

考試科目	專業英文	系所別	宗教研究所	考試時間	2 月 5 日(一) 第 4 節
<p>一、宗教詞彙中翻英 20% (10 題任選 5 題，每題 4 分)</p> <p>1. 因果 2. 朝聖 3. 新宗教運動 4. 教團 5. 祖先崇拜 6. 儀軌 7. 舍利 8. 聖餐 9. 天啟 10. 恩典</p> <p>二、閱讀測驗 20% (每題 10 分)</p> <p>It is with Vinaya that Buddhist monastics define their identity and regulate their collective life in the monasteries. This paper deals with two Vinaya reforms in post-war Taiwan. After the 1949 relocation of the government of the Nationalist Party to Taiwan, the Buddhist Association of the Republic of China (BAROC) established the "Triple Platform Ordination" to make Taiwan the stronghold of "authentic" Chinese Buddhism. After the lifting of martial law in Taiwan, the Vinaya masters leading the second wave of the Vinaya movement were mostly Chinese monks who arrived in Taiwan after 1970 and began holding their own ordination ceremonies after 1993. These male Vinaya masters criticized the ordination system established by BAROC as illegitimate due to its failure to implement Dual Ordination.</p> <p>In order to legitimate their new ordination system, more precisely, only Dual Ordination ceremonies that foreground the practice of the Eight Revered Conditions as contained in the <i>Mahāprajāpati-bhikṣuṇī-sūtra</i> are considered legitimate by the "Vinaya monasteries and nunneries" that grew out of Second Wave Vinaya. This emphasis on the Eight Revered Conditions gives male Vinaya masters the authority to (re-)define the identity of <i>bhikṣuṇīs</i>, as well as of changing the relationship between monasteries and nunneries.</p> <p>1. 根據上述文字, Vinaya(戒律, monastic discipline)為什麼如此重要? 2. 根據上述文字, 戰後台灣歷史中, 曾經發生幾次戒律改革? 每一次改革的原因是甚麼?</p> <p>三、英翻中 40% (3 題任選 2 題，每題 20 分)</p> <p>1. Each of these religions began as the faith of a relatively small group of closely related ethnic peoples. Each has, in the modern world, become a global community, and, with one notable exception, each has transcended its beginning to become an international multiethnic community. Judaism, of course, largely defines itself by its common heritage and ancestry and has an alternative but equally fascinating story.</p>					
備註	<p>一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。</p>				

考試科目	專業英文	系所別	宗教研究所	考試時間	2月5日(一)第4節
------	------	-----	-------	------	------------

2. Each tradition has developed a way of encountering and introducing individuals to spiritual reality as well as a vocabulary for it. It has also developed a set of concepts and a language to discuss the spiritual world and humanity's place within it.
3. In each volume, the largest number of entries explore the concepts, the beliefs that flow from them, and the practices that they have engendered. The authors have attempted to explain these key religious concepts in a nontechnical language and to communicate their meaning and logic to a person otherwise unfamiliar with the religion as a whole.

四、中翻英 20% (2 題任選 1 題，每題 20 分)

1. 媽祖信仰在台灣非常普遍，媽祖廟四處可見，而流傳在台灣各地的媽祖傳說也十分豐富。媽祖俗名林默娘，為宋朝福建省興化府莆田縣人士，現在台灣慣常按照排行以「大媽」、「二媽」、「三媽」等等的名稱來稱呼媽祖，這樣的稱呼法並非由於每尊媽祖都各有其人，其實媽祖只有一人，即為林默娘，而不論排行第幾，這些媽祖都只是林默娘的分身而已。
2. 本文將透過 WX 教的文化和宗教觀，分析其本身的宗教定位，以釐清臺灣目前類似的新宗教之發展。文中將討論 (一) WX 教的發展概況和教團組織；(二) WX 教的法會和儀式；(三) HY 禪師的開山祖師功能。筆者認為 HY 具備的天啟和中介人身分特色，充分落實在他長年舉辦長程法會的內容、密度和分工。混元禪師藉由擴展堪輿信仰的宗教、文化層次，進而產生一個有別於通靈形式的新興宗教團體。

備註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。
----	-------------------------------