

科目：英文

系所組：哲學系

I. Reading Comprehension (30%)

Please read the following texts carefully and choose the correct answers to the questions below the texts and put your answers in the place destined for them.

A.

Philosophy is not a prisoner of culture, and yet they are inseparable. The word "culture" is confusing. It has its roots in the Latin expression for digging in the ground. We culture as well as cultivate vines and many other things. We even speak of culturing bacteria. But it is the anthropological sense of culture as the total system of beliefs, attitudes, social arrangements and practices which define a community that concerns me here. And this is a matter of meanings. Culture is the meaning people put on their own behavior and that of others. When the same behavior is habitually given more than one meaning, there are two or more sub-cultures involved. If the meanings thus separated form a whole way of life, there are two or more basic cultures involved. Within a culture there is sometimes the phenomenon which we call "high culture." It is the source of meanings which might hold together a community fragmented by deep historical conflicts...as well as by all the forces of modern industrial society. But this may be a paradox, for the activities of painters, poets, and musicians are resistant to our attempt to put meaning on them. Thinking about "high culture" shows us how culture and philosophy become related.

- 1) According to the context, what is the meaning of "prisoner"?
  - A. Philosophy is as important as culture.
  - B. Philosophy is dependent on culture.
  - C. Philosophy is separable from culture.
  - D. Philosophy is the same as culture.
  
- 2) The word "culture" is confusing. "Confusing" here means"
  - A. Very clear.
  - B. Very difficult.
  - C. No meaning at all.
  - D. Not very clear.
  
- 3) The difference between "culture" and "cultivate" is:
  - A. Planting and nourishing.
  - B. Digging and planting.
  - C. Giving meaning and putting things together.
  - D. Digging very hard.

※ 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：英文

系所組：哲學

- 4) The difference between culture and sub-culture is:
- A. One is important and the other is not.
  - B. The different meanings put on people's behavior.
  - C. One refers to painters, poets, and musicians, and the other to ordinary people.
  - D. The whole way of life and its different ways of interpretation.
- 5) Philosophy and culture become related when
- A. When cultural conflicts arise.
  - B. When philosophy becomes a science.
  - C. When reflecting on the phenomenon of culture.
  - D. Because of modern industrial societies.

B

Philosophy has always been an attempt to put together the elements of experience and conceptual arrangements so as to form a meaningful whole. In this sense philosophy is itself in some measure a reflective art, and the unity which emerges in paintings and symphonies is one source of the clues to the idea of meaning itself. The basic cultures in which people live involve for most people a struggle for some semblance of unity, too. Without such a unity, life become chaotic, and indeed we must suspect that this may be a losing struggle in modern industrial societies.

In this search for unity, philosophy and reflection on culture frequently come together. But philosophy's most technical problem about logic and language arise from the difficulties inherent in such an enterprise. Is there really a class of all classes? In what sense are infinities intelligible? Does language reflect the world, or structure it, or form a magic curtain between us and it?

Please complete the following statements.

- 6) According to the text, philosophy tries to \_\_\_\_\_ human experience.
- 7) Painting, symphonies are clues. "Clues" here means they are  
A. signs. B. conflicts. C. struggles. D. opportunities.
- 8) Philosophy's technical problems do or do not arise from culture? (Please answer "yes" or "no") \_\_\_\_\_.

※ 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： 英文

系所組： 哲學

9). We must "suspect" means we are or are not sure? (Please answer "are" or "are not") \_\_\_\_\_

10) Language forms a "magic curtain" between us and the world, means language

- A. is the same as the real world.
- B. gathers together our experience of the real world.
- C. separates us from the real world.
- D. destroys the real world.

II. Matching. (30%)

Please match the names of the philosophers listed in one column with the general ideas listed in the other column.

_____ 1. Descartes	Calls his philosophy "Transcendental Philosophy"
_____ 2. Sartre	The Categories
_____ 3. Socrates	Epoche (put in the bracket)
_____ 4. Kant	Theory of Ideas
_____ 5. Leibniz	Good is self diffusive (communicative)
_____ 6. Aquinas	Know thyself
_____ 7. Husserl	Cogito ego sum
_____ 8. Plato	Being and the transcendentals
_____ 9. Plotinus	Monadology
_____ 10. Aristotle	Man is a useless passion

III. Please write the titles of the following books in English. (20%)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1、神學大全
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2、論三位一體
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3、純理性批判
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4、共和國
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5、尼可麥奇倫理學

※ 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：

英文

系所組：

哲學

IV. Translation: Please translate the following text in Chinese. (20%)

“The distinction between knower and the object of knowledge was obvious, but the relationship existed between them was not. It demanded explanation which philosophers were providing by means of various theories of knowledge. All these endeavours were, of course, eminently well justified and important. But it makes it difficult to understand the ever more massive and quite ambivalent consequences of the development of cognition.

※ 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。