

考 試 科 目	哲學問題分析	系 所 別	哲學系	考 試 時 間	2 月 11 日(二) 第二節
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申論題（答題時，請對所使用的相關概念或理論，給予適切的定義或說明）

1. 以下是 Ludwig Wittgenstein 的 *Philosophical Investigations* 中的著名段落：

“Now someone tells me that *he* knows what pain is only from his own case! -- Suppose everyone had a box with something in it: we call it a ‘beetle’. No one can look into anyone else’s box, and everyone says he knows what a beetle is only by looking at *his* beetle. -- Here it would be quite possible for everyone to have something different in his box. One might even imagine such a thing constantly changing. -- But suppose the word ‘beetle’ had a use in these people’s language? -- If so it would not be used as the name of a thing. The thing in the box has no place in the language-game at all; not even as a *something*: for the box might even be empty. -- No, one can ‘divide through’ by the thing in the box; it cancels out, whatever it is. That is to say: if we construe the grammar of the expression of sensation on the model of ‘object and designation’ the object drops out of consideration as irrelevant.” (PI 293)

(1) 請說明/分析上述引文之論點，並予以評析（申論贊成或反對之理由）。(20%)

(2) 關於哲學，Wittgenstein 認為 “The philosopher’s treatment of a question is like the treatment of an illness”; “Philosophy is a battle against the bewitchment of our intelligence by means of language”; “What is your aim in philosophy? -- To shew the fly the way out of the fly-bottle.”

請說明/分析其看法，並予以評析（如有需要，可使用古、今或東、西哲學之資源）。(20%)

2. 王陽明與其友人曾有這樣的對話：「先生游南鎮，一友指岩中花樹，問曰：『天下無心外之物，如此花樹在深山中自開自落，於我心亦何相關？』先生曰：『你未看此花時，此花與汝心同歸於寂；你來看此花時，則此花顏色一時明白起來，便知此花不在你的心外。』」事物在沒有被觀察時，是否存在？或者如何看待？或多或少類似（但未必相同）的議題，可見於其他哲學傳統，例如（不限於）唯識學、觀念論、現象學等等。

(1) 請利用你熟悉的理論來切入此類議題，並予以評析（申論贊成或反對之理由）。(20%)

(2) 承上題，這樣的哲學問題，在當代還有意義或價值嗎？請申論。(10%)

3. John Searle 簡述其著名的思想實驗如下：“The [Chinese room] argument proceeds by the following thought experiment. Imagine a native English speaker, let’s say a man, who knows no Chinese locked in a room full of boxes of Chinese symbols (a data base) together with a book of instructions for manipulating the symbols (the program). Imagine that people outside the room send in other Chinese symbols which, unknown to the person in the room, are questions in Chinese (the input). And imagine that by following the instructions in the program the man in the room is able to pass out Chinese symbols that are correct answers to the questions (the output). The program enables the person in the room to pass the Turing test for understanding Chinese, but he does not understand a word of Chinese.” (1999: 115)

(1) 請說明/分析上述引文之論點，並予以評析（申論贊成或反對之理由）。[答題時也請將目前 AI 之進展（例如 ChatGPT）納入考量]。(20%)

(2) 科技發展日新月異，改變了人們的生活，AI 之進展甚為迫切，請就此議題進行哲學反思（如有需要，可使用古、今或東、西哲學之資源）。(10%)

備 註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。
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