# 國立臺北藝術大學 100 學年度研究所碩博士班考試試題

系所名稱:美術學系碩士班 美術史組

考試科目:中國美術文獻

#### 注意事項:

- 1. 試卷(答案卷)僅有一冊,不再增頁,請斟酌作答。
- 本試題共有\_2\_頁,請考生於作答前務必檢查清楚,如有缺漏、字 跡不清等疑問,請當場提出,考後不得再行提出任何異議。
- 3. 試題必須隨試卷繳回。
- 4. 請在試卷上作答,否則不予計分;試卷請務必標明題號。
- 一、請將下段文字翻譯成中文,並闡述李公麟在中國畫史上的重要性。(25%) By any standard, the Northern Song Period (960-1127) marked a high point in the history of Chinese painting. Inspired by their restless imaginations and by their intense observation of nature, artists of the Northern Song depicted the teeming pantheons of Buddhism and Daoism, Confucian sages and legendary rulers, foreign tribes, famous horses, towering mountains, and colorful birds and flowers. For their original viewers, these paintings celebrated and affirmed imperial power, transmitted doctrinal beliefs, probed the myriad phenomena of the visual world. Seen against the background of this grand repertory of subjects, a long handscroll titled Mountain Villa (Shanzhuang tu) by the Northern Song scholar-artist Li Gonglin (ca. 1041-1106) might seem mundane and insignificant. A pictorial tour of Li's garden in the Longmian Mountains of Anhui Province, the painting consists of a sequence of stagelike settings within a crowded landscape of cliffs, waterfalls, and streams. Within these settings we see the artist washing his feet in a pond, drinking wine with two companions in a cave, and working at a table in a simple thatched building. Images of other buildings and self-portraits of the artist enjoying the scenery of this property recur throughout the composition.

(Robert E. Harrist, JR., *Painting and Private Life in Eleventh-Century China: Mountain Villa by Li Gonglin* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1998))

### 參考字彙:

Li Gonglin: 李公麟 Handscroll: 手卷

Mountain Villa (Shanzhuang tu): 山莊圖

Anhui Province 安徽省

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二、下列有兩段關於書畫鑑賞的短文,請詳細剖析文章的重點和作者的用意。(25%)書畫之學,本士大夫適興寄意而已。有力收購,有目鑒賞,遇勝日有好懷,彼此出示,較量高下,並不欲相與誇奇鬥異。今之輕薄子則不然,縱目力略知一二,見人好物,故貶剝疵類類,用心謀購,至于必得。倘不得,則生造毀謗,必欲此物名譽不彰。若賞鑒高尚之士,固不待說破。平常目力未定者,或為所惑。已購一物,性命與俱,妄自稱譽。人或欲之,必作說艱阻,得善價而後已。此皆心術不正,不可不鑒。

看畫之法,不可一途而取。古人命意立跡,各有其道,豈可拘于所見,繩律古人之意哉?初學不可不講明要妙,觀閱記録,否則縱鑒賞精熟,見畫便知如何,詰其美惡之由,茫然無對。雖妄加議論,支吾一時,言吐俗謬,識見短淺,為知者所哂,不可不學也。

#### 三、請闡述下列這段文章的重點,並加以評論。(25%)

凡寫像須通曉相法。蓋人之面貌部位,與夫五嶽四瀆,各各不侔,自有相對照處。 而四時氣色亦異,彼方叫嘯談語之間,本真性情發見,我則靜而求之,默識於心, 閉目如在目前,放筆如在筆底。然後以淡墨霸定,逐旋積起。先蘭台庭尉,次鼻 準,鼻準既成,以之為主。若山根高,取印堂一筆下來。如低,取眼堂邊一筆下 來。或不高不低,在乎八九分中,則側邊一筆下來。次人中,次口,次眼堂,次 眼,次眉,次額,次頻,次髮際,次耳,次髮,次頭,次打圈;打圈者,面部也。 必宜如處一一對去,庶幾無纖毫遺失。近代俗工,膠柱鼓瑟,不知變通之道,必 欲其正襟危坐,如泥塑人,方乃傳寫。因是萬無一得,此又何足怪哉?吁,吾不 可奈何矣!

- 四、唐代金銀器與外來文明的問題,由出土文物得知,對唐代產生重要影響的有薩珊、粟特、羅馬一拜占庭三個系統。再者,中亞、西亞及地中海沿岸古代國家複雜的歷史背景和金銀器皿自身內涵的多樣性,決定了它們本身常常是多種文化的集合。因此並不意味三個系統對中國的影響可以截然分開。
  - (一)名詞解釋:薩珊、粟特、羅馬—拜占庭(10%)
  - (二)文中「並不意味三個系統對中國的影響可以截然分開」,爲何呢?試析述 之。(15%)