

一、請翻譯下列文章。(20 分)

Iconography is that branch of the history of art which concerns itself with the subject matter or meaning of works of art, as opposed to their form. We connect artistic motifs and combinations of artistic motifs (compositions) with themes or concepts. Motifs thus recognized as carriers of a conventional meaning may be called images, and combinations of images may be called stories and allegories. The identification of such images, stories and allegories is the domain of what is normally referred to as "iconography". Iconography is, therefore, a description and classification of images, it is an invaluable help for the establishment of dates, provenance and, occasionally, authenticity; and it furnishes the necessary basis for all further interpretation. The discovery and interpretation of "symbolical" values hidden in these stories and allegories (which are often unknown to the artist himself and may even differ from what he consciously intended to express) is the object of what we call "iconology". Iconology, then, is a method of interpretation which arises from synthesis rather than analysis. It investigates the genesis and significance of the visual evidence in works of art: the interplay between the various "types", the influence of theological, philosophical or political ideas, the purposes and inclinations of individual artists and patrons, the correlation between intelligible concepts and the visible form which they assume in each specific case.

二、請根據下列作品說明它們所屬藝術風潮的發展與特色。(10分)



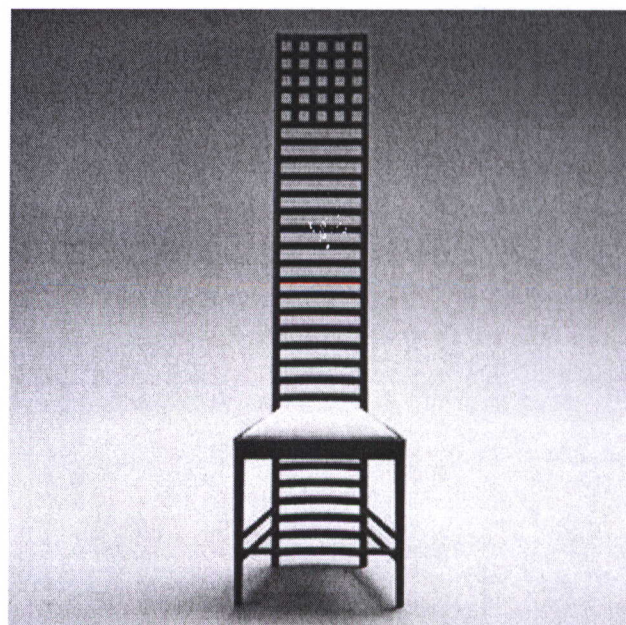
Antoni Gaudí: Casa Batlló, 1904-1906



Alphonse Mucha: Dance, 1898



Gustav Klimt: Adele Bloch-Bauer's Portrait, 1907



Charles Rennie Mackintosh:
high-backed chair design for
the Hill House, 1910s

三、請舉例論述藝術創作和藝術理論的相關性。(18 分)

四、各列舉 1 位古典及現/當代藝術理論作家之作品並簡述作品內容。(務必清楚條列出藝術理論作家名稱-作品名稱-作品內容) (12 分)

五、請將作品 1-10 依年代先後排序(10 分)並分別指出每一圖作者、作品名稱、年代(3 分/圖, 30 分)。



a



b



c



d



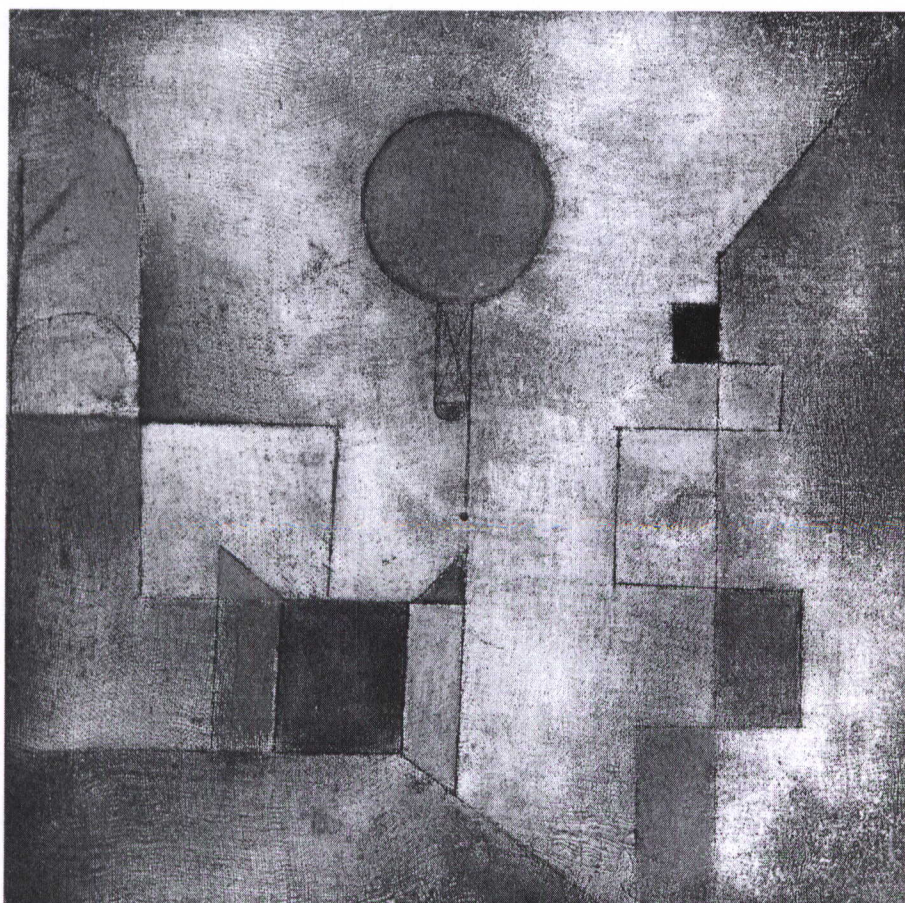
e



f



g



h



i



j