

令和2年度
音楽芸術研究科（欠員補充二次募集）
入学試験問題（基礎能力）

演奏芸術専攻	語学（英語）	1
	語学（独語）	3
	西洋音楽史	4
	和声	5

科目名：英語

専攻名：演奏芸術専攻

次の文章を読み、質問に答えなさい。

The Composer Who Found Conducting Fatal

- ① During Louis XIV's reign, Jean-Baptiste Lully, 1632-87, rose to become not merely one of the most celebrated musicians in France but the most powerful composer in the country. However, he had to face some strange circumstances in his life.
- ② To begin with, he was born in Italy, and thus was not a Frenchman by birth. He moved to France in 1646, becoming a Frenchman in 1661. Later, there were malicious rumors which claimed that he had started life in his new country as a kitchen boy in a great lady's chateau. That was not true; however, it is true that he was a very skilled dancer. Indeed, ①that was how Louis came to admire him, and in 1653 both Lully and the 14-year-old king danced in the same ballet.
- ③ With royal support behind him, and step by step, Lully's influence over music in France increased. In 1661 he was appointed a court composer; that meant that he had to write music for plays, religious ceremonies, and events at the royal palaces. Then in 1673 King Louis asked him to administer the newly founded Royal Academy of Music in Paris; indeed, he soon came to have complete control over ②it. Gradually he was given more and more power over music performed in the Paris theaters. That power increased so that by 1674 no opera could be performed anywhere in France without his permission.
- ④ Unfortunately, Lully seems to have been jealous of other composers. He was most reluctant to allow ③them to stage their operas, and generally he only licensed the performance of ④his own. It is not surprising that in 1683 one Paris newspaper complained that there was only one new opera a year in the city. Nor is it surprising that other French composers came to hate him. We read that one of them even asked someone to poison Lully by mixing arsenic with his tobacco.
- ⑤ Lully met his death in an astonishing, perhaps even unique, way. As a court composer, Lully had to write a *Te Deum* for a celebration of Louis' recovery from a medical operation. We are told that there were over 150 musicians involved in this magnificent occasion. A witness wrote that Lully, who was the conductor, struck his foot with the sharp point of the long pole he used for beating time. The wound soon became worse, not better, and gangrene developed. The doctors advised him to have his foot amputated, but he refused. The poison spread and inevitably Lully lost his life.
- ⑥ History records that he was very rich when he died. He left a large amount of money, and five houses in Paris. Hated by so many people, it is not surprising that he also left a reputation both for endless greed and boundless ambition.

Questions

1. 2重下線 を引いた代名詞や指示語は、それぞれ何を指しますか。日本語で説明しなさい。(10, 5x2=10, 7, 合計 27 点)

- | | | |
|--------|------------------|------|
| 第 2 段落 | ① <u>that</u> | (10) |
| 第 3 段落 | ② <u>it</u> | (5) |
| 第 4 段落 | ③ <u>them</u> | (5) |
| | ④ <u>his own</u> | (7) |

2. In which year did Lully change his nationality? Circle the correct year below. (5 点)

1632 1646 1653 1661 1673

3. 次の質問に英語で答えなさい。(13 点)

Why in 1683 did the Paris newspaper report that there was only one new opera a year in the city?

4. 次の質問に英語で答えなさい。(5x3=15 点)

Find words that describe Lully's reputation in the text and write three of them in English.

5. 下線を引いた第 5 段落を日本語に訳しなさい。(40 点)

令和2年度音楽芸術研究科入学試験

(欠員補充二次募集)

科目名：独語

専攻名：演奏芸術専攻

次のドイツ文を和訳してください。

In diesem Jahr feiert man Ludwig van Beethovens 250. Geburtstag. Trotz seiner Schwerhörigkeit und späteren Taubheit komponierte er so geniale Musik, dass man seinen Namen heute auf der ganzen Welt kennt. Er wurde am 16. Dezember 1770 in Bonn geboren. Sein Vater war Sänger. Von ihm erhielt er auch im Alter von 5 Jahren seinen ersten Klavierunterricht. Manchmal holte ihn sein Vater mitten in der Nacht aus dem Bett und zwang ihn zum Klavierüben. Wenn er nicht üben wollte, bekam er Prügel.

Beethovens Werke klingen nicht lieblich, sondern eher drohend, da er kaum helle Klänge verwendet. Beethoven komponierte nur eine einzige Oper. Sie heißt: Fidelio. Er war nie verheiratet, lebte jedoch einige Jahre mit seinem Neffen zusammen. Bereits mit 28 Jahren begann er, schwer zu hören. Mit 49 Jahren war er völlig taub. Beethoven starb im Alter von 57 Jahren in Wien.

令和2年度音楽芸術研究科入学試験（欠員補充二次募集）

科目名：西洋音楽史 専攻名：演奏芸術専攻

次の各問いに答えなさい。

I. 18世紀前半の西ヨーロッパ諸国における音楽的な趣味の変化や新しい音楽様式の芽生えについて、新旧世代の代表的な作曲家をそれぞれ挙げ、彼らの音楽の様式上の特徴を比較しながら、具体的に説明しなさい。

II. 次のうちから一つを選んで答えなさい。

(1) ブラームスとブルックナーのそれぞれの交響曲の様式的な違いについて、具体的に説明しなさい。

(2) シューマンのピアノ曲におけるロマン主義の影響について、具体例を挙げて述べなさい。

(3) グルックが「オペラ改革」において志向したイタリア・オペラの様式上の刷新について、具体的に説明しなさい。

III. 次の用語について説明しなさい。

- ① トルバドゥール
- ② 主題労作
- ③ メロディ（歌曲）
- ④ コーリ・スペッツァーティ

令和2年度音楽芸術研究科入学試験
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科目名：和声

専攻・専修名：演奏芸術専攻

次の課題を四声体として実施しなさい。(1～4小節は両外声課題、5～12小節はバス課題、13～16小節はソプラノ課題として実施すること。)

First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). The treble clef part contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 1-4. The bass clef part contains a harmonic line with a slur over measures 1-4. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is common time (C).

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-12). The treble clef part is empty. The bass clef part contains a harmonic line with a slur over measures 5-12. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is common time (C).

Third system of musical notation (measures 13-16). The treble clef part is empty. The bass clef part contains a harmonic line with a slur over measures 13-16. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is common time (C).

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 17-20). The treble clef part contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 17-20. The bass clef part is empty. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is common time (C).