臺北市立教育大學

九十五學年度在職進修碩士入學考試試題

所　　別：美勞教育學系
　　　　　視覺藝術教學碩士學位班

科　　目：美術史

考試時間：90 分鐘【10:30－12:00】

總　　分：100 分

注意：不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在答卷上；**限用毛筆、藍色或黑色筆作答**，使用其他顏色或鉛筆作答者，所考科目以零分計算。(**於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。**)

申論題（每題 25 分，共 100 分）

1. 請論述一九七○年代台灣鄉土藝術風潮中崛起的二位非學院派藝術家之藝術風格。

2. 解釋下列各名詞

    (1)　凹凸花

    (2)　白描畫

    (3)　龍門石窟

    (4)　饕餮紋

    (5)　披麻皴

3. All art　after Duchamp　is conceptual　in nature　because art only exists conceptually.

    請就上述論點舉三種藝術風格敘述之。

4. 請就以下這段文字來解釋芝加哥(Judy Chicago) 的作品特色與重要性。

    A Dinner Party Celebrating Women

    In her own work in the 1970s, Judy Chicago (born Judy Cohen in 1939) wanted to educate viewers about women's role in history and the fine arts.

She aimed to establish a respect for woman and their art, to forge a new kind of art expressing women's experiences, and to find a way to make art accessible to a large audience. Inspired early in her career by the work of Barbara Hepworth, Georgia O'Keeffe, and Louise Nevelson, Chicago developed a personal painting style that consciously included abstract organic vaginal images. In the early 1970s, Chicago began planning an ambitious piece, The Dinner Party, using craft techniques (such as china painting and stitchery) traditionally practiced by women, to celebrate the achievements and contributions women made throughout history. . . In the course of her research, Chicago uncovered so many worthy women that she expanded the number of guests threefold to 39 and placed them around a triangular table 48 feet long on each side. The triangular form refers to ancient symbol for both women and Goddess. The notion of dinner party also alludes to women's traditional role as homemakers.