

國立臺灣師範大學 101 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：專業英文

適用系所：藝術史研究所（東方藝術史組）

注意：1.本試題共 2 頁，請依序在答案卷上作答，並標明題號，不必抄題。2.答案必須寫在指定作答區內，否則依規定扣分。

一、試將下列這段英文文字翻譯成中文。(20 分)

The handscroll is a major vehicle for painting and writing throughout East Asia. A scroll is unrolled with the left hand, while the right hand rolls the part already viewed, allowing the story to emerge from the left and disappear to the right. With the freedom to move through the scenes at his or her own pace, the viewer physically experiences the progression of time and space as the past is rolled away, the present is slowly uncovered, and the future waits to be seen.

二、試將下列這段英文文字翻譯成中文。(15 分)

As the arbiters of history and aesthetic values, scholars had an immense impact on taste. Even emperors came to embrace scholarly ideals. Although some became talented calligraphers and painters, more often they recruited artists whose images magnified the virtues of their rule. Both the court professional and the scholar-amateur made use of symbolism, but often to very different ends.

三、試將下列這段英文文字翻譯成中文。(20 分)

What can Qianlong 乾隆 have meant by ordering this painting? Its multiple references back to the historical past—Manchu, Mongolian, and Tibetan—reveal the degree to which the Qing 清 dynasty relied upon Mongolian and Tibetan precedents in their self-creation as rulers of Inner Asia. Their Buddhist practice had a Mongolian source, and their visual culture owed huge debts to seventeenth- and early-eighteenth-century Mongolian art. Yet the Buddhist art of the Qing court was also cautiously designed to deliver a complex but unified message in several different languages simultaneously.

四、試將下列這段英文文字翻譯成中文。(15 分)

As soon as photography was invented, it was put to use to record important social, political, and natural events. Wars, disasters, riots, grand pageants, volcanoes, fire, the construction of great monuments—sensational happenings that captured public attention—became hot subjects to record with the camera. At the beginning, however, photojournalism still faced many technical challenges.

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五、試將下列這段文字翻譯成中文。(30 分)

Buddhism is known to have made a partial penetration of China under the Eastern Han. The standard term for a Buddhist temple or monastery, *ssu*, is simply the generic name given to certain governmental offices under the Han and Three Kingdoms, and may have been adopted either because of a similarity of form, or because the first recognized temples were organized by the State. Buddhist histories claim that several monasteries were founded in this age, but proof is lacking. The earliest description, however, dating about A.D. 190, shows the existence of a recognizable Buddhist sub-style. The builder, one Chai Jung of the province of Kiangsu, 'erected a Buddha shrine, making a human figure of bronze to be gilded and clad in brocade. Nine tiers of bronze disks were raised above a two-storeyed pavilion. The covered galleries could hold about 3000 persons.

We see here the germ of the later Chinese pagoda, close to the Indian *stūpa* type only in its mast and tiers of symbolic parasols. At the same time the layout seems to have followed Indian tradition in giving all emphasis to a single building, which served as both *stūpa* and image hall. The surrounding galleries must have been drawn from Chinese usage; we shall find them a standard feature for the next thousand years.