

國立臺中教育大學 101 學年度研究所碩士在職專班  
及國民小學教師在職進修教學碩士學位班招生考試

藝術理論試題

適用學系：美術學系碩士在職專班

一、翻譯與解釋名詞(25%)

1. Secondary Colors: Orange, green, and purple, colors produced by mixing two primary colors. The colors from which all others are derived, and which cannot be resolved or decomposed into other colors.
2. Perspective: A method of representing three-dimensional volumes and spatial relationships on a flat surface.
3. Pastel: A paint medium of powdered color mixed with gum Arabic to form hard stick. When applied to paper, the color adheres to the surface and can be made permanent by fixing with spray varnish.
4. Collage: Composition made up of various materials – cardboard, string, fabric, newspaper cutting, photography, etc. – pasted to a canvas or board and sometimes combined with painting or drawing.
5. Gesso: A form of plaster used as a ground for modeling or painting; it has a brilliantly white, smooth-textured surface. Frequently used on furniture in low relief, and gilded.

二、藝術之視覺構成元素，包含線條、色彩、光線、形狀與質感等，其中色彩是最能引起情緒反應作用的視覺元素。法國印象派畫家莫內(Claude Monet)其作品《吉維爾尼附近的罌粟花花園》〈A Field of Poppies near Giverny〉，將互補色並置於畫面中。試問何謂色彩學上「互補色相」與「類似色相」之配色，請分別說明之。另外請說明其配色效果之差異性為何？(25%)

三、現代藝術與當代藝術工作者率多致力於對材質(texture)與繪畫性(painterly characters)的探究，請舉一位藝術家及其作品為例，說明材質和繪畫性的意義。(25%)

四、後現代主義之後的藝術實踐不再遵循任何創作信條、思潮或運動，藝術品或藝術活動幾乎可以採取任何媒材或任何形式，請問在這種一切都被允許的狀況下，藝術批評或者藝術評價如何可能？（25%）