

绝密★启用前




2010 年在职攻读硕士学位全国联考
艺术硕士



入学资格试卷

考生须知

1. 本试卷满分 150 分。
2. 请考生务必将本人考号最后两位数字填写在本页右上角方框内。
3. 本试卷为 **A** 型试卷，单项选择题、多项选择题和英语阅读理解的答案必须用 **2B** 铅笔填涂在 **A** 型答题卡上，做在其它类型答题卡或试卷上的无效。答题前，请核对答题卡是否是 **A** 型卡，若不是，请要求监考员予以更换。
4. 在答题卡上正确的填涂方法为在答案所代表的字母上划线，如  [B] [C] [D]。
5. 论述题必须用蓝色或黑色墨水笔在答题纸上指定位置按规定要求作答，未做在指定位置上的答案一律无效。
6. 交卷时，考生须配合监考员验收，并请监考员在准考证上签字（作为考生交卷的凭据），否则，若发生答卷遗失，责任由考生自负。

21. 现代设计被视为解决功能、创造市场、() 和改变行为的手段。
- A. 影响社会
B. 决定消费
C. 适应潮流
D. 扩大生产
22. 第二次世界大战后, 各国开始为发展() 而发展具有自己特色的工业设计。
- A. 工业
B. 生产
C. 文化
D. 经济
23. 唐三彩是在素烧的胎上实施()。
- A. 手工刻划装饰
B. 低温铅釉装饰
C. 高温色料装饰
D. 人工绘画装饰
24. 产品设计的() 集中体现在适用性、工艺性和审美表现三个方面。
- A. 团队
B. 价值
C. 程序
D. 品牌
25. “身轻若飞燕, 能作掌上舞”描述的是古代舞蹈家() 的舞蹈功力和神姿。
- A. 西施
B. 杨贵妃
C. 赵飞燕
D. 李群玉
26. 台湾林怀民“云门舞蹈团”之“云门”, 取自我国() 礼乐中的乐舞之名。
- A. 明代
B. 周代
C. 唐代
D. 宋代
27. () 是我国汉族民间舞蹈的形式。
- A. 龙舞
B. 果卓
C. 圈舞
D. 手鼓舞
28. 现代舞创始人伊莎多拉·邓肯, 强调() 的原理。
- A. 优律动
B. 平衡
C. 自然动作
D. 身心活动
29. 芭蕾舞在 20 世纪传入中国, 主要接受了() 舞蹈学派的影响与熏陶。
- A. 匈牙利
B. 英国
C. 法国
D. 俄罗斯
30. 在影像世界中, “特写”主要是指()。
- A. 整个人的全部身体
B. 人的整体和周围全貌
C. 肩部以上头像或被摄体局部
D. 膝盖以上或场景局部

31. 电影的物质基础包括三个层面：透视成像、视觉暂留和（ ）。
 A. 色彩多样
 B. 视听融合
 C. 多重声效
 D. 画框限定
32. 电影中的“拉镜头”是指（ ）。
 A. 摄影机沿着光轴方向后移拍摄
 B. 摄影机沿着水平方向运动拍摄
 C. 摄影机在空间中上下运动拍摄
 D. 摄影机向被摄体逐渐靠近
33. 在电影中，“声画对位”指镜头中声音所负载的信息与画面呈现的信息之间（ ）的相互关系。
 A. 内容与情绪上一致
 B. 声音与画面协调
 C. 内容与情绪上不一致
 D. 声音消失画面突出
34. 20 世纪 50 年代法国著名的“新浪潮”主要代表人物是（ ）。
 A. 格里菲斯
 B. 爱森斯坦
 C. 梅里爱
 D. 巴赞
35. 在电影中平行蒙太奇是指（ ）。
 A. 两条或两条以上不同时间空间的情节线索并列出现、分别叙述
 B. 两条或两条以上不同时间空间的情节线索交叉出现、顺序叙述
 C. 按照事件发生的逻辑顺序连续叙述
 D. 按照事件发生的反向逻辑分别叙述
36. 根据四大名著改编的电视剧，最先于 1985 年播出的是（ ）。
 A. 《红楼梦》
 B. 《水浒传》
 C. 《三国演义》
 D. 《西游记》
37. 数字化电视始于（ ）。
 A. 20 世纪 70 年代
 B. 20 世纪 80 年代
 C. 20 世纪 90 年代
 D. 21 世纪初
38. 影视画面中的“低调”摄影指（ ）。
 A. 画面光比弱
 B. 画面反差小
 C. 画面深色暗调
 D. 画面曝光不足
39. 3D 电视主要指（ ）。
 A. 高清晰度电视
 B. 三维立体图形电视
 C. 宽屏幕电视
 D. 手机电视
40. 文同的代表作是（ ）。
 A. 《寒雀图》
 B. 《五马图》
 C. 《墨竹图》
 D. 《太白行吟图》

41. 《鹊华秋色图》是（ ）的杰作。
- A. 赵孟頫
B. 李唐
C. 石涛
D. 王蒙
42. 董源是（ ）的重要山水画家。
- A. 唐代
B. 宋代
C. 东晋
D. 北齐
43. 罗丹代表作之一是（ ）。
- A. 《播种者》
B. 《打石工》
C. 《地中海》
D. 《思想者》
44. 夏凡纳是（ ）的代表画家。
- A. 印象主义
B. 表现主义
C. 象征主义
D. 达达主义

二、多项选择题（每小题 2 分，共 16 分。以下各题 5 个选项中，至少有 2 个选项正确）

45. 下列作品中，（ ）是作曲家马思聪创作的作品。
- A. 小提琴曲《思乡曲》
B. 歌剧《热碧亚》
C. 歌曲《大刀进行曲》
D. 歌剧《白毛女》
E. 歌曲《中国少年儿童队队歌》
46. 立体主义绘画的代表性人物有（ ）。
- A. 布勒东
B. 毕加索
C. 布拉克
D. 康定斯基
E. 皮卡比亚
47. 戏剧的特性有（ ）。
- A. 假定性
B. 戏剧情境
C. 戏剧冲突
D. 动作本质论
E. 剧场性
48. 下列剧目中，取材于《红楼梦》的戏曲作品是（ ）。
- A. 《俊袭人》
B. 《黛玉葬花》
C. 《双下山》
D. 《贵妃醉酒》
E. 《花田错》

We are often told that we must eat some meat at each meal in order to get the necessary proteins. That is only partly true, for proteins are not found only in meat. We can also get them from some vegetables.

The best advice about what to eat is what we should eat all kinds of food but never too much of any.

53. One may take certain vitamins when _____.
- A. one wants to encourage the growth of a particular part of the body
 - B. one eats all kinds of food
 - C. one's health is harmed by the lack of certain things which can be supplied by vitamins
 - D. one eats well and properly
54. The main idea of the second paragraph is that _____.
- A. our health will be harmed if we eat everything
 - B. all kinds of food should be eaten to keep good balance
 - C. we should eat all kinds of food but not too little
 - D. we should eat more of some kinds of food than others
55. Proteins are found _____.
- A. only in meat
 - B. in all kinds of food
 - C. more in vegetables than in meat
 - D. in some vegetables as well as in meat
56. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. All kinds of food are good to our health no matter how much we eat.
 - B. Meat is the best food of all.
 - C. Too much of any kinds of food is bad to one's health.
 - D. Vitamins are more useful than natural food.
57. The main topic of this passage is _____.
- A. food and health
 - B. vitamins and proteins
 - C. meat, vegetables and proteins
 - D. food and vitamins

Questions 58 to 62 are based on the following passage: (10 分)

For any Englishman, there can never be any discussion as to who is the world's greatest dramatist. Only one name can possibly suggest itself to him: that of William Shakespeare. Every Englishman has some knowledge, however slight, of the work of the greatest writer. All of us use words, phrases and quotations from Shakespeare's writings that have become part of the common property of the English-speaking people. Most of the time we are probably unaware of the source of the words we use, rather like the old lady who was taken to see a performance of *Hamlet* and complained that it was full of well-known *proverbs* and quotations.

Shakespeare, more perhaps than any other writer, makes full use of the great resources of the English language. Most of us use about five thousand words in our normal use of English; Shakespeare in his works used about twenty-five thousand.

There is probably no better way for a foreigner to appreciate the richness and variety of the English language than by studying the various ways in which Shakespeare used it. Such a study is well worth the effort (it is not, of course, recommended to beginners) even though some aspects of English usage, and the meaning of many words, have changed since Shakespeare's day.

58. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. English people have never discussed who is the world's greatest dramatist.
 - B. English people never discuss any issue concerning the world's greatest dramatist.
 - C. English people are sure who is the world's greatest dramatist.
 - D. English people do not care who is the world's greatest writer.
59. Every Englishman knows _____.
- A. more or less about Shakespeare
 - B. Shakespeare, but all with limited knowledge
 - C. all Shakespeare's writings
 - D. only the name of the greatest English writer
60. According to the author of this passage, _____.
- A. we use all the words, phrases and quotations from Shakespeare's writings
 - B. Shakespeare's writings have become the property of those who are learning to speak English
 - C. all the words that English-speaking people use are taken from Shakespeare's writings
 - D. it is likely that people often do not know the origins of the words they use
61. What does the word "**proverb**" mean?
- A. Familiar sayings.
 - B. Shakespeare's plays.
 - C. Complaints.
 - D. Well-known phrases.
62. Why is it worthwhile to study the various ways in which Shakespeare used English?
- A. English words have changed a lot since Shakespeare's times.
 - B. By doing so one can be fully aware of the richness of the English language.
 - C. English words are now being used in the same way as in Shakespeare's times.
 - D. Beginners may have difficulty learning some aspects of English usage.

Questions 63 to 67 are based on the following passage: (10 分)

Researchers have shown that noise can adversely affect human in both physiological and psychological ways. Hearing losses in particular occupations such as shipbuilding and construction work are well-known. In fact, however, we all find hearing more difficult as we age. Young ears can distinguish a wide range of sounds from low to very high frequencies, while older ears lose the ability to distinguish high-pitched sounds. A comparison of people living in some industrialized and non-industrialized areas suggests that this hearing loss may not necessarily accompany old age.

Furthermore, a closer inspection of other data reveals economic effects. For instance, an increased turnover in property has been observed in noisy areas near airports. Job performance can be adversely affected by loud noise, especially if accuracy and mental effort are involved. The use of outdoor areas for conversation is not possible for an estimated 5 to 10 million people who live or work in urban areas. When interference with television or speech or sleep is included, as many as 22 to 44 million people can be said to have lost part of the use of their homes and grounds because of noise.

Thus noise pollution is a serious environmental concern. The indifferent attitude toward noise should be overcome; considerable efforts should be made to alert people to the grave effects that may stem from an excessively noisy environment.

63. We can learn from this passage that _____.
- A. young people are sensitive to high-pitched sounds
 - B. young people distinguish low frequency noise better than old people
 - C. high frequency noise can cause hearing loss in old people
 - D. people in industrialized areas will suffer hearing loss when they are old
64. According to the passage, noise affects human beings _____.
- A. physiologically, psychologically and economically
 - B. physiologically and psychologically
 - C. physiologically and economically
 - D. psychologically and economically
65. It can be inferred from the passage that loud noise has greater effects on people who work _____.
- A. in ship-yards
 - B. in offices
 - C. at airports
 - D. on work sites

66. Which is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Different occupations have different effects on people's hearing ability.
 - B. People working in noisy environment are more likely to develop hearing problems.
 - C. Urban people live in smaller homes because of noise.
 - D. Noise can affect people's daily lives.
67. The last paragraph implies that _____.
- A. people are generally concerned about noise pollution
 - B. many people haven't yet realized the adverse effects of noise pollution
 - C. people are making efforts to overcome the noise problem
 - D. people are alert to excessively noisy environment

四、论述题（A、B 两组各限选一题，每小题 30 分，共 60 分，每题字数在 600 字左右）

A 组

1. 简论在艺术创作和表演中抵制“三俗”，对弘扬先进文化和建设社会主义精神文明的重要性。
2. 简论艺术的客观表现与主观创造。
3. 简论艺术在现代社会生活中的作用。
4. 简论艺术趣味的多样性。

B 组

1. 简论传统工艺美术与现代设计的关系。
2. 简论“图像学”的基本含义。
3. 简论空间运用在舞蹈创作与表现中的作用。
4. 简论电视的艺术元素。
5. 简论“印象派”音乐的特征。
6. 简论类型电影的基本元素。
7. 简论戏曲艺术的教育功能。
8. 简论戏剧性。

2010 年艺术硕士入学资格 A 卷部分参考答案

一、单项选择题:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. D | 3. A | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. D | 8. A | 9. C | 10. B |
| 11. A | 12. C | 13. C | 14. A | 15. C |
| 16. A | 17. D | 18. B | 19. B | 20. D |
| 21. A | 22. D | 23. B | 24. B | 25. C |
| 26. B | 27. A | 28. C | 29. D | 30. C |
| 31. B | 32. A | 33. C | 34. D | 35. A |
| 36. D | 37. C | 38. C | 39. B | 40. C |
| 41. A | 42. B | 43. D | 44. C | |

二、多项选择题:

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|--------|---------|
| 45. ABE | 46. BC | 47. BCD | 48. AB | 49. ACD |
| 50. ADE | 51. AD | 52. ABDE | | |

三、英语阅读理解

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 53. C | 54. B | 55. D | 56. C | 57. A |
| 58. C | 59. A | 60. D | 61. A | 62. B |
| 63. D | 64. A | 65. C | 66. C | 67. B |

四、论述题 (略)