

大葉大學 九十二 學年度 研究所碩士班 招生考試試題紙

系 所 別	組 別	考 試 科 目 (中 文 名 稱)	考 試 日 期	節 次	備 註
造形藝術系	甲乙	英 文	4 月 13 日	第 1 節 08:30 ~ 10:00	共二頁 P2-1

註：考生可否攜帶計算機或其他資料作答，請在備註欄註明（如未註明，一律不准攜帶）

1. 寫出下列英文的中文（每題 1 分，10%）例：Fauvism 野獸派

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. Hellenistic art | f. Op Art |
| b. Conceptual Art | g. Rembrandt |
| c. Raphael | h. Giotto |
| d. Cubism | i. Environments Art |
| e. Donatello | j. Klimt |

2. 句子的中譯及英譯。（每題 2 分，共 10%）

- 明年我會在法國。
- She has an eye for beauty.
- I must read through this report over the weekend.
- I prefer painting to sculpture.
- I am glad that you passed the examination.

3. 翻譯下面二段英文

a. (15%)

The most brilliant draftsman of his generation, Edgar Degas abandoned his law studies at the age of 18 to take up his career as an artist. He always respected the tradition of the Old Masters, but drew his inspiration from lively scene of modern Paris. He is best known for his charmingly evocative pictures of the ballet dancers at the Paris Opera, rehearsing in the practice rooms, or transformed on stage. Degas was a shy, awkward man, had only a few friends, and apparently no love affairs, preferring to devote his life to art. (「Great Artists」, Exeter Books 編寫偉大藝術家的故事中，對賈加敘述的一段。)

b. (10%)

The word "art" is most usually associated with those arts which we distinguish as "plastic" or "visual", but properly speaking it should include the arts of literature and music. (由英國著名藝術評論及藝術史學者 Herbert Read 著作，「The Meaning of Art」, 1949)

4. 英文名詞中譯(五題，每題 1 分)

- Landscape painting
- Realism, Surrealism, Neo-realism, Super-realism
- Perspectives
- The solo exhibition
- Art for the sake of art

5. 問答題(五題，每題十分)

a. Art criticism was now directed less toward the meaning and structure of individual works and more toward the problem of the position of art in the whole of existence. (摘引自 Anord Hauser, *The Sociology of Art*, English translated by K. J. Northcott) 請將上述英文語句，意譯為中文。

b. If we now reverse the process and define art as an aesthetic object, we have a very small circle. We identify aesthetic objects by referring to our experiences of art and those experiences that are like our experiences of art. Then we define art by referring to aesthetic objects. This is what is known as a circle definition. (摘引自 Dabney Townsend, *An Introduction to Aesthetics*, p.44.)

請依上述英文內容，以中文回答下列問題：

(1) 該文討論的關鍵字是甚麼？

(2) 為甚麼出現 circle definition?

c. 'I am by nature a stone-carving sculptor, not a modeling sculptor. I like chopping and cutting things rather than build up. I like the resistance of hard material.'

這段話為二十世紀某位藝術家所說的話，請依此判斷他應是下列名單——Monet, Matisse, Moore, Modigliani, Miro——中的誰？為什麼？

d. Whereas the thrust of three-dimensional work was towards an openness within its environment that allowed interpretative activity on the part of the viewer, Beuys kept much more closely to the traditional idea of art as something which embodied or offered a particular meaning: 'If I produce something, I transmit a message to someone else. The origin of the flow of information comes not from matter, but from the "I", from an idea,' he said. (摘引自 M. Archer, *Art Since 1960*, p.110)

此段英文，提到當代德裔美國藝術家波依斯(Beuys)的創作理念，請以中文簡要敘述一遍該文中所說的主要意思。

e. 高更說了一段對印象派的深刻反省：'The Impressionists study color exclusively, but without freedom, always shackled by the need of probability. For them the ideal landscape, created from many entities, does not exist. Their edifice rests upon no solid base and ignores the nature of sensations perceived by means of color. They heed only the eye and neglect the mysterious centers of thought, so falling into merely scientific reasoning.' (轉引自 *Gardner's Art Through the Ages*, p.1000) 請根據上文內容，用中文扼要敘述你(妳)對他贊同或不贊同之意見。