

國立嘉義大學九十五學年度
視覺藝術研究所碩士班招生考試試題

科目：藝術理論

- 一、五代荆浩《筆法記》中，對繪畫創作提出六項要求，即所謂「氣、韻、思、景、筆、墨」，試比較此「六要」與謝赫《古畫品錄》的「六法」有何異同。(25分)
- 二、明代沈顥《畫塵》中曾謂：「似而不似，不似而似。」試舉歷代名畫說明「不似而似」在藝術表現上的具體運用。(25分)
- 三、請論述柯舒思(Joseph Kosuth)於 1965 年裝置的作品「一張與三張椅子」(One & Three Chairs)之形式背後的內涵與時代意義。(25分)
- 四、請翻譯及評論下文：(25分)

In a feudal agricultural and a mercantile economy, land, agricultural products, and natural resources such as tea, spices and gold formed the basis of wealth. In the industrial age, the basis of wealth shifted to other mineral resources such as oil and iron. The Information Society is now changing that equation. The source of wealth and power, the “gold” of the information economy, is found in a different type of capital: intellectual and creative ideas packaged and distributed in different forms over information networks.