

南華大學九十五學年度 碩士班 招生考試試題卷

系所別：生死學系碩士班

科目編號：A1-17-04

科 目：生死學概論

試題紙第 / 頁共 / 頁

請就參考書目的內容及個人的理解，回答下列問題（不必抄題，但請務必註明題號）：

* 第 1, 2 題及第 5 題必答：

1. (此題必答) 生活在 21 世紀(e 世代)，我們每個人的「個體」或個別所必然面對的重大生死課題有哪些？而社會之「總體」或群體所必須面臨的重大生死議題有哪些？理由何在？二者之間的關連性又為何？試分析申論之。(25%)
2. (此題必答) 請就傅朗克(Viktor Frankl)所開創之「意義治療法」(Logotherapy)的基本概念，並參考傅偉勳教授對意義治療學的引介，試申論「生命的意義」、「存在的本質」與「苦難的意義」之內涵，以及其間的關連性。(25%)

* 第 3, 4 兩題中任選一題作答，題號請標明清楚：

3. 無論東、西方文化，宗教傳統一向與生死問題息息相關，根據傅偉勳教授在《死亡的尊嚴與生命的尊嚴》一書中所論，代表東方(中國)宗教傳統的儒家與道家，其生死觀以及終極關懷的核心思想為何？儒、道二家之間又有何異同之處？試申論之。(25%)
4. 代表西方宗教傳統，亦即猶太教、基督宗教(耶教)與伊斯蘭教(回教)，對於人類生命與死亡的起源及其超(越)克(服)的解釋為何？猶太、耶、回三教之間的生死觀又有何異同之處？試申論之。(25%)
5. (此題必答) 以下是一段有關現代人死亡情境的描述，請在閱讀後說明其大意，並根據其內容加以申論。(25%)

Today at least 75 percent of persons die in hospitals; actual death is seen by few persons. Fewer persons die at home, much less in public, as they might have during the Black Plague. The very appearance of death has changed. At one time one could "put one's finger" on death through a pulse. Death has an increasingly technology-defined dimension, making it more isolating than in the past. One is now aware of "cardiac death" and "brain death," and only doctors can certify that the various types of death have occurred. In earlier days the physician's primary role was to be with the sick and to encourage the body's recuperative powers. Today, doctors deals as much with drugs and machines as with people. In prolonging life, medical technology separated the chronically ill and the dying from their families. This medicalization of death has affected the entire Western culture's view of death.