國立政治大學九十/學年度研究所博士班入學考試命題紙第/頁,共

考試科目 事業英文 所别 章 教. 考試時間 臺期六 第 1節

一、試將以下兩段英文,<u>翻譯成中文</u>。每一段翻譯佔二十五分,共五十分。 A.

Ritual and shamanistic activity was usually designed for immediate practical ends in Southeast Asian religion. Spiritual forces had to be manipulated to cure illness, ensure fertility, increase power, safeguard the living, particularly at dangerous life crises, and ensure that the dead were assisted through the most traumatic of all transitions into a contented afterlife. Feasting and animal sacrifice ensured the spirits were sympathetic towards whatever personal matters there might be, the recovery of a sick person, the prosperous voyage of those embarking on the sea, a good harvest in the sowed lands, a propitious result in wars, a successful delivery in childbirth, an a happy outcome in married life. When Filipinos, for example, wanted to pick fruit from a tree, plant or harvest rice, cross a stream, or pass any major landmark, they would ask permission from the protective spirit and make some appropriate offering. Vietnamese believed, at a popular level, that the life, death, and repose of the family, and all the temporal prosperity of the house, depended on their deceased relatives.

В.

One understanding of secularity is in terms of public spaces. These have been allegedly emptied of God, or of any reference to ultimate reality. Or taken from another side, as we function within various spheres of activity-economic, political, cultural, educational, professional, recreational-the norms and principles we follow, the deliberations we engage in, generally don't refer us to God or to any religious beliefs; the considerations we act on are internal to the "rationality" of each sphere-maximum gain within the economy, the greatest benefit to the greatest number in the political area, and so on. This is in striking contrast to earlier periods, when Christian faith laid down authoritative prescriptions, often through the mouths of the clergy, which could not be easily ignored in any of these domains, such as the ban on usury, or the obligation to enforce orthodoxy.

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國立政治大學九十八學年度研究所碩士班入學考試命題紙第之頁,共之頁

專業英文 所列 考試科目

二、試將以下兩段中文,翻譯成英文。每一段翻譯佔二十五分,共五十分。

A.

時有比丘字勇猛,婆羅門出家,往世尊所,頭面禮足,卻坐一面。白世尊言:「大德,此諸 比丘眾姓出家,名字亦異,破佛經義。願世尊聽我等以世間好言論修理佛經。」佛言:「汝等癡 人。此乃是毀損。以外道言論而欲雜糅佛經。,佛言:「聽隨國俗言音所解,誦習佛經。」

В.

以色列在邁向一神宗教的發展過程中,一方面融合了許多古代近東的宗教元素,而後來晚 期的發展逐漸出現排斥某些其他宗教的元素,又歷經突破發展出獨特的信仰。其結果固然繼承了 原先近東的宗教文化,不過最後卻慢慢與其鄰近國家民族分道揚鑣。



一、申論題:50%(每題二十五分)

- (一)當前台灣社會存在著寺廟與神壇林立、廟會慶典活動興盛、民眾求神問卜行為絡繹不絕的各種情況,有人主張這是台灣宗教「世俗化」 (secularization)的表現,又有人認為這是台灣社會「再神聖化」 (re-sacralization)的證據,請就上述這兩種論點,各自引用一位你所熟悉的宗教學者之理論,來支持兩方的說法。你支持那一方的主張呢?請具體說明理由。
- (二)請選擇一個你最熟悉的主要「世界宗教」(world religions),回答該宗教的下列問題:(1)簡述該宗教從初期之口述傳承、經歷門徒結集,直到經典編纂而成為該教「正典」(canon)的歷史過程;(2)該教判別「正統」(或「正信」,orthodoxy) vs.「異端」(或「外道」,heresy)的標準為何?(3)該教的主要教派分裂的原因為何?請簡述分裂的歷史過程。

二、名著介紹:50%(八題任選五題回答,每題十分)

請就下列八本宗教研究名著任選其中五本,先寫下作者姓名,然後簡述該 書的核心概念及主要論點。

- (一)《宗教生活的基本形式》(The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life)
- (二)《宗教之解釋》(An Interpretation of Religion: Human Responses to the Transcendent)
- (三)《宇宙與歷史:永恆回歸的神話》(Le mythe de l'éternel retour: archétypes et répétition)
- (四)《東方主義》(Orientalism)
- (五)《中國的宗教:儒教與道教》(Konfuzianismus und Taoismus)
- (六)《論神聖》(Das Heilige)
- (七)《純淨與危險》(Purity and Danger: an Analysis of Concepts of Pollution and Taboo)
- (八)《階序人》(Homo Hierarchicus)