## 南華大學九十八學年度 碩士班 招生考試試題卷

所別: 生死學系碩士班 科目編號: B33-1

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 題必答,不必抄題,但須註明題號:

1.以下是一段有關死後生命的觀點,請在閱讀後翻譯成中文,並根據其內容加以申論。

All religions believe in rebirth, Buddhism and Hinduism explicitly, Christianity and Islam implicitly. Without the idea of rebirth, i.e., of a life after death, all religious striving, moral restraint, mental purification, responsibility, justice, and so on would be meaningless. This life is considered by all religions as a preparation for a future life — as a school of learning in which to qualify for higher understanding and celestial bliss. However varied the many concepts of rebirth may be, it can basically be thought of only in terms of continuity. Whatever the shade of opinion in this regard may be, it contains essentially a preoccupation with death as a portal to a new life. While still living in the present, the mind is thus preoccupied with a life yet to come. (25%)

2. 西歐的精神治療有三大學派,請分項說明此三大學派的「名稱」、「開創者」及其「核心概念」, 並申論其間的優劣。(25%)

## \*第3,4,5題任選二題作答,不必抄題,但須註明題號:

- 3.根據伊莉莎白·庫布樂·羅絲醫生 (Dr. Elizabeth Kübler-Ross)所提出的「臨終五階段模型」論,當末期患者已經接近死亡而行將告別人間的時刻,亦即進入最後的「接受」階段時,其「接受」死亡的方式與態度與其死亡的「尊嚴」與「品質」息息相關。傅偉勳教授在《死亡的尊嚴與生命的尊嚴》一書中針對庫布樂·羅絲的說明進一步補充,並提出接受至少可以分為四類,請問這四類接受的內容及特徵為何?每一類與死亡尊嚴的關係為何?試論述之。(25%)
- 4.根據傅朗克(Frankl)所提出的心**靈動力學**(Noö-dynamics)觀點,吾人應如何正確地看待及理解緊 張與壓力?並如何克服緊張與壓力?是申論之。(25%)
- 5.在探討生死觀及生命的終極意義上,儒家與道家皆倡言「天人合一」,二者間「天人合一」的義 涵,有何異同之處?試申論之。(25%)