4 4 3

1. 說明及評論以下兩則各分別來自 David Hume 和 Thomas Reid 關於自我(self) 的評論。(你可以援引任何哲學家的想法來說明或支持你的評論立場。)25% There are some philosophers who imagine we are every moment intimately conscious of what we call our self; that feel its existence and its continuance in existence ... For my part, when I enter most intimately into what I call myself I always stumble on some particular perception or other, of heat or cold, light or shade, love or hatred, pain or pleasure. I never can catch myself at any time without a perception, and never can observe anything but the perception. (David Hume, Treatise of Human Nature (1973), Book 1, Part 4, Chapter 6)

My personal identity implies the continued existence of that indivisible thing which I call myself. Whatever this self may be, it is something which thinks, and deliberates, and resolves, and acts, and suffers. I am not thought, I am not action, I am not feeling. I am something that thinks, and acts, and suffers. My thoughts, and actions, and feelings, change every moment; they have no continued, but a successive, existence; but that self, or I, to which they belong, is permanent, and has the same relation to all the succeeding thoughts, actions, and feelings which I call mine. Such are the notions that I have of my personal identity. (Thomas Reid, Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man (1785), Essay 3, Chapter 4)

2. 勞思光於討論莊子對於「辯」的看法時,作了以下的評論《新編中國哲學史 (一)》第二七五頁中,:

辯議之無用,亦可由語言本身之限制釋之。語言本身有功能上之限制; 真相或道,一落入語言詮釋中,必因語言之限制而受歪曲;故莊子以為, 明道之人,不事辯議。

你贊不贊成這個評論中對語言與真理(或道)之間的關係的看法?爲什麼?(你可 以援引任何哲學家的想法來說明或支持你的立場。) 25%

- 3. 你認爲有沒有正義的戰爭?請務必提出詳細理由辯護你的立場。25%
- 4. 請評論以下這個論證:
 - (1) We do have knowledge of physical objects (trees, mountains, buildings, etc.).
 - (2) Our knowledge is limited to our experiences. Therefore,
 - (3) Physical objects are experiences (families of experiences).
 - (4) But experiences can't exist unexperienced, so physical objects can't exist unexperienced either. 25%

徭 矣

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