether the following are true or false. (5 points in total)

- (1) $((p \supset q) \supset p) \supset p$ is a tautology. (1 point)
- (2) The argument $(x)(Fx \supset (Gx \supset Hx)), (\exists y)(Fy), (\exists y)(Gy) \therefore (\exists y)(Hy)$ is logically valid. (2 points)
- (3) The argument $r \equiv (r \supset s) \therefore s$ is logically valid. (2 points)

試題隨卷繳回