

國立台中師範學院九十四學年度研究所碩士班考試

藝術理論 科試題

美教所 用

一、唐代畫論家張璪曾說，繪畫要遵守「外師造化，中得心源」的原則，試舉西方近現代美術為例，說明何種流派的創作表現方式接近此原則。(20%)

二、試以繪畫為例，說明藝術欣賞與藝術批評的差異。(20%)

三、閱讀下列文字後

(1) 試解釋本段文字之意義。(10%)

(2) 試援引美學或理論依據，評析本段文字之見解。(10%)

If beauty is 'the perfect manifestation of the idea in an individual being', then there is no beauty in real objects, for the idea fully manifests itself only in the whole universe and can not find complete realization in an individual object. From this it follows that beauty is introduced into reality only by our imagination, that, there, the true sphere of beauty is the sphere of imagination, stands higher than reality and springs from man's striving to create beauty which he does not find in reality. On the other hand, from the conception proposed by N.G. Chernyshvesky (1828-89), namely, 'beauty is life', it follows that true beauty is the beauty of reality, that art (as Chernyshvesky believes) can not create anything equality in beauty to the phenomena of the real world.

四、說明 representation 這個詞在藝術、視覺文化研究領域之意義。(10%)

其次，說明 installation [art] 之發展歷史，以及與其創作相關之問題。(10%)

五、常聞道：藝術是一種語言。試由符號、意義出發，說明藝術的語言符號體系，和藝術的社會文化語言符號問題，並請舉例說明上述的討論。(20%)