

系所組：哲學系碩士班

日期節次：101 年 3 月 17 日第 3 節 13:00~14:30

科目：中西哲學史

M-1-1

西洋哲學史

一、請你分別以英國經驗論哲學家洛克(John Locke)、柏克萊(George Berkeley)和休謨(David Hume)的哲學立場，說明人是如何認識事物的。(25%)

二、下面這段文字摘自亞里斯多得《詩學》(Aristotle, *Poetics*)第九章：「.....a poet's object is not to tell what actually happened but what could and would happen either probably or inevitably. The difference between a historian and a poet is not that one writes in prose and the other in verse— indeed the writings of Herodotus could be put into verse and yet would still be a kind of history, whether written in metre or not. The real difference is this, that one tells what happened and the other what might happen. For this reason poetry is something more scientific and serious than history, because poetry tends to give general truths while history gives particular facts. By a "general truth" I mean the sort of thing that a certain type of man will do or say either probably or necessarily. That is what poetry aims at in giving names to the characters. A "particular fact" is what Alcibiades did or what was done to him.」請你 1.按這段文字說明亞里斯多得如何區分歷史與詩；2.（承上題）說明亞里斯多得和柏拉圖對於詩或文藝中的「真」(truth)，各有什麼看法；3.你自己對於西方哲學傳統中對於「particular facts」和「general truth」的區別又有什麼看法？(25%)

三、試述孟子性善論與荀子性惡論的主要論點，並說明他們何以有差

異卻又同被視為儒家代表人物的原因。>5%

四、請問先秦道家哲學的為何？魏晉玄學又何以被稱為新道家？>5%