三、招生系別、年級、名額、考試科目

| 部別 | 招 | 生 | 學 | 系 | 年級 | 名額 | 共同科目 | 專 | 業 | 升 | B | 備 | 註 |
|-------|-----|-------------------------|--------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| H | 美 | 術 | 學 | 系 | 11 | 1 | | 素描 8 | 0% | | | ※報考 | ※報考古蹟藝術修護學 |
| | 雕 | 塑 | 學 | 系 | = | 1 | | ± 114 CO04 | 系,限聯招加考美術術科 | | | | |
| | | | · | 亦 | Ξ | 1 | | 素描 60% | | | 學系或建築與古蹟維護 相關學系者。 | | |
| | i . | | 修護學 -藝學系 | | = | 2 | | 台灣古 | 建物 | 導讀 6 | 0% | | 在關子宗祖 ※報考戲劇與劇場應用 學系三年級者,專業作品 審查係指考生從高中 (職)階段至報考本,所創 作在表演領域中,所創 作之作品或得獎佐證資 料,須裝訂成冊攜帶至考 |
| | 多: | 媒體動畫 | E藝術學 | 系 | = | 1 | | 素描 8 | 0% | | | 學系三 | |
| | 電 | 影 | 學 | 系 | - | 2 | | 電影發 | 人展史 | 60% | | 1 | |
| | | 47 | | | H | 3 | 國文 20% | 電影系 | 展史 | 60% | | 前,在 | |
| 間學士 | 廣播電 | 拯 雷 | 祖學 | 盆 | = | 1 | 英文 20% | 廣播電 | 視學 | 60% | - | 料,須 | |
| 士班 | | 700 子 | 乔 | 11 | 2 | | 廣播電 | 记視學 | 60% | | 場備審 | • | |
| | 圖 | 文傳播 | 藝術學 | 系 | 11 | 3 | | 圖文傳 | 播概論 | 及色彩 | 彡學 60% | ※舞蹈學系專業科目「舞 | |
| | 立 | 音 樂 | 學 | 系 | 11 | 弦樂2 | | 主副修 | } 60% | | | | 蹈技巧」考試內容包括で 蕾、中國舞、現代舞。 |
| | _ | | | バ | Ξ | 作曲2 | | 主副修 | } 60% | | | ※音樂學系專業科目「主副修」考試項目內容詳見 附錄二。 | |
| 4 | 舞 | 蹈 | 學 | 系 | 11 | 3 | | 舞蹈技 | 支巧 6 | 0% | | | |
| • | 戲 | 戲劇與劇場 | 島應用學 | 余 | 11 | 2 | · | 演藝專 | 長 6 | 0% | | | |
| | (| (原戲劇學) ————— | | | 111 | 1 | | 演藝專 | 長及專 | 集作品 箱 | 库查 60% | ※中國音樂學系專業科 四「+副佐 **+*西口* | |
| - | 美 術 | 紤 | 學 | 系 | 11 | 1 | | 素描 (| 60% | - | | 目「主副修」考試項目內 容詳見附錄三。 | |
| | | | л. | H | 2 | | 素描 (| 60% | | | , | | |
| | エ | 藝設 | 計 學 | 系 | 1 | 金工 1 | 國文 20% | 金工賃 | 作 6 | 0% | · | | |
| 進修學士班 | 電 影 | 影 | 學 | 系 | = | 2 | | 電影發 | 美展史 | 60% | | | |
| | | · | <u></u> | Ξ | 1 | 英文 20% | 電影列 | 餐 展史 | 60% | ···· | | | |
| | 廣 | 播電 | 視 學 | 系 | 二 | 8 | | 廣播電 | 电视学 | 60% | | | |
| | 圖 | 文傳播 | 藝術學 | 系 | Ξ | 3 | | 圖文傳 | 香概論 | 及彩色剂 | 复製學 60% | | |
| | 中 | 國音 | 樂學 | 系 | = | 1 | | 主副作 | 多 60% | | | | |
| | 舞 | 蹈 | 學 | 系 | = | 19 | | 舞蹈技 | 支巧 6 | 0% | | | |
| | | | | ۸۰. | Ξ | 6 |] | 舞蹈技 | 支巧 6 | 0% | | · | |
| | ι. | 劇與劇 ^坛 原戲劇 | 易應用學 學 系) | 系 | = | 1 | | 演藝事 | 專長 6 | 0% | | | |

共同科目:國 文

說明:

- 一、本試顯紙上請勿作答。
- 二、答案請依序寫在試卷上並標明題號。
- 三、本試題紙應與試券一件繳回。

一、選擇題 (單選題,每題五分,共六十分)

- 1、關於詩,下列敘述,何者正確: (A) 陶淵明歸園田居:「方宅十餘畝,草屋八九間,榆柳蔭後簷,桃李羅堂前。」表達的是一種撫物傷情的情緒 (B)杜甫月夜:「香霧雲鬟濕,清輝玉臂寒。」表達的是一種關懷憐愛的情緒 (C)古辭有所思:「聞君有他心,拉雜摧燒之,摧燒之,當風揚其灰。」表達的是一種追念舊人的情緒 (D)王維竹里館:「獨坐幽篁裡,彈琴復長嘯,深林人不知,明月來相照。」表達的是一種孤寂落寞的情緒。
- 2、下列新詩的標目,何者有誤: (A)雨 憨直的傻小子/幾度落髮/幾度還俗(B)駝鳥 遠遠的/靜悄悄的/閑置在地平線最陰暗的一角/一把張開的黑雨傘 (C)蛇 出了伊甸園/再直的路/也走得曲折蜿蜒/艱難痛苦 (D)流星 提著琉璃宮燈的嬪妃們/幽幽地渡過天河/一個名叫慧的姑娘/呀的一聲滑倒了。
- 3、李商隱有詩云:「雲母屏風燭影深,長河漸落曉星沉,嫦娥應悔偷靈藥,碧海青天夜夜心。」其中「夜夜心」指的是甚麼心? (A)寂寞的心 (B)憤怒的心 (C) 慚愧的心 (D)迷惑的心。(嫦娥)
- 4、司馬遷於廉頗藺相如列傳中評藺相如曰:「知死必勇,非死者難也,處死者難。」 意指: (A) 死不是一件難事,而是處死別人,才是難事 (B) 死不是一件難事, 而是面對死亡能夠毫不畏懼,才是難事 (C) 死不是一件難事,而是選擇對的時 機、對的地點,才是難事 (D) 死不是一件難事,而是告訴死者家屬死亡消息, 才是難事。(廉頗藺相如列傳)
- 5、「良冶之子,必學為裘,良弓之子,必學為箕。」主要在強調學習中 (A) 觀摩討論之重要 (B) 觸類旁通之重要 (C) 積漸遞進之重要 (D) 坐而言不如起而行。(學記)
- 6、班固以為下列哪一家是「歷記成敗、存亡、禍福、古今之道,然後知秉要執本」 (A) 儒家 (B) 法家 (C) 陰陽家 (D) 道家。(漢書藝文志諸子略敘)

〈背面有試題〉

- 7、劉勰以為「文采所以飾言,而辯麗本於性情,故情者文之經,辭者理之緯」,依此觀點,則下列何者為是 (A) 文采華麗乃文章精妙雋永的不二法門 (B) 文學創作應本諸天賦才華 (C) 劉勰主張為情造文 (D) 文章題材宜大不宜小、宜莊嚴不宜平凡。(情采)
- 8、下列哪個成語沒有負面的意味 (A) 色厲內荏 (B) 前倨後恭 (C) 尸位素餐 (D) 吐哺握髮。
- *請閱讀下列文章,並回答9、10題

鄭人有欲買履者,,先自度其足,而置之其坐。至之市,而忘操之;已得履乃曰:「吾忘持度,反歸取之。」及反,市罷,遂不得履。人曰:「何不試之以足?」曰:「寧信度,無自信也。」(韓非子 外儲說左上)

- 9、「先自度其足」與「吾忘持度」中之「度」字 (A) 前後兩者皆為動詞 (B) 前 後兩者皆為名詞 (C) 前者為名詞,後者為動詞 (D) 前者為動詞,後者為名 詞。
- 10、本文用來比喻一個人的 (A) 做事莽撞 (B) 逐末忘本 (C) 猶豫不定 (D) 謹言慎行。
- *請閱讀下列文章,並回答11、12題

子獨不聞假人之亡與?林回棄千金之璧,負赤子而趨。或曰:「為其布與?赤子之布寡矣;為其累與?赤子之累多矣;棄千金之璧,負赤子而趨,何也?」林回曰:「彼以利合,此以天屬也。」夫以利合者,迫窮禍患害相棄也;以天屬者,迫窮禍患害相收也。夫相收之與相棄亦遠矣。(莊子 山木篇)

- 11、「為其布與」的「布」意思是 (A) 布匹 (B) 衣服 (C) 財貨 (D) 布施。
- 12、本文的主旨在闡明 (A)人與人交往要以真情相待 (B)利益往來,乃人之常情 (C)浪子回頭金不換 (D)面臨抉擇要臨危不亂。

二、作文 (四十分)

題目:逆境中的祝福

| | | | • | |
|-----|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 共同 | 科目:英文 | | | |
| 說明 | : | | | |
| _ | · 、本試題紙上請勿 | 7作答。 | | |
| | | E試卷上並標明題號 | • | |
| | 、本試題紙應與記 | | | • |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 單一 | 選擇題,共40題 | ,1至20題,每題 | 答對得2分,21至 40 | 題,每題答對得3分;答 |
| 錯不 | 例扣,不答不給分 | 子,共計 100 分。 | | |
| _ | | | | |
| | | 至 15 題,請選出一個 | | |
| 1. | | way to weight. | | |
| | | (B) reduce | | (D) increase |
| 2. | | In fact, I hate all | | |
| | | | (C) reptiles | |
| 3. | The air conditioner | will turn off | when the room is cool. | |
| | , , | ` ' | (C) significantly | |
| 4. | We should have 16 | 000 ml of water a day | . But don't drink it all | <u>'`</u> . |
| | (A) in one sitting | (B) as well | (C) over time | (D) in all |
| 5. | He working | all night to finish the | e project. | |
| | (A) called him nan | nes (B) figured him | n out (C) got rid of h | im (D) knocked |
| | himself out | | | |
| 6. | A famous in | New York City is the | e Metropolitan Opera. | |
| | (A) location | (B) stage | (C) attraction | (D) souvenir |
| 7. | If you are hungry, | Don't wait for | r us. | |
| | (A) find out | (B) dig in | (C) dig out | (D) turn off |
| 8. | The room is so | I really enjoy sitt | ting and relaxing here. | |
| | (A) cozy | (B) freezing | (C) favorite | (D) amazed |
| 9. | This document is e | extremely important, | so I have made a | |
| | (A) represent | (B) possession | (C) duplicate | (D) inscription |
| 10. | The house has been | n empty for years. Pe | ople say it is | |
| | (A) rustling | (B) poisoned | (C) buried | (D) haunted |
| 11 | She plannin | g for the party as soo | n as she arrived home. | |

〈背面有試題〉

(A) set about

(B) built

(C) struck

(D) took in

| 12 | . One that huma | ns do not have is the | ability to fly. | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | (A) capability | (B) properties | (C) cells | (D) performance | | | | |
| 13 | to fruits and vegetables, chocolate and candy are not healthy foods. | | | | | | | |
| | (A) As a means | (B) Expanding | (C) Comparing | (D) In Contrast | | | | |
| 14 | 14. In Canada, people cannot drive until they are 16 years old. | | | | | | | |
| | (A) permissively | (B) accordingly | (C) consciously | (D) legally | | | | |
| 15 | . It's been two years si | nce I had my teeth cle | eaned. I'm _ a de | ntist's appointment. | | | | |
| | (A) due for | (B) made of | (C) giving off | (D) essential to | | | | |
| | 並將其字母代號寫在答案卷上。 After a four-year(16) project that cost NT\$420 million, the public is expected to be able to see the(17) of the Taipei Guest House in a re-opening ceremony. Building originally began in 1899 and was completed in 1901. The classic building complex, as well as its(18) gardens, is mainly used for functions such as state banquets and receiving visiting (19). It was originally used as the official(20) of the Japanese governor of Taiwan during the colonial period. | | | | | | | |
| | (A) dignitaries | | | spacious (E) renovation | | | | |
| III. | (22) with only a has stock market, alter W (24) makes cyber terr boundaries. It is easie than (27) a countrairport. There haven't | uters to intimidate or and drive and keyboar hite House security coorism so attractive to er and (26), by far, ry' border on foot or been any deadly cybo | destroy a population od, terrorists may be a odes, or even _(23)_terrorists is the fact _to access a compute get _(28)_ suspicious er attacks yet, _(29)_ | (21) cyber terrorism. able to take control of the peoples' medical records. (25) the internet has no retwork on the internet as customs officers in an most experts agree(30) the mess of their attacks in the | | | | |
| 2 | 21. (A) called | (B) being called | (C) calls | (D) is called | | | | |
| | 22. (A) Armed | (B) Arms | (C) Arming | (D) Been armed | | | | |
| | 23. (A) changing | (B) changes | (C) change | (D) have changed | | | | |
| | 24. (A) That | (B) What | (C) It | (D) Which | | | | |
| | 25. (A) that | (B) what | (C) whether | (D) which | | | | |
| | 26 (A) risky | (B) riskier | (C) less risky | (D) more risky | | | | |

- 27. (A) to illegally cross (B) illegally crossing (C) illegally crossed (D) illegally cross 28. (A) away (B) with (C) off (D) past 29. (A) and (B) however (C) but (D) although
- 30. (A) that (B) to (C) with (D) on

IV. 閱讀測驗 31 至 40 題,請閱讀後選出一個最適當的答案

How often have you gone to a vending machine to get a bag of chips? What if you found a pair of live beetles instead? It may sound strange, but a company in Japan sells large beetles through vending machines. The vending machine company and nature conservationists disagree about selling beetles this way.

Many schoolchildren collect beetles in Japan. Other people also enjoy this hobby. However, people are building houses where the beetles live. This destroys the beetles' home. Now, it is difficult to find the beetles in the wild. Since 1999, the Mirai Seiko Company has been selling these beetles in vending machines. The company says that it wants to help people own these rare insects. It also says that it takes good care of the beetles in the machines. True or not, the machines are very popular. The machines sell more than 1,500 beetles per month. Sometimes, people buy all the beetles in a machine in just a few minutes.

On the other hand, conservationists feel that the machines are harmful. Children may think that living creatures are like soft drinks or boxes of candy. Do you feel that the vending machines give people a rare experience, or that they give children bad ideas? Either way, they show how clever people can be.

- 31. What is another good title for this reading?
 - (A) Expensive Beetles in Japan. (B) Unusual Vending Machines.
 - (C) Japanese Beetles. (D) Japanese Children's Hobbies.
- 32. Who likes to collect beetles as pets?
 - (A) Mirai Seiko. (B) Many people in Japan.
 - (C) Only Japanese schoolchildren. (D) Conservationists.
- 33. Why is it hard to find beetles in the wild?
 - (A) They are too fast. (B) They live underground.
 - (C) Their homes are disappearing. (D) They die very easily.
- 34. How quickly do the beetles sell out?
 - (A) Within a couple of days. (B) Within hours.
 - (C) Within a month. (D) Within minutes.
- 35. Why do conservationist dislike the beetle vending machines?
 - (A) People learn the wrong way of thinking. (B) The beetles are too expensive.
 - (C) No one wants the beetles. (D) The beetles don't get food.

You probably have seen one or both of the *Jurassic Park* movies that were very popular a few years ago. And like so many people, maybe you were fascinated by the idea in the movie that it might be possible one day to use the DNA found in a preserved dinosaur fossil to bring the dinosaurs back to life.

While the story of *Jurassic Park* was fictional, it was based on fact. Dinosaur fossils do exist in the crust of the earth. Scientists were very excited a few years ago to uncover a nest of dinosaur eggs that had lain buried for millions of years deep underground in the pasturelands of Mongolia. Experiments are now being performed to extract DNA from these eggs. The DNA may help scientists understand more about the physical characteristics of dinosaurs, their evolutionary history, and why they disappeared from the earth.

If the DNA is in good condition, the scientists might then take their experiments a step further. They might extract the DNA from the cell of the dinosaur, hollow out the nucleus of the egg of an unrelated species, then implant the resulting egg in the womb of a substitute mother. Would it develop into life? And what form would that life resemble? Is it conceivable that dinosaurs might roam the earth again? Stay tuned. Jurassic Park—Part 3 may yet turn out to be a true story.

| | | _ | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|
| Par | t 3 may yet turn out | to be a true story. | | | | | |
| 36. | In Jurassic Park, w | hat is the source of | the dinosaur DNA? | 1 | | | |
| | (A) Dead dinosaurs | | (B) A large reptile. | | | | |
| | (C) A preserved fos | sil. | (D) A bird's egg. | | | | |
| 37. | Where are fossils fo | ound? | | | | | |
| | (A) In trees. | (B) In the sky. | (C) In animals. | (D) In the earth. | | | |
| 38. | According to the pa | ssage, where was a | nest of dinosaur egg | s recently discovered? | | | |
| | (A) Near the North | Pole. | (B) In Africa. | | | | |
| | (C) On the ocean flo | oor. | (D) In Asia. | | | | |
| 39. | Which is not mentioned as something that might be learned from studying the | | | | | | |
| | dinosaur eggs? | | | | | | |
| | (A) The history of t | heir development. | (B) Why they became extinct. | | | | |
| | (C) What they look | ed like. | (D) How many th | ere were. | | | |
| 40. | The conclusion of the | he article is that | · | | | | |
| | (A) more dinosaur eggs will be discovered | | | | | | |
| | (B) it is unlikely dinosaurs will ever exist again | | | | | | |
| | (C) cloning is a bad idea | | | | | | |
| | (D) using DNA to r | ecreate dinosaurs r | nay be possible | | | | |

系別:工藝設計學系 科目:金工實做

說明:

- 一、本試題紙上請勿作答。
- 二、本試題紙應於考試後一倂繳回。
- 1. 這兩年流行珠寶飾品常以「蝴蝶」作為設計主題。請用「蝴蝶」 · 為基本設計元素,設計「蝴蝶肇飾」。
- 2. 請在 50mm 正方形之銅片上設計製作。

製作說明:

- 1.「蝴蝶」造形設計必須包含蝴蝶「翅膀」、「觸鬚」、「身體」。
- 2. 鋸切、銼削後須用砂紙砂磨細修、拋光。

評分標準

- 1. 圖案設計: 30%
- 2. 手工具操作熟練度及安全工作習慣:30%
- 3. 作品精緻度、完成度: 40%

系別:電影學系

科目:電影發展史

說明:

- 一、本試題紙上請勿作答。
- 二、答案請依序寫在試卷上並標明題號。
- 三、本試題紙應與試卷一倂繳回。

〈1-3 題必選兩題,4-6 題必選兩題,總共答 4 題,每題 25 分〉

- 1. 電影史不是只有一個歷史 (history), 而是很多的歷史 (histories), 這句話的意涵為何?試論之。
- 2. 一次大戰後歐陸出現的三個另類(alternative)電影風潮,它們分別出現在那幾個國家,各別在電影創作上具有那些特色?
- 3. 請以蘭妮·蕾芬斯坦(Leni Riefenstahl)為例,申論電影產業國有化、電影工作者與政治發展、藝術家與藝術責任的相關問題。
- 討論六○年代盛行的「作者論」發展狀況、影響,並指出三位你所認為 可以稱之為「電影作者」的導演。
- 5. 「台灣新電影」、「香港新浪潮」和「大陸第五代導演」為何都崛起於一九七〇年代末或八〇年代初,試論它們共同的因素和各別的因素,並請分別指出它們具有代表性的兩位導演。
- 6. 就電影產業、形式風格、欣賞和解讀的歷史發展而論,你/妳認為好萊塢 電影為何能夠獨霸全球、直到今天?

系別:廣播電視學系 科目:廣播電視學

說明:

- 一、本試題紙上請勿作答。
- 二、答案請依序寫在試卷上並標明題號。
- 三、本試題紙應與試卷一倂繳回。
- 一、請解釋下列名詞。(25%每小題5分)
 - 1. 電視 2. 收視率 3. 回饋 4. 調頻廣播 5. 數位電視
- 二、請敘述廣播與電視有那些相異特性?(25%)
- 三、何謂節目製作人,電視節目製作人的職掌有那些?(25%)
- 四、請敘述廣播廣告媒體的優勢劣條件有那些?(25%)

系別:古蹟藝術修護學系 科目:台灣古建物導讀

說明:

- 一、本試題紙上請勿作答。
- 二、答案請依序寫在試卷上並標明題號。
- 三、本試題紙應與試卷一倂繳回。
- 一、請解釋說明下列古建物語彙之意義或功能:(每小題2分,計20分)
 - 1. 山門

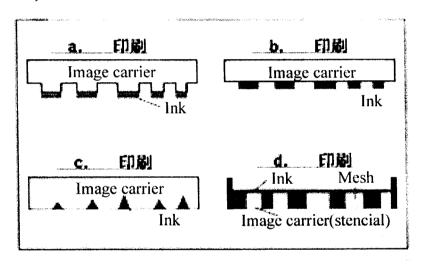
- 2. 月台 3. 梭柱 4. 横披窗 5. 墀頭

- 6. 柱珠 7. 台基 8. 半月池 9. 街屋
 - 10. 伯公廟
- 二、台灣清治時期,常因抗官民變、分類械鬥、盜賊、土著衝突……等因 素影響,致治安環境不佳。私人宅第為保護其家園,常加強防禦設施, 以防範外人侵範。請說明宅第防禦設施的方法? (20分)
- 三、自十七世紀以來台灣除了原住民外,由歐洲海權強國荷蘭、西班牙所 佔據,後經明鄭、大清、日治、國民政府等不同族群統治、經營結果, 構成了多元的建築文化。請說明台灣古建築的特質。(20分)
- 四、請說明台灣漢人傳統建築常見屋頂形式及特色。(20分)
- 五、請就你曾造訪過清治時期之古建築,就人、事、物、時、地詳述其創 建緣由。

(20分)

系別:〈日間學士班〉圖文傳播藝術學系 科目:圖文傳播概論及色彩學

- 說明:
 - 一、本試題紙上請勿作答。
 - 二、答案請依序寫在試卷上並標明題號。
 - 三、本試題紙應與試卷一倂繳回。
 - 一、請於下圖中填入 a. b. c. d. 正確的印刷版式,並分別敘述各自之主要特性。(25%)。



四種主要的傳統印刷版式

- 二、請繪圖詳述傳統平版印刷機印刷單位之三大輥筒並詳述其主要功能。 (25%)
- 三、請分別描述加色法及減色法色彩模式。(可以繪圖描述之)。(25%)
- 四、何謂 Halftone Dot? 請詳述調幅網點 (Amplitude Modulation Screening) 與調頻網點 (Frequency Modulation Screening) 之特性及異同。(25%)

國立臺灣藝術大學九十五學年度日間學士班暨進修學士班轉學生招生考試試題系別:〈進修學士班〉圖文傳播藝術學系 科目:圖文傳播概論及彩色複製學說明:

- 一、本試題紙上請勿作答。
- 二、答案請依序寫在試卷上並標明題號。
- 三、本試題紙應與試卷一併繳回。
- 1. 試敘印刷五大要素(原稿,印刷版,印刷墨,被印材料,印刷機)? (20%)
- 2. 試敘調幅網點(Amplitude Modulation Screening)與調頻網點(Frequency Modulation Screening)並比較之? (15%)
- 3. 以分色及彩色印刷的原理試敘從彩色原稿複製彩色印刷品之流程? (20%)
- 4. 試敘平版印刷機組成單位? (15%)
- 5. 試敘平裝之八種形式? (15%)
- 6. 解釋名詞: 〈15%〉
 - 1. RIP(Raster Image Processor),
 - 2.CtP(Computer to Print),
 - 3.彈性凸版
 - 4.色彩管理
 - 5.上光