

期末考试

北京大学
2021 春季学期
西方哲学（上）
授课老师：程炜

一、选择题（不定项，2x5）

- 1 下面谁的作品不包含在我们的阅读材料中：
(A) M. Frede; (B) B. Williams; (C) G.E.L Owen; (D) D. Benatar
- 2 下面哪个/些不属于我们规定阅读的史料：
(A) *Dissoi Logoi*; (B) *Pl. R.*; (C) *Arist. EN X*; (D) Shields 《古代哲学导论》
- 3 下面哪个/些论证是课堂讲授过的：
(A) *One over Many Argument*; (B) *Lazy Argument*;
(C) *Argument from Relativity*; (D) *Argument from Contraries*
- 4 下面哪个/些是综合性哲学百科：
(A) SEP; (B) DK; (C) DNP; (D) IEP;
- 5 下面哪个/些不是古希腊哲学杂志：
(A) *Phronesis*; (B) *Apeiron*; (C) *Nous*; (D) *Mind*

二、填空题（1x10）（可以写外文）

- 1 前苏格拉底研究最重要的史料是 Diels 主编的《前苏格拉底残篇》（*Die Fragmente der Vorsokratiker/ The Fragments of Pre-socratics*），简写为_____或_____。这部书将早期哲学家的史料分为两部分，A 为_____，B 为_____。
- 2 柏拉图的和色诺芬的《会饮》，从属于亚里士多德称之为_____的文类。柏拉图的苏格拉底对话录也通常被称为_____，或_____。
- 3 亚里士多德的《形而上学》（*Metaphysics*）因为其研究对象为_____，也被视为一般存在论（ontology）；通过_____（某种方法），这一研究也被归结为对于实体（substance）的研究。

三、请阅读材料，用中文回答下述问题（少数关键概念可标注外文）。

[T1] If every science does its work by referring to some one and the same thing, and not to any particular thing, there must be, in the case of each science, something else apart from sensible things which is eternal, and a model of the things that come to be in each science. But the Form (*idea*) is a thing of this sort. Again, the things of which there are sciences are; but the sciences deal with certain things apart from particular things, for these latter are unlimited and indefinite, whereas the objects of the sciences are determinate (*horismenos*). Therefore, there are certain things apart from particular things, and these are the Forms. Again, if medicine is the science not of this particular health but simply of health, there will be a health-itself; and if geometry is not the science of this equal and this commensurable but simply of equal and simply of commensurable, there will be an equal-itself and a commensurable-itself; and these are the Forms.

[T2] Such arguments, however, do not prove the point at issue, which was that there are Forms, but prove [only] that there are certain things apart from sensible particulars. But it is not at all the case that, if there are certain things apart from particular things, these things are Forms; for apart from particular things there are the common (*koina*) things, which we say are also the objects of the sciences. Again, [this also applies to the argument] that there are Forms too of the things subject to the arts, for in fact every art refers to some one thing the things that come to be from it, and the things with which the arts deal are, and the arts deal with certain things apart from particular things...For if, because medicine is not a science of this health but simply of health, there is such a thing as health-itself, there will also be [something of this sort] in the case of each of the arts. For [an art] does not deal with the particular thing nor the 'this', but simply with that which is its object, as carpentry simply with bench, not with this bench, and simply with bed, not this bed.

1. [T1]中的 Forms 是什么，请根据你学过的哲学史知识给出简单的解释。（5分）
- 2 [T1]的论证的目标是什么？分别有几个论证？请采用梳理前提-结论的方式分别重构这些论证，并且对于其中比较晦涩的前提给予解释和澄清。（30分）
- 3 根据你学习过的柏拉图对话的知识，评估柏拉图的苏格拉底可能接受[T1]中的哪些观念，可能不接受哪些，给出文本以及理论的理由。（20分）
- 4 [T2]的论证目标是什么？请采用前提-结论的方式分别重构和评论[T2]涉及的论证。（20分）
- 5 根据你学习的哲学史知识，猜测挑战[T1]的哲学家可能是谁？他的替代性理论是什么，请概述。（5分）