

國立臺中教育大學 106 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

英文試題

適用學系：音樂學系碩士班（音樂演奏與創作組）

I. Vocabulary (each 2%, total 20%)

- () 1. I love going to my dentist's office because his staff is so _____!
- (A) amiable
(B) adaptable
(C) arable
(D) applicable
- () 2. The host gave each guest a _____ greeting.
- (A) crucial
(B) cordial
(C) congenital
(D) beneficial
- () 3. Although she was _____ to try durian, Sarah found it to be quite delicious.
- (A) radiant
(B) relevant
(C) reluctant
(D) resonant
- () 4. Nell seemed polite enough, but her manner was distinctly _____.
- (A) fetid
(B) fluid
(C) florid
(D) frigid
- () 5. The landowner _____ us to walk through his field.
- (A) concedes
(B) conceives
(C) concises
(D) concaves

(背面尚有試題)

- () 6. The sailors burst into crying when land first _____ from the sea.
(A) emerged
(B) merged
(C) submerged
(D) immersed
- () 7. Food _____ quickly without preservation.
(A) composes
(B) spoils
(C) deposes
(D) disposes
- () 8. The prime minister sent a special _____ to the peace talks.
(A) convoy
(B) savoy
(C) envoy
(D) devoy
- () 9. Every soldier was promised twenty acres of land as a _____.
(A) bound
(B) band
(C) bandage
(D) bounty
- () 10. Through the _____ there have been long periods of warming and cooling across the globe.
(A) bons
(B) cons
(C) dons
(D) eons

II. Grammar (each 2%, total 20%)

- () 11. There is a fish that always delights me _____ I take my children to the aquarium.
(A) however
(B) whenever
(C) whatever
(D) whoever

- () 12. The social heritage does not ensure the future of culture with the same probability with _____ it provides the conditions of civilization.
- (A) who
 - (B) whom
 - (C) whose
 - (D) which
- () 13. _____ the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger.
- (A) In
 - (B) By
 - (C) On
 - (D) With
- () 14. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a desert state, sweltering with the heat of injustice _____ oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.
- (A) but
 - (B) and
 - (C) as
 - (D) so
- () 15. Antonin Dvorak _____ as a major composer before he celebrated his 50th birthday in 1893.
- (A) has emerged
 - (B) has been emerged
 - (C) had emerged
 - (D) had been emerged
- () 16. The French composer Georges Bizet composed _____ of the most enduringly popular classical music ever written.
- (A) some
 - (B) few
 - (C) many
 - (D) lot

(背面尚有試題)

- () 17. American demands peace, formal _____ actual, and means to have it so we may set our own house in order.
- (A) as long as
(B) as far as
(C) as well as
(D) as soon as
- () 18. An elephant who lived in Africa woke up one morning with the conviction that he could defeat all _____ animals in the world in single combat, one at a time.
- (A) another
(B) others
(C) the others
(D) the other
- () 19. Donald Trump _____ 1.4 million more popular votes than Hillary Clinton if it weren't for California's legions of Democratic voters flocking to Hillary.
- (A) have won
(B) had won
(C) won
(D) would have won
- () 20. Restaurants and nightclubs must close before twelve midnight, _____ it is stated in the law.
- (A) yet
(B) or so
(C) though
(D) even if

III. Cloze (each 2%, total 30%)

It seems that no (21) can hold the title of “the world’s tallest building” for very long. In 2004, Taipei 101 became the world’s tallest building (22) surpassing the Petronas Twin Towers in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The design was inspired by traditional Chinese architecture with the building shape resembling a pagoda. Its (23) observation deck is the highest in the world and the elevators are the fastest in the world, rising at 1,010 m/min and descending at 600 m/min.

This towering building (24) people’s imagination and represents Taiwan’s confidence and economic growth. However, the world’s tallest building currently is the

Burj Khalifa in Dubai. It stands at 2,722 feet or 829.8 meters. Over the coming years, this record will be broken, as countries continue building (25) the skies. It seems like the goal is to build higher and higher because that's what's actually happening.

- () 21. (A) skywalk (B) skyscraper (C) skylark (D) skyrocket
() 22. (A) of (B) with (C) from (D) by
() 23. (A) nearby (B) contiguous (C) outdoor (D) wild
() 24. (A) casts (B) confines (C) conducts (D) captures
() 25. (A) towards (B) forwards (C) falling (D) backwards

Most children have always been fascinated by dinosaurs—giant creatures from the past. Today, a trip to the museum is the best way to learn about these huge land animals. As people walk by the (26) skeletons, fossilized eggs, or footprints in stone, they can't help but wonder what happened to these incredible reptiles and why they (27) extinct over 65 million years ago.

Scientists have proposed many theories to explain the mysterious extinction of dinosaurs. One of the most popular theories is climatic change (28) on by a giant meteor impact. As the temperatures dropped, a variety of plants died, resulting in a lack of food for many dinosaurs. Thus, plant-eating dinosaurs (29) died from hunger even before the rest froze to death. (30) there are many other theories which include diseases, overpopulation, or DNA mutations, the disappearance of these giant reptiles still remains a mystery to this day.

- () 26. (A) minute (B) enlarged (C) gigantic (D) microscopic
() 27. (A) became (B) becoming (C) had become (D) have become
() 28. (A) brought (B) was brought (C) which brought (D) had been brought
() 29. (A) should (B) might have (C) could (D) must
() 30. (A) On the other hand (B) As a consequence
(C) After all (D) Even though

If you ever want to start an (31) in a financial forum, all you have to do is bring up the topic of credit cards. It seems that everyone either loves them or hates them. Credit cards are an easy and (32) tool for paying bills. One of the biggest advantages to using credit cards is that they are convenient and people don't have to (33) cash around. However, using credit cards also has serious (34). People with undisciplined spending habits are at the risk of getting into (35). Therefore, think carefully before you use your credit cards.

(背面尚有試題)

- () 31. (A) alliance (B) argument (C) approval (D) accession
() 32. (A) inept (B) polite (C) efficient (D) adhered
() 33. (A) carry (B) insert (C) sustain (D) capacity
() 34. (A) benefits (B) profits (C) favors (D) drawbacks
() 35. (A) debt (B) commerce (C) repayment (D) financial gain

IV. Reading comprehension (each 2%, total 30%)

One small study by the American College of Sports Medicine showed strength training helped reduce hot flashes and headaches by 50 percent. Another small study published in the Journal of Advanced Nursing found exercise **boosted** overall health-related quality of life measures in menopausal women. And a third study in the Journal of the American College of Cardiology found exercise slowed the progression of hardening of the arteries, which is linked to lower levels of estrogen in women during menopause. Exercise can lower the risk for cardiovascular disease in general and strengthen muscle to prevent fractures—another risk factor that grows as estrogen decline. At the very least, staying active can **temper** secondary effects of menopause like insomnia and weight gain. Exercise seems to be a magic bullet for boosting everything from physical problems to mood.

- () 36. Which of the following answers can best express the main idea of the above passage?
- (A) Jogging can relieve hot flashes and headaches.
 - (B) Working out might tame several symptoms effectively.
 - (C) Hardening of the arteries is linked to lower levels of estrogen in women during menopause.
 - (D) Strength training can lower the risk for cardiovascular diseases.
- () 37. What does the word “boost” mean?
- (A) decrease
 - (B) downgrade
 - (C) increase
 - (D) constraint
- () 38. What does the word “temper” mean?
- (A) lessen
 - (B) heat up
 - (C) intensify
 - (D) strengthen

- () 39. Which of the following statements is inferred in the above passage?
- (A) The three small studies mentioned in the paragraph are collaborated studies.
 - (B) Exercise can slow the progression of hardening of arteries, and, at the same time, the heart beats.
 - (C) All menopausal women will have insomnia, fracture and weight gain.
 - (D) Exercise overall can improve the quality of life.

The small horrors of his (Morrie's) illness were growing, and when I finally sat down with Morrie, he was coughing more than usual, a dry, dusty cough that shook his chest and made his head jerk forward. After one violent surge, he stopped, closed his eyes, and took a breath. I sat quietly because I thought he was recovering from his exertion.

“Is the tape on?” he said suddenly, his eyes still closed.

Yes, yes, I quickly said, pressing down the play and record buttons.

“What I'm doing now,” he continued, his eyes still closed, “is **detaching** myself from the experience.”

Detaching yourself?

“Yes. Detaching myself. And this is important—not just for someone like me, who is dying, but for someone like you, who is perfectly healthy. Learn to detach.”

He opened his eyes. He **exhaled**. “You know what the Buddhists say? **Don't cling to things, because everything is impermanent.**”

But wait, I said. Aren't you always talking about experiencing life? All the good emotions, all the bad ones?

“Yes.”

Well, how can you do that if you're detached?

“Ah. You're thinking. Mitch. But detachment doesn't mean you don't let the experience **penetrate** you. On the contrary, you let it penetrate you fully. That's how you are able to leave it.”

I'm lost.

“Take any emotion—love for a woman, or grief for a loved one, or what I'm going through, fear and pain from a deadly illness. If you hold back on the emotion—if you don't allow yourself to go all the way through them—you can never get to being detached, you're too busy being afraid. You're afraid of the pain, you're afraid of the grief. You're afraid of the **vulnerability** that loving entails.

(背面尚有試題)

“But throwing yourself into these emotions, by allowing yourself to dive in, all the way, over your head even, you experience them fully and completely. You know what pain is. You know what love is. You know what grief is. And only then can you say, ‘All right. I have experienced that emotion. I recognize that emotion. Now I need to detach from that emotion for a moment.’ ”

Morrie stopped and looked me over, perhaps to make sure I was getting this right.

“I know you think this is just about dying,” he said, “but it’s like I keep telling you. When you learn how to die, you learn how to live.”

Morrie talked about his most fearful moments, when he felt his chest locked in heaving surges or when he wasn’t sure where his next breath would come from. There were horrifying times, he said, and his first emotions were horror, fear, and anxiety. But once he recognized the feel of those emotions, their texture, their moisture, the shiver down the back, the quick flash of heat that crosses your brain—then he was able to say, “Okay. This is fear. Step away from it. Step away.”

() 40. What is the best title for the above adapted passage?

- (A) Discussions of Death
- (B) Discussions of Illness
- (C) Discussions of How to Love
- (D) Discussions of Death and Emotions

() 41. What does “detaching” mean in the above passage?

- (A) assigning
- (B) disconnecting
- (C) joining
- (D) relaxing

() 42. What does “exhale” mean in the above passage?

- (A) breathe
- (B) give off
- (C) smoke
- (D) sigh

() 43. What does “penetrate” mean in the above passage?

- (A) puncture
- (B) see through
- (C) pierce
- (D) follow

- () 44. What does “vulnerability” mean in the above passage?
- (A) strengths
 - (B) willingness
 - (C) desire
 - (D) tendencies of being broken
- () 45. This is a conversation between a dying old man and a healthy young graduate student. Which statement in the followings does **NOT** belong to the major issues that the professor wants to deliver?
- (A) If you want to learn how to live, you have to learn how to die first.
 - (B) Death is not far away from those who are still healthy and young.
 - (C) Experiencing all emotions in life, good or bad, is important.
 - (D) Death is horrifying because no one can escape from it.
- () 46. Buddhaist says, “Don’t cling to things, because everything is impermanent.” Which philosophy does this statement imply according to the above passage?
- (A) One should fully experience all emotions, and then separate oneself from them.
 - (B) We should just ignore our own emotions because they are impermanent.
 - (C) Don’t trust anyone except yourself.
 - (D) Life is changeable. We should follow our instincts and enjoy ourselves.
- () 47. What was the author doing simultaneously?
- (A) checking emails
 - (B) taking a picture
 - (C) making a phone call
 - (D) recording the conversation
- () 48. Which statement of the followings can best describe the relationship between the two people?
- (A) They maintained close teacher-student relationships.
 - (B) The young man, Mitch, seldom visited the professor.
 - (C) They were conducting a very formal and distant interview.
 - (D) They were only having extended lessons after school.

(背面尚有試題)

- () 49. According to the old professor, if one does not get connected to one's own emotions, one might:
- (A) escape the negative emotions successfully.
 - (B) be overwhelmed by the fears or worries followed.
 - (C) become numb.
 - (D) become more compassionate.
- () 50. According to the professor, what is the best way to learn how to live?
- (A) learning how to die
 - (B) learning how to exercise
 - (C) learning how to eat right
 - (D) learning how to fear

國立臺中教育大學 106 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

音樂史試題

(含臺灣音樂史、中國古代音樂史、西洋音樂史)

適用學系：音樂學系碩士班（音樂學組）

一、申論題（每題 25%，共 100 %）

- 1.張福興(1888-1954)是第一位以官費赴日學習西洋音樂的臺灣留學生，被尊稱為近代臺灣第一位音樂家，其生涯與臺灣音樂的發展有著密切的關係。請說明張福興在音樂演奏、音樂教育以及民族音樂學等領域的成就與貢獻。(25%)
- 2.《周禮·春官宗伯》記：「皆播之以八音：金、石、土、革、絲、木、匏、竹。」請介紹「八音」的分類依據，舉例各類樂器，並說明「八音」在中國音樂史上的意義。(25%)
- 3.文藝復興時期人文主義對音樂的影響既是間接也是直接的。直接的影響包括古希臘的音樂文獻影響了十五世紀的音樂理論。間接的層面包括人文主義對修辭學（原指演說的方式，包含說服聽眾的能力和將演說內容組織成一套有凝聚力的方法。）的重視，讓作曲家將修辭學的想法轉移到音樂創作裡，以至於接下來的幾個世紀中，音樂裡越來越多模仿語言的現象。請就你的觀察，列舉並說明文藝復興之後的西方音樂中，有哪些音樂風格或是創作手法，是受到語言的影響。(25%)
- 4.二十世紀古典音樂的發展，受到科技理性的影響，追求解放於傳統與前衛的效果，產生了無調性、十二音列、全序列主義、聲響作曲等等。然而 1970 年代以後，又出現一種回歸調式/性、抒情、懷舊的創作潮流。請就你的觀點來解釋這種轉變的可能原因，並舉一位作曲家來說明。(25%)

國立臺中教育大學 106 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

音樂教育學試題

(包括音樂教材教法、音樂教育概論)

適用學系：音樂學系碩士班 (音樂教育學組)

一、音樂對客觀世界的描繪以聲音表象呈現，而欣賞者透過聯想和想像，把聲音轉化為客觀世界的表象和意境。從「音樂作品的情境誘發欣賞者自由想像」的角度，試擬一則適合國小學童欣賞絕對音樂之教學策略。(20%)

二、請閱讀以下期刊摘要，試說明其研究方法與取樣方式，並評論之。(20%)

The primary purpose of this study was to investigate characteristics of manuscripts submitted to the **Journal of Research in Music Education (JRME)** representing various research methodologies. A database was compiled comprising all manuscripts that received a publication decision from February 2009 through March 2014 (N=506). Only submissions that went through the complete review process (N=423) were analyzed and included quantitative, qualitative, historical, and mixed methods research. The proportions of the 125 articles accepted for publication during this timeframe by research methodology category included 29.39% of the quantitative submissions and 27.41% of the qualitative submissions. Quantitative research represented 65.95% of submissions and 66.40% of acceptances, and qualitative represented 29.39% of submissions and 27.20% of acceptances. Historical studies and mixed methods studies each accounted for very small proportions of submissions and acceptances. Comparisons of the summative judgments that reviewers provided for the quantitative and qualitative articles when recommending against acceptance also were examined and found to be comparable. Data indicate that publications decisions were not systematically related to research methodology.

(背面尚有試題)

三、「十二年國教藝術領域課綱草案」的課程目標項中揭示：希望學生透過表現、鑑賞與實踐的三個學習構面，達成以下課程目標：

1. 表現：善用媒介與形式從事藝術創作與展現，傳達思想與情感。
2. 鑑賞：透過參與審美活動培養感受力與理解力，體認藝術價值。
3. 實踐：培養主動參與藝術的興趣與習慣，促進美善生活。

為了達到上述目標，學校音樂教師在教學上將會面臨哪些挑戰？請由學校行政、學生、家長等變因面向闡述您的看法。(30%)

四、請以所附譜例（紫竹調），以認識中國五聲音階為重點，編寫一節課（40分鐘）之教案。教案應包括：單元目標、具體目標、教學活動、評量方式等項目。(30%)

紫竹調

江蘇民歌
作詞者不詳

中板

一 根 紫 竹 直 苗 苗 ，
送 給 寶 寶 做 管 簫 ，
簫 兒 對 正 口 兒 ， 口 兒 對 正 簫 ，
簫 中 吹 出 時 新 調 ，
小 寶 寶 ， 伊 底 伊 底 學 會
了 ， 小 寶 寶 ， 伊 底 伊 底
學 會 了 。

國立臺中教育大學 106 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

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）

一、分析以下【譜例一】，並在作答區上標明題號回答問題。(50%)

1. 作品為何種曲式？(5%)

2. 以曲式為基礎，寫出段落與其小節數。(10%)

3. 樂曲的調性與其轉調。（註明調名與其小節數）(15%)

4. 以小節1及2的重拍皆為六四和弦為始，試述六四和弦於本樂曲中的重要性與其發展。(20%)

(背面尚有試題)

【譜例一】

INTERMEZZO IN A MAJOR

Op. 118, No. 2 (1893)

Andante teneramente

p *p dol.*

5 *pp*

11 *dolce* *p*

17 *cresc.*

23 *legato*

29 *f* *espress.* *pdim.* *calando* *dolce*

35 *cresc. un poco animato*

42 *rit. - - - più lento*

49 *in tempo*

54 *più lento*

60 *Tempo primo*

67

(背面尚有試題)

74

p rit. - *dol.* *pp* *rf* *dolce*

81

espress.

88

cresc. *legato*

95

f *espress.* *p dim.* *calando*

102

dolce *p* *cresc.* *un poco animato*

109

rit. *più lento* *p*

二、分析以下【譜例二】，並在作答區上標明題號回答問題。(50%)

1. 作品為何種曲式？（註明段落與其小節數）(15%)
2. 樂曲的調性與其轉調。（註明調名與其小節數）(15%)
3. 請敘述本曲的時代風格、創作技法及動機發展等等。(20%)

【譜例二】

The musical score is for a piece in G major, 3/4 time, consisting of 18 measures. It is marked 'Andante con moto.' and 'cantabile'. The score is written for piano and features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and a melodic line in the right hand. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a first ending bracket at the end. Dynamic markings include *f*, *dim.*, *cresc.*, and *p*. The score is divided into two systems, with measures 4, 8, 12, and 16 marked at the beginning of their respective lines.

(背面尚有試題)

21 *dim.*

24 *pp*

27 *cresc.*

30 *dim.* *p*

34 *cresc.*

37 *cresc.*

40 *dim.*

Musical score for piano, measures 43-46. The score is written in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 43 features a melodic line in the right hand with a slur and a dynamic marking of *dim.* (diminuendo). Measure 46 features a melodic line in the right hand with a slur and a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo), and a bass line with a slur and a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

(背面尚有作答區)

