

1. 武漢肺炎全球肆虐，造成超過 9000 萬人染疫例，死亡人數趨近 200 萬人。請問在這次疫情當中，也產生了許多生命倫理/醫學倫理問題
  - (A) 請「盡量」列舉出你所觀察到的生命議題，並做簡要說明。(17 分)
  - (B) 請挑選其中一個主題(勿與下題重複)，進行詳細的倫理分析。(17 分)
  - (C) 您認為生命倫理學在這個全球傳染病大流行的時代，應該扮演什麼樣的角色。(16 分)
  
2. 為了快速分析新冠肺炎疫苗的效果，某研究團隊讓自願之健康受試者施打疫苗（含安慰劑疫苗）後，在這些受試者同意之下，刻意以新冠肺炎病毒感染這些受試者，再檢視該疫苗之效果。
  - (A) 請舉例說明三個研究倫理之重要原則。(6 分)
  - (B) 請根據研究倫理規範說明 3 個支持與 3 個反對此種研究方式之理由。(12 分)
  - (C) 請以倫理論述說明，你是否支持採用此種研究方式。(7 分)
  
3. There are several different ways based on which we use to approach and to resolve an ethical conflict in daily life. For example, you may use a utilitarian (utilitarianism), Kantian (Kantianism), principlism (4 universal principles), casuistic (casuistry), and so on.....approach to resolve an ethical conflict. Please answer the following questions:
  - (A) Please give an example or an event with ethical conflicts. Please describe it in detail to show the ethical conflicts. (10%)
  - (B) Please describe, based on one of the above approaches or any other approaches usually used in resolving ethical conflicts, how the ethical conflicts in your example or event were finally resolved. (5%)
  - (C) Please point out any famous personnel (philosophers or people who proposed that approach.....and so on) associated with the approach(es) you raised in resolving the ethical conflicts. (5%)
  - (D) Please report any critiques which have been raised in the literature toward the approach(es) you used to resolve the ethical conflicts. (5%)

試題隨卷繳回