

- 一、請舉出 8 件你認為最具代表北朝時期的佛教美術作品，並用 30-50 文字評述其風格特徵，同時說明其產生的背景。(20 分)
- 二、請舉出 5 件你認為最具代表唐王朝的雕刻藝術作品，其理由為何？同時說明其產生的背景。(15 分)
- 三、2008 年是殷墟發掘 80 週年，請列舉過去 80 年間殷墟發掘的主要收穫，並說明這些重大的發現對中國古代藝術史研究的影響。(35 分)
- 四、請將下面這段文獻譯成中文 (18 分)，並評論之 (12 分)。

The antiquarian trends of the latter half of the Ming dynasty to the early Qing dynasty, spanning about 300 years from the 16th century to the 18th century, reveal several interesting manifestations. One of them is that following changes in the socio-economic environment, works of art and cultural objects, especially rare antiquities as well as painting and calligraphy, became the object of ostentatious display and were deemed necessary in the trend of showing off an interest in and taste for ancient things. Modern art historians have tended to understand the pulse of material culture by observing the antiquarianism of this period, allowing them to probe how people managed their living environment based on this ideal of classic elegance. From the connoisseurship of bronzes of high antiquity to the unique features of famous wares from official kilns, and from the grading of ancient painters and calligraphers to the arrangement and display of works in halls and studios, considerable attention was placed on objects of the scholar, furnishings of daily life, and other rare and interesting curios. In this overall atmosphere, one can imagine that antiquarianism was not only an issue close to the heart of many artists, but also that a penetrating sense of antiquity adorned the lifestyles of ordinary people as well.

Ming dynasty 明代、Qing dynasty 清代