# 中西音樂史 科試題

音樂 用

一、配合題:(每題2分)20%					
	1. Idiom	(A)In 17th century music, the combination of voices			
		with one or more instruments, where the instruments			
		do not simply double the voices but play independent			
		parts.			
	2. Partite	(B)The North-German style of the second half of the 18 <sup>th</sup>			
		century, tried to arrive at an expression of "true and			
		natural" feelings, to some extent anticipating 19th			
		century romanticism.			
	3. Ritornello	(C)Various types of instrumental music that differ			
		considerably in style and purpose during 16the and			
		17 <sup>th</sup> .			
	4. Monody	(D)Opera in Wagnerian type.			
	5. Gallant	(E)A composite vocal form prominent in the baroque			
		period, consisting usually of a number or movements			
		which are based on a continuous text that may be			
		either lyrical or dramatic.			
	6. Empfindsamer	(F)A style appropriate for the instrument for which			
	Stil	particular music is written.			
	7. Ricercare	(G)Music that is free from extramusical implications.			

 8. Music drama	(H)A short instrumental passage occurring at the end of		
	an aria, often having been stated first at the		
	beginning and repeated various times in the course		
	of the aria.		
 9. Concertato	(I)A particular type of accompanied solo song in reaction		
medium	to the polyphonic style of the 16 <sup>th</sup> century and		
	characterized by recitative-like design of the		
	voice-part and by thoroughbass accompaniment.		
 10. Absolute	(J)A set of variations in late 16 <sup>th</sup> or late 17 <sup>th</sup> . Also		
music	applied to chorale variations in Germany.		
	(K)The light, elegant style of the rococo, as opposed to		
	the serious, elaborate style of the baroque.		

#### 二、解釋名詞(20%)

- 1、相和歌
- 2、說唱
- 3, basso ostinato
- 4, sonata-rondo
- 5, symphonic poem

#### 三、申論題(60%)

- (一) 請詳述華格納(R.Wagner,1813-1883)所創作的「樂曲」(music drama)之特色, 並列舉簡介其數部樂劇作品。(30%)
- (二)討論十九世紀前半(1800-50),鋼琴特性小品之發展。(30%)

### 音樂學基礎理論 科試題

音樂學組 用

#### 申論題:

- 一、體系音樂學(systematic musicology)的主要研究範疇(內涵)是什麼?屬於此一門類的相關學科包括哪些?(25%)
- 二、何謂音樂他律論 ( musical heteronomy ) ?何謂音樂自律論 ( musical autonomy ) ?(25%)
- 三、請說明北管音樂歌唱類的種類,並分別介紹其唱腔系統、風格與伴奏樂器。 (25%)
- 四、Hornbostel-Sachs 樂器分類法是如何對樂器進行分類?試以此分類法處理臺灣原住民泰雅族的樂器,陳述其分類結果,並討論其優缺。(25%)

## 音樂教育學基礎理論 科試題

一、簡答題:解釋名詞(20%,每題五分)

音樂教育組 用

<ul> <li>(一)音樂批判思考 (Critical Thinking in Music)</li> <li>(二)音樂聽想 (Audiation)</li> <li>(三)藝術與人文主題式統整課程(The Thematic Approach to Integrated Curriculum)</li> <li>(四)多元文化音樂教育 (Multicultural Music Education)</li> </ul>						
二、配合題:(30%,每題3分)						
1. Juilliard Repertory Project	(A)Music education should include materials from a wide spectrum of musical literature and promotes exposure to musics of other cultures.					
2. Music aptitude	(B)Defining the role of music education.  Call for music to be placed in the core of the school curriculum.					
3. Wisconsin Project	(C)Proposes different intelligences to account for a broader range of human potential in children and adults					
4. Manhattanville Project	(D)Children should learn through activity and through things; they should be free to pursue their own interests and draw their own conclusions					
5. Tanglewood Symposium	(E) Potentials to achieve in music					
6. Contemporary Music Project	(F)Music pivots on particular kinds of human doing-and-making that are purposeful, contextual and socially-embedded					

- 7. Howard Gardner (G)Seek to initiate change in philosophy, goals and strategies for music education through performing groups. strategies of model program development, documentation and dissemination (H)230 vocal and instrumental music were 8. Bennett Reimer selected as best musical literature for early grades. 9. David J. Elliot (I)Built a curricular model with discovery and musical creation at its core rather than being on the periphery. Developed a spiral sequence of activities aimed at developing comprehensive musicians. 10. Pestalozzi (J)Children as active problem-solvers who are ready to explore 'difficult' subjects while being out of step with the dominant view in education at that time (K)To make contemporary music a part of children's lives by placing composers performers in the and learning atmosphere
- 三、請評析達克羅茲、高大宜、奧福三大教學法應用於國小「藝術與人文」學習領域課程實施之適用性(請以條列式舉出教學法在應用上之優缺點)。(20%)

### 四、申論題(30%)

戈登 (Edwin, E. Gordon)的音樂學習理論中強調「分辨學習 (Discrimination Learning)」與「推衍學習 (Inference Learning)」

- 1. 請說明兩者之意義與其相關性 (15%)。
- 2. 試舉一例說明兩者在音樂教學中之應用(15%)。

### 語文(國文)科試題

科學教育、特教特殊教育 組(含早期療育) 社教、 幼教、美術、數位內容、 音樂、體育 用

- 一、測驗題:(10%)
- 1.下列對先秦思想家的評述,何者完全正確?
  - (A) 兼愛 篇旨在探求天下亂源,是墨家思想的代表。
  - (B) 孔子的忠恕思想主要展現於 離婁 篇中。
  - (C) 韓非子 五蠹 篇以寓言方式闡論法與術同等重要。
  - (D) 莊子以 天論 中闡述其順應天性的自然觀。
- 2.有關古典小說之敘述,下列何者為非:
  - (A) 六朝小說又稱「筆記小說」 (B) 唐代小說稱為「傳奇」
  - (C)宋明「話本」多以文言寫作 (D)《紅樓夢》屬章回小說
- 3.許慎 說文解字敘 中說「象形者,畫成其物,隨體詰詘,日月是也。」由此 看來,下咧哪個字應不是象形字?
  - (A)大(B)家(C)魚(D)龜
- 4.以下是四則被打亂次序的古人詩句,請依照詩意與格律的常識,找出它應有的次序:甲—春風又綠江南岸 乙—明月何時照我還

丙—鍾山只隔數重山 丁—京口瓜洲一水間

- (A) 丙丁甲乙(B) 丙丁乙甲(C) 丁丙甲乙(D) 丁乙甲丙
- 5.「匹夫」而為百世師 ( < 潮州韓文公廟碑 > ):
  - (A) 大丈夫(B) 聖人(C) 賢者(D) 普通人
- 6.縱一葦之所「如」,凌萬頃之茫然(<前赤壁賦>):
  - (A)如同(B)如果(C)往(D)相似
- 7.夏蟲不可以語於冰者,「篤」於時也(<秋水>):
  - (A) 誠敬(B) 拘束(C) 篤信(D) 寄寓
- 8.一生死為虛誕,齊「彭殤」為妄作(<蘭亭集序>):
  - (A)長壽與短命(B)聖人與凡者(C)老師與學生(D)能臣與酷吏
- 9.下列何者被近人尊稱為「台灣文學之父」?
  - (A)楊逵(B)鍾理和(C)賴和(D)黃春明
- 10.海外華人作家高行健榮獲諾貝爾文學獎的得獎作品是什麼?
  - (A)《文化苦旅》(B)《靈山》(C)《老爺給我買魚竿》(D)《大地》

#### 二、翻譯(20%)

方今聖賢相逢,治具畢張,拔去凶邪,登崇俊良。占小善者率以錄,名一藝者無不庸。爬羅剔抉,刮垢磨光。 韓愈<進學解>

#### 三、評述作文:(20%)

「善學者,師逸而功倍,又從而庸之。不善學者,師勤而功半,又從而怨之。善問者,如攻堅木,先其易者,後其節目,及其久也,相說以解。不善問者,反此。善待問者,如撞鐘,扣之以小者則小鳴,扣之以大者則大鳴;待其從容,然後盡其聲。不善待問者反此。」

請詳細閱讀上段引自《禮記》學記 篇的文字後,以您報考研究所的專門知識為例,評述其中蘊含「教」與「學」的互動關係。

樂曲分析	科答案卷	音樂 用
		1

一、和聲題:

【譜例一】

1、根據下面的數字低音曲調,為它配上混聲四部和聲。(20%)

2、為下面的女高音曲調配上混聲四部和聲(其中包含轉調)。(10%)

3、用羅馬數字低音,分析下面這首樂曲之和聲(包括:調性、和弦級數或名稱、 和弦性質、轉位、和聲外音)。(10%) 二、請分析【譜例二】之樂曲結構及其對位的手法。(20%) 【譜例二】 三、請分析【譜例三】之樂曲結構及其和聲、調性佈局。(40%) 【譜例三】

# 【譜例三】

# 【譜例三】

【譜例三】 (P.1)

【譜例三】 (P.1) 【譜例三】 (P.3)

【譜例三】 (P.2) 【譜例三】 (P.2) 【譜例三】 (P.3)

【譜例三】 (P.3) 【譜例三】 (P.3) 【譜例三】 (P.3)

請翻下頁作答 請在次頁作答

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