國立政治大學 106 學年度 博士班招生考試試題

第 / 頁,共 / 頁

考試科目事堂英文 新别宗教研究所 考試時間 5月6日(六)第一節

一、試將以下兩段英文,翻譯成中文。每一段翻譯佔二十五分,共五十分。

A.

With a few striking exceptions, the basic theological concepts of Islam are virtually identical with those of Judaism and Christianity, its forerunners. As in the other historical religions, everything in Islam centers on its religious Ultimate, God. God is immaterial and therefore invisible. For the Arabs this cast no doubt on his reality, for they never succumbed to the temptation-extremely reinforced by modern materialistic attitudes- to regard only the visible as the real; one of the tributes the Koran pays to Muhammad is that "he did not find fault with the Unseen." As desert dwellers, the notion of invisible hands that drove the blasts that swept the desert and formed the deceptive mirages that lured the traveler to his destruction was always with them.

В.

Minimally stated, Jesus was a charismatic wonder-worker who stood in a tradition that stretched back to the beginnings of Hebrew history. The prophets and seers who comprised that tradition mediated between the everyday world, on the one hand, and a Spirit world that enveloped it. From the latter they drew power, which they used to help people and to challenge their ways. This characterization can be expanded by considering successively (a) the Spirit world, to which Jesus was exceptionally orientated and which powered his ministry (b) his deployment of his Spirit-derived powers in the alleviation of human suffering; and (c) the new social order that he sought to effect.

一、作答於試題上者,不予計分。

二、試題請隨卷繳交。

國立政治大學 106 學年度 博士班 招生考試試題

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考試科目專業英之 系所别宗教研究所 考試時間 5月6日(文)第一節

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。

就印度教而言,人生之目的在於自我的完成,而自我的完成在於宗教生活的追尋。然而,此一追 羣跟政治生活完全無關。此外,道德生活的完成跟社會生活所需履行之人生義務不可分開,而 這屬於世間生活之領域,並非為人生的終極關懷所在。宗教之解脫乃在道德義務之上。理想上, 完成世間義務者,可追尋一己的終極生命意義,也就是成為渴求解脫的棄世者。

B.

內聖與外王是儒家的理想人格。也就是說,先透過修身與齊家讓自己變成一個道德完備的聖人。 而聖人透過治國與平天下使自己成為理想的君王。然而,內聖必定能外王嗎? 聖人一定可以治國 與平定天下嗎?「家」跟「國」之間必然是一種正向聯結嗎?證之於傳統帝制中國,聖人治國的情 況從未出現,而「家天下」則成為不變的結局



一、作答於試題上者,不予計分。

二、試題請隨卷繳交。

考試科目宣教教育教育教育党系有 考試時間 于月台日(文)第二節

一、名著概述: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)《聖與俗:宗教的本質》(The Sacred and the Profane: the Nature of Religion)
- (四)《通過儀式》(Rites of Passage)
- (五)《中國的宗教:儒教與道教》(Konfuzianismus und Taoismus)
- (六)《論神聖》(Das Heilige)
- (七)《宗教經驗之種種》(The Varieties of Religious Experience: a Study in Human Nature)
- (八)《神聖的帷幕》(The Sacred Canopy)

二、申論題:50%(每題二十五分)

- (一) 請選擇一個你最熟悉的「世界宗教」(world religions),回答該宗教的下列問題:(1) 簡述該宗教開創者的家世背景、人格特質與生平重要事蹟; (2) 簡述該宗教在開創者過世後,其初代門徒或追隨者保留及弘揚其師的教誨與生平行誼的模式;(3) 請說明該教後續發展產生教派分裂的過程,然後分析其原因為何,並進一步說明該教所確立的正統與異端之判準為何。
- (二) 近年來,中東地區出現「伊斯蘭國」(IS)的聖戰組織,導致週邊阿拉伯國家與美、俄等強權的介入,造成敘利亞民眾的流離失所,有人認為這是宗教信仰差異所導致的暴力衝突,也有人認為這是西方強權過度干涉中東國家內政所造成的結果。請引述相關的學術理論,提出你對當前中東地區動亂的前因與後果之解釋,並適度回應上述兩種觀點的問題所在,最後總結該動亂與宗教的關係為何。

一、作答於試題上者,不予計分。

二、試題請隨卷繳交。