

國立臺中教育大學 103 學年度碩士班招生考試

英文試題

適用學系：音樂學系碩士班(音樂教育組、音樂演奏與創作組)

I. Vocabulary (20%, two points per item)

1. Many pictures sent from outer space are currently on _____ in public library.
A. account B. exchange C. display D. duty
2. Air pollution is definitely one of the major _____ of city life.
A. disadvantages B. references C. expressions D. attempts
3. Sending a man to the moon is a major _____ of the human race.
A. prodigy B. legend C. anecdote D. accomplishment
4. I am not _____ that this proposal will lead to an improvement of the situation.
A. impressed B. convinced C. deterred D. refrained
5. Right now the economy growth is satisfactory, but _____ when foreign competition is fierce, this will not be the case.
A. preferably B. effectively C. eventually D. fortunately
6. As you are expected to work in close _____ with your colleagues, make sure you choose people with agreeable personality.
A. productivity B. uniformity C. discretion D. collaboration
7. An heiress is a woman who _____ great wealth.
A. inherits B. owns C. accrues D. invests
8. The host of the show is very good at _____ power emotions from his audience.
A. indicting B. evoking C. delaying D. exaggerating
9. The baseball coach tried to _____ the hope of victory in his team.
A. accuse B. fascinate C. inscribe D. instill
10. The child _____ her father's authority and misbehaved in church.
A. appreciated B. defied C. noted D. compromised

II. Grammar : Please choose the most appropriate word for the missing word in each blank according to its context. **(30%, two points per item)**

11. The study shows that twenty-five percent of the participants _____ females.
A. is B. are C. tend to D. fail
12. The adventurers travel on these remote, rocky islands _____ to learn more about this once unknown continent of rock and ice.
A. aims B. and C. who D. trying
13. Zoologists are concerned now _____ penguins may become threatened because many countries are claiming interests in the riches of South Pole.
A. that B. with C. which D. where
14. Some estimates are that 70 percent of the world's freshwater is in South Pole. The ice here also provides an ancient atmospheric record that's key to _____ new phenomenon such as the greenhouse effect.
A. maintaining B. door C. studying D. solve
15. Unfortunately, earthquakes in large cities, _____ their accompanying horrors, are not rare events.
A. at B. with C. occur D. release
16. _____ other force in nature can come close to matching the power of an earthquake -except tornado.
A. While B. The C. No D. Not
17. Previous research _____ a great deal of consensus over the role of economic factors in migration decisions.
A. will indicate B. indicate C. are indicating D. indicates
18. In the past, Kinmen, a small island, served as an unbreakable golden gate to guard the sea and affect the future of the whole _____ regions.
A. neighboring B. neighbors C. neighbor D. neighborhood
19. The founding heroes in this country were neither soldiers _____ emperors, but merchants who created its history.
A. yet B. and C. nor D. or

20. Taiwan's national health insurance system is well-reputed for its high enrollment rate of over 90%, a high degree of fairness, high approval ratings, and low costs. It is also ranked the second best in the world only _____ Sweden's.
A. behind B. before C. prior to D. previous to
21. In Taiwan, as many as 10 to 20% of students are involving a high level of physiologically dependent on the Internet, also _____ "digital dope," putting Taiwan second only to Korea in the category.
A. called B. calls C. calling D. is called
22. I purchased a book entitled "No More Cries" last week at your store; _____, I found some missing pages.
A. while B. and C. however D. and yet
23. _____ a pilot is my ultimate dream after I graduate.
A. Working B. Being C. Serving D. Work
24. The purpose of the present study aims to investigate the impact of language teaching _____ elementary school students' development of vocabulary skills.
A. at B. on C. with D. in
25. Every one of the experiments _____ flawed.
A. results in B. are C. deserves D. is

III. Reading Comprehension (30%, three points per item)

Police fired tear gas and arrested more than 5,000 passively resisting protestors Friday in an attempt to break up the largest antinuclear demonstration ever staged in the United States. More than 135,000 demonstrators confronted police on the construction site of a 1,000-megawatt nuclear power plant scheduled to provide power to most of southern New Hampshire. Organizers of the huge demonstration said, the protest was continuing despite the police actions. More demonstrators were arriving to keep up the pressure on state authorities to cancel the project. The demonstrator had charged that the project was unsafe in the densely populated area, would create thermal pollution in the bay, and had no acceptable means for disposing of its radioactive wasters. The demonstrations would go on until the jails and the courts were so overloaded that the state judicial system would collapse.

Governor Stanforth Thumper insisted that there would be no reconsideration of the power project and no delay in its construction set for completion in three years.

“This project will begin on time and the people of this state will begin to receive its benefits on schedule. Those who break the law in misguided attempts to sabotage the project will be dealt with according to the law,” he said. And police called in reinforcements from all over the state to handle the disturbances.

The protests began before dawn Friday when several thousand demonstrators broke through police lines around the cordoned-off construction site. They carried placards that read “No Nukes is Good Nukes,” “Sunpower, Not Nuclear Power,” and “Stop Private Profits from Public Peril.” They defied police order to move from the area. Tear gas canisters fired by police failed to dislodge the protestors who had come prepared with their own gas masks or facecloths. Finally gas-masked and helmeted police charged into the crowd to drag off the demonstrators one by one. The protestors did not resist police, but refused to walk away under their own power. Those arrested would be charged with unlawful assembly, trespassing, and disturbing the peace.

26. What were the demonstrators protesting about?

- A. private profits
- B. nuclear power station
- C. the project of nuclear power construction
- D. public peril

27. Who had gas-masks?

- A. everybody
- B. a part of the protestors
- C. policemen
- D. both B and C

28. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a reason for the demonstration?

- A. public transportation
- B. public peril
- C. pollution
- D. disposal of wastes.

29. With whom were the jails and courts overloaded?

- A. with prisoners
- B. with arrested demonstrators
- C. with criminals
- D. with protestors

30. What is the attitude of Governor Stanforth Thumper toward the power project and the demonstration?
- A. stubborn
 - B. insistent
 - C. insolvable
 - D. remissible

Whenever you see an old film, even one made as little as ten years ago, you cannot help being struck by the appearance of the women taking part. Their hair-styles and make-up look dated; their skirts look either too long or too short; their general appearance is, in fact, slightly ludicrous. The men taking part in the film, on the other hand, are clearly recognizable. There is nothing about their appearance to suggest that they belong to an entirely different age.

This illusion is created by changing fashions. Over the year, the great majority of men have successfully resisted all attempts to make them change their style of dress. The same cannot be said for women. Each year a few so-called top designers in Paris or London lay down the law and women the whole world over rush to obey. The decrees of the designers are unpredictable and dictatorial. This year, they decide in their arbitrary fashion, skirts will be short and waists will be high; zips are in and buttons are out. Next year the law is reversed and far from taking exception, no one is even mildly surprised.

If women are mercilessly exploited year after year, they have only themselves to blame. Because they shudder at the thought of being seen in public in clothes that are out of fashion, they are annually black-mailed by the designers and the big stores. Clothes, which have been worn, only a few times have to be discarded because of the dictates of fashion. When you come to think of it, only a woman is capable of standing in front of a wardrobe packed full of clothes and announcing sadly that she has nothing to wear.

Changing fashions are nothing more than the deliberate creation of waste. Many women squander vast sums of money each year to replace clothes that have hardly been worn. Women, who cannot afford to discard clothing in this way, waste hours of their time altering the dresses they have. Hem-lines are taken up or let down; waist-lines are taken in or let out; neck-lines are lowered or raised, and so on.

No one can claim that the fashion industry contributes anything really important to society. Fashion designers are rarely concerned with vital things like warmth, comfort

and durability. They are only interested in outward appearance and they take advantage of the fact that women will put up with any amount of discomfort, providing they look right. There can hardly be a man who hasn't at some time in his life smiled at the sight of a woman shivering in a flimsy dress on a wintry day, or delicately picking her way through deep snow in dainty shoes.

When comparing men and women in the matter of fashion, the conclusions to be drawn are obvious. Do the constantly changing fashions of women's clothes, one wonders, reflect basic qualities of fickleness and instability? Men are too sensible to let themselves be bullied by fashion designers. Do their unchanging styles of dress reflect basic qualities of stability and reliability? That is for you to decide.

31. The main idea of this passage is

- A. new fashions in clothes reflect the qualities of women
- B. new fashions in clothing are created solely for commercial exploitation of women
- C. the top designers seem to have the right to creating new fashion
- D. men have the basic quality of reliability

32. Why do the general appearance of actresses look ludicrous? It is _____.

- A. because they want their appearance in the fashion
- B. because the top designers want them to follow the fashion
- C. because the top designers want them to make fashion
- D. because the top designers want them to lead the fashion

33. Why are women mercilessly exploited by the fashion designers?

- A. They love new fashion.
- B. They love new clothes.
- C. They want to look beautiful.
- D. They are too vain.

34. What are fashion designers interested in?

- A. outward appearance
- B. comfort
- C. beauty
- D. Durability

35. Which will be a proper title for this passage?

- A. Development of Fashions
- B. Differences between Women and Men
- C. Women and Fashions
- D. Design Industry

IV. Writing (20%)

If you have the opportunity to visit a foreign country for two weeks, which country would you like to visit? Explain your choice and use specific reasons and details to support your choice. Your writing should be around 150 words.

國立臺中教育大學 103 學年度碩士班招生考試

音樂史試題

適用學系：音樂學系碩士班（音樂學組）

申論題：

- 一、音樂領域中，經常因觀點不同而有所爭執，乃有「文字譜」與「圖表譜」、「絕對音樂」與「標題音樂」、「固定唱名」與「首調唱名」…等之比較爭論。請舉例說明上述引號中所指之各專有名詞，並說明其特點。(24%)
- 二、請就您最喜愛的一種臺灣傳統音樂或戲曲，進行敘述，並說明其發展情況。(15%)
- 三、中樂與西樂一向被認為是兩大壁壘，互不相容。近來，卻常見到中樂西奏、西樂中奏；或將中樂與西樂、今樂與古樂，融為一體進行演出或創作的情形。就此，請提出您的看法，並舉例說明。(15%)
- 四、音樂是聲音的藝術，有謂音樂的靈魂就在節奏變化之中。請舉例並說明音樂中的節奏運用情形與功用。(15%)
- 五、孟子問梁惠王：「獨樂樂，與人樂樂，孰樂？」梁惠王答稱：「不若與人」，亦即是指，與別人一起欣賞音樂，較之單獨一個人欣賞音樂，要來得快樂。針對此方面，提出您的看法，並舉例說明之。(15%)
- 六、臺灣漢人的傳統音樂有南管、北管、歌仔戲、民歌等；在原住民方面亦有豐富而多樣的音樂內容。倘若未來您有機會赴國外，參加一場國際性音樂文化交流活動，屆時您將選擇哪一個樂種作為代表來介紹臺灣的音樂？理由為何？並請敘述將進行介紹的內容。(16%)

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音樂教育學試題

適用學系：音樂學系碩士班（音樂教育組）

一、名詞釋義：

1. Authentic Assessment (5%)
2. Steady Beat (5%)

二、申論題：

1. 試論國小音樂教育之認知、情意、技能。孰輕孰重？應如何進行？(20%)
2. 試述國民小學音樂教育自民國 82 年起至今之變化。(15%)
3. 以國民小學中年級（三、四年級）學生音樂學習為例，舉例說明如何從圖形譜轉到高音譜表五線譜的認譜教學。(25%)
4. 以「聲音在符號之前(sound before sign)」之學習原則，分別以柯大宜(Kodaly)教學理念與戈登(Gordon)音樂學習理論說明如何指導國小三年級學生的節奏學習。(30%)

國立臺中教育大學 103 學年度碩士班招生考試

樂曲分析試題

適用學系:音樂學系碩士班 (音樂演奏與創作組)

(說明: 試題共 8 頁, 可用鉛筆直接在試題卷上作答)

- 一、請為下列指定數字低音及女高音曲調配入連貫的聖詠式四部和聲, 並寫出和絃級數 (羅馬級數) 或功能代號。(30%)

The image shows two systems of musical notation. The first system consists of a treble clef staff (top) and a bass clef staff (bottom). The bass staff contains a sequence of notes: G₂, F₂, E₂, D₂, C₂, B₁, A₁, G₁. Below these notes are figured bass symbols: 6/5^b, 7^b, 6/5, 6^b/3^b. The treble staff is empty. The second system consists of a treble clef staff (top) and a bass clef staff (bottom). The treble staff contains a sequence of notes: G₄, A₄, B₄, C₅, B₄, A₄, G₄, F₄, E₄, D₄, C₄. The bass staff is empty.

二、樂曲分析:

(一) 譜例一 (共兩頁), 回答以下 1、2、3、4 問題。(共 35%)

1. 此首的作曲家是何時期的哪位作曲家? (6%)
2. 簡述此作品之曲式結構為何? (12%)
3. 解說其創作技法 (8%)
4. 分析譜例一第一頁第五行第 2 小節到第二頁第四行第 3 小節的和聲 (9%)

【譜例一】第一頁

Molto agitato.

f

cresc.

rigoroso

ff

The musical score is written for piano in a 6/8 time signature with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass clef staff. The first system begins with the tempo marking 'Molto agitato.' and a dynamic marking 'f'. The second system continues the piece. The third system includes a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. The fourth system is marked 'rigoroso' and 'ff' (fortissimo). The fifth system concludes the page. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various articulations such as slurs, accents, and staccato markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The bass line often features sustained chords and moving bass lines, while the treble line has more melodic and harmonic movement.

【譜例一】 第二頁

First system of musical notation, consisting of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff features a sequence of chords and single notes with accents. The bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with various chordal textures. Performance markings include *ff* and asterisks.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with chordal patterns. The bass staff features a more active rhythmic line. Performance markings include *ff* and asterisks.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic ideas. The bass staff maintains the accompaniment. Performance markings include *ff* and asterisks.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff concludes with a final chord. The bass staff features a more complex rhythmic pattern. Performance markings include *ff* and asterisks.

Fifth system of musical notation, the final system on the page. The treble staff features a *cresc.* marking and ends with a *ff* dynamic. The bass staff includes a *ff* marking and concludes with a double bar line. Performance markings include *cresc.*, *ff*, and asterisks.

(二) 譜例二 (共三頁), 回答以下 1、2 問題。(共 35%)

1. 分析本樂曲之樂句、樂段所在(以小節數說明), 並解釋依據甚麼觀點來劃分? (15%)
2. 分析樂曲中音高、音程材料在本樂曲之運用情形。(20%)

【譜例二】第一頁

Molto adagio, mesto, $\text{♩} = 56$

p (sempre simile)

(Ped)

④

⑦ *poco string.*

⑪ *tornando al tempo* *poco string.*

The musical score is written for piano and strings. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Molto adagio, mesto' and a metronome marking of 56 quarter notes per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into four systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a 'sempre simile' instruction. A pedaling mark (Ped) is present. The second system starts at measure 4. The third system starts at measure 7 and includes the instruction 'poco string.'. The fourth system starts at measure 11 and includes the instruction 'tornando al tempo' and another 'poco string.' instruction. The piano part features complex rhythmic patterns and chromatic movement, while the string part provides harmonic support with sustained chords and moving lines.

【譜例二】第二頁

tornando . . al . . tempo (un poco mosso) ♩ = 66

15

intenso

intenso

21

pp

pp

intenso

intenso

poco a poco accelerando.

25

sempre più grave e cresc.

f dim.

Doppio Tempo I

33

pp

p

【譜例二】第三頁

38

pp

8 2

Detailed description: This system of music covers measures 38 and 39. It is written for piano in a 4/4 time signature. The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with a long slur over measures 38 and 39. The left hand (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and some moving lines. A dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) is present. The number '8 2' is written below the left hand staff.

40

un poco più intenso

Detailed description: This system of music covers measures 40 and 41. The right hand (treble clef) has a melodic line with a slur over measures 40 and 41. The left hand (bass clef) has a more active, rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *un poco più intenso* (a little more intense) is written above the right hand staff.

