

科 目： 景觀學概論

報考學系： 景觀學系二年級

考試日期： 95 年 7月27日 第 4 節

第 / 頁(共 / 頁)

一、什麼是「景觀空間」？它有何種特性？請就「物理」、「視覺」、「心理」等三種不同層次來分析之。（30分）

二、下列是有關「景觀建築」專業（Landscape Architecture，以下簡稱「景觀專業」）之問題。請問：

1. 景觀專業首創於美國。因此，美國景觀師公會（ASLA）對本專業之定義，是最被世人所廣泛採用的。請問其定義為何？（10分）
2. 創造「景觀建築」名詞及開拓景觀專業領域，人稱「景觀之父」的先輩是誰？（10分）
3. 在美國要取得景觀師證照，必須經過 3E 關卡之評審（education、experience、examination）。而其執照，有二種法律來規範其專業事務：「Title Act」及「Practice Act」。請問這二種法規是個別用來規範什麼？（10分）
4. 景觀師的服務對象有那些？（10分）

三、景觀規劃「landscape planning」與景觀設計「landscape design」有何異同？（10分）

四、景觀師在作設計時，常需面對人體工學、空間尺度、和度量衡制度等轉換問題。請問：（20分）

1. 一處可以讓遊客舒適地坐下來、在戶外用餐的桌子及椅子高度？
2. 什麼是一公頃？又，1公尺、1英呎、1台尺等單位長度，該如何轉換？1噸的水，體積為何？
3. 所謂「A0」、「A1」圖紙有多大？
4. 空間「封閉感」，是如何造成？

科目: 基本設計

報考學系: 景觀學系二年級

考試日期: 95 年 7月28日 第 1 節

第 / 頁 (共 / 頁)

一. 請以圖畫方式, 表達出你印象最深刻的二種植物的特徵 (至少需三個方向) 再加以文字敘述 (簡捷有力). (30%)

二. 請以圖文描述你最喜歡的一個環境 (或空間) 的特色. (40%)

三. 請自由表現「生命的意義」。 (30%)
(不拘任何形式—重點在創意及深度)

科目： 圖學及透視學報考學系：景觀學系二年級

考試日期： 95 年 7 月 28 日 第 3 節

第 頁(共 頁)

考試提醒

作答時，請保持圖面乾淨。

請抄寫試題作答。

圖框、工程字、整個版面的配置設計、製圖比例選取適當與否，都將列入分數計算（佔 10 分）。

一、請用針筆或代針筆繪製馬毛刷三視圖，比例自訂（佔 30 分）。

二、請用針筆或代針筆繪製木棉、鳳凰木、楓香植物季相之平面圖及立面圖，比例為 1/30，並用色鉛筆或麥克筆上色（佔 30 分）。

三、請徒手繪製東海大學文理大道或路思意教堂一消點或二消點透視示意圖，比例自訂，可用鉛筆素描、線條表現、針筆、代針筆、色鉛筆、麥克筆或自己善用的繪圖工具表達（佔 30 分）。

作答前請先檢查試題頁數、頁次、報考學系是否正確，繳卷時試題須繳回。

科目： 國文

報考學系： 各學系(不含中文系)

考試日期： 95 年 7月27日 第 3 節

第 / 頁(共 / 頁)

注意事項：

- 一.不必抄題，請直接在答案卷上作答，答題請嚴格遵守規定。
- 二.語文能力題，請依序號在非申論題作答區作答。
- 三.閱讀能力題、文章寫作題請在申論題作答區作答。

試題：

一.語文能力 20分，每題1分

(一)字形

1. 實「 」求是
2. 心無旁「 」
3. 別出「 」裁
4. 夢「 」以求
5. 「 」目以待
6. 戀「 」權位
7. 夜「 」自大

(二)字音

8. 焚膏繼「晷」
9. 浪費公「帑」
10. 「罄」竹難書
11. 「唾」手可得
12. 垂「涎」三尺
13. 巧言「佞」色
14. 「冠」冕堂皇

(三)詞義

15. 過了「耳順」之年，人生就更加豁達了。
16. 我的心情如「十五個吊桶」，是說我的心情如何？
17. 他祖父昨天「駕鶴西歸」了。
18. 他做任何事總是「一暴十寒」。
19. 你這麼做無異於「緣木求魚」，很難成功。
20. 做任何事情總要對得起良心，不愧「屋漏」才好。

二.閱讀能力 20分，每題10分(每題限用100字以內，精簡扼要回答。)

1. 蘇東坡有一首題廬山西林寺牆壁的名詩「橫看成嶺側成峰，遠近高低各不同。不識廬山真面目，只緣身在此山中。」想必人人能看懂文字意涵，試論述你讀這首詩領悟到的哲理。

2. 有一個「遺珠」的故事如下，讀完後試述這個故事對你的啟發。

趙老闆運了一船鮮蚌在海上航行，阻於風浪，誤了歸期，滿船蚌肉都腐爛了。趙老闆見血本全部損失，急得要跳海自殺。

船長勸他：「等一等，也許你還剩下什麼東西。」他率領水手清理船艙，從滿船爛肉中找出一粒明珠來，它的價值足以彌補貨價運費而有餘。

三.文章寫作 60分

請以「溫暖的心」為題，撰寫一篇千字左右散文，文體抒情、敘述、議論不拘。

TUNGHAI UNIVERSITY TRANSFER ENTRANCE EXAMINATION
JULY 27, 2006

95-5

* Write your answers on the answer sheet given to you.

I. DIALOGUE 20% (2 points each)

Instructions: Jane meets her friend Ted on the street. Following is their dialogue. Please choose the response that best fits the context. Remember to refer to the previous sentence and the one that follows when deciding on your answer.

Jane: Hey, Ted. How're you doing? You don't look so good.

Ted: Hi, Jane. I'm feeling a little under the weather and I lost my insurance card, so I can't go to the doctor.

Jane: What should I say?

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | A) How did you lose your insurance card?
B) Is there anything I can do to help?
C) Do you think it will rain today?
D) Why do you think the weather is bad? |
|----|--|

Ted: Well, do you know where a good cheap doctor is?

Jane: I think the best place to go is Doctor Lin on Wen-hsin Road.

Ted: Wen-hsin Road? Oh, that's a little far away...

Jane: I'm not doing anything right now—I could take you there.

Ted: Oh, that's not necessary. I don't want to cause you a lot of trouble.

Jane: What should I say?

- | | |
|----|---|
| 2. | A) You're already causing me a lot of trouble.
B) Don't worry, I know about your trouble.
C) Don't worry, it's no trouble at all!
D) I hope you don't think I'm causing you trouble. |
|----|---|

Ted: Thanks, Jane. You're a real friend.

Jane: Let me call Dr. Lin right now and see if she's available. *(Takes out her telephone)* Hmm... *this* is a problem.

Ted: What's wrong?

Jane: I don't have her phone number with me.

Ted: Maybe you can go to a store and ask someone for a telephone book.

Jane: What should I say?

- | | |
|----|--|
| 3. | A) That's news to me! I never heard of that before!
B) That's strange. I thought I had a phone book.
C) That's right. Let's go and find a 7-Eleven.
D) That's OK. I think I'll just dial 105. |
|----|--|

Ted: Oh, that's a good idea, too.

Jane: *(Calls)* Can you give me the phone number of Doctor Lin Meihua? Thanks.

Ted: Did you get the number?

Jane: Yes, let me call. *(Calls)* Hi, can I make an appointment for some time this afternoon? OK, thanks!

Ted: Well, is the doctor available?

Jane: What should I say?

- | | |
|----|--|
| 4. | A) You're in luck! She can see you right now!
B) You're in luck! She's busy all afternoon!
C) You're in luck! She can't see you until next week!
D) You're in luck! She can see you tomorrow night! |
|----|--|

Ted: Oh, that's good. Let's go! I really need to go there as soon as possible.

Jane: Are you feeling even worse now?

Ted: Yes. I'm starting to feel like I might faint.

Jane: What should I say?

- | | |
|----|---|
| 5. | A) Don't fall down on me! You're too heavy!
B) I'm sorry to hear that. Would you like some water?
C) I know how you feel. I'm feeling tired, too.
D) That sounds pretty serious. Wait here and I'll get the car. |
|----|---|

Ted: Thanks, Jane, but I think I can walk to the parking lot.

Jane: Are you sure?

Ted: Yeah. Where's the car?

Jane: What should I say?

6. A) It's just down the street.
B) It's somewhere in Taipei.
C) It's made in Taiwan.
D) I can't remember where it is.

Ted: OK—let's go!

(They walk to the car)

Ted: Isn't that your car over there? The red one?

Jane: What should I say?

7. A) It's my favorite color!
B) What a great idea!
C) Yes, that's the one!
D) Forget it!

Ted: Good. I can't walk another step.

Jane: I wonder what the problem is. Did you not get enough sleep last night? You know, you often stay up all night watching television. You really need to get more sleep.

Ted: I just feel a little sick today. It's not because of lack of sleep. I got almost 4 hours last night!

Jane: What should I say?

8. A) Four hours? That's not much time for sleep!
B) Four hours? That's not much TV time!
C) Four hours? What time is it now?
D) Four hours? Where did you find the time?

Ted: Oh, please, Jane. You sound like my mother!

Jane: Well, I just think you need to take better care of yourself. Then you won't have to go to the doctor.

Ted: I guess you're right. But all my favorite TV shows are on after midnight!

Jane: What should I say?

9. A) More TV is important for your health.
B) Health is more important than TV.
C) Let's just get to the doctor and check you out.
D) Let's just forget the doctor and check you out.

Ted: Yeah, that's a good idea. Maybe she can tell me what my problem is.

Jane: OK, here we are at Dr. Lin's office. Do you want me to go in with you?

Ted: No, that's OK. You probably have your own work to do. Thanks a lot, Jane! I'll buy you a cup of coffee some time!

Jane: What should I say?

10. A) Actually, you owe me NT\$500!
B) That sounds good! See you later!
C) I hope the doctor buys me coffee!
D) OK! Watch more TV at night!

Ted: OK! See you tomorrow at Starbucks!

II. GRAMMAR CLOZE 40% (2 points each)

Instructions: Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks with the best choice from the words provided.

Wearing seat belts can protect people from injury, especially in serious accidents. I know that because seat belts ___11___ me and my dad three years ago. When we ___12___ to see my grandparents who ___13___ in California at that time, we ___14___ travel late on a rainy, foggy Saturday night. My dad ___15___. He didn't know that there was a car a short way behind us that ___16___ by a drunk who was following our tail lights ___17___ keep himself on the road. About midnight, my dad decided to check the map to make sure that we were headed in the right direction, so he signaled, ___18___ to the shoulder, and ___19___ to come to a stop. Unfortunately, the drunk didn't see the signal and moved his car over to the shoulder, ___20___ that the main road must have curved slightly since our car ___21___ that way. As Dad slowed our car, the drunk's car

plowed into us at a speed 22 later by the police as over eighty miles per hour. The force of the 23 car slammed us hard into the dashboard, but not through the windshield and out to the rocky shoulder, because, luckily, we 24 our seat belts. The highway patrolman, who arrived quickly on the scene, 25 later at the other driver's trial that 26 my dad and I 27 seriously injured, if not killed, if we 28 our seat belts fastened. I guess the lesson for all of us here is that death 29 just a click away. Please buckle up before you 30 on the road!

- 11. A) saved B) saving C) saves D) had saved
- 12. A) were driving B) had driven C) drove D) were driven
- 13. A) lived B) living C) lives D) had lived
- 14. A) have to B) has to C) had to D) need to
- 15. A) driving B) was driven C) driven D) was driving
- 16. A) driven B) drove C) driving D) was driven
- 17. A) so that B) in order that C) in order to D) so
- 18. A) pull on B) pulled on C) pull over D) pulled over
- 19. A) began B) begin C) was begun D) just beginning
- 20. A) thinking B) was thinking C) thought D) had thought
- 21. A) gone B) going C) had gone D) had been
- 22. A) had estimated B) was estimated C) estimated D) estimating
- 23. A) speeding B) speeded C) speed D) speeds
- 24. A) were wearing B) worn C) wearing D) had worn
- 25. A) testified B) had testified C) testifies D) testifying
- 26. A) without problem B) without question C) no problem D) no question
- 27. A) could be B) would be C) would have been D) should have been
- 28. A) did not have B) would not have C) do not have D) had not had
- 29. A) could be B) should be C) may have been D) must be
- 30. A) get B) got C) getting D) gotten

III. READING COMPREHENSION 40% (2 points each)

Instructions: Read the following two passages and choose the best answers to the questions.

Passage A

1. For the first time in history, almost the entire world is now sharing the same economic system--capitalism. The basis of a "pure" capitalist economy is free trade, also called "open trade." There are benefits of open trade for both rich and poor countries. For developed countries such as Japan and England, free trade brings with it more competition, which in turn brings advantages such as lower prices and more choice of products for consumers. For developing countries, open trade means that people have access to essential goods such as food, clothing, and fuel. An open economic system can be a key to improving the lives of people in both poor and rich countries because it can reduce poverty and improve living conditions.
2. This is apparently very good news. However, pessimists point out that the gap between rich and poor--the economic difference between them--is wider than it was in the past. The contrast can be startling. Although this might be hard to believe, according to *The Nation* magazine, "the wealth of the world's 200 richest people is greater than the combined incomes of the poorest 41 percent of humanity."
3. What is causing this widening gap between rich and poor? Many of the poorest countries are at a disadvantage because of geography, which is the root of several problems. First, a country that is landlocked, with no access to an ocean, has a disadvantage because it cannot easily transport its products to other parts of the world. Second, many countries in tropical regions have the disadvantage of heavy rains that often wash nutrients from the land. Without these nutrients in the soil, agricultural development is more difficult. Another obstacle for many countries is the problem of infectious diseases such as malaria, schistosomiasis, and dengue fever, which are found only in tropical climates. It goes without saying that people weak with disease cannot contribute to the economy of the country.
4. Another cause of the growing gap between rich and poor countries is protectionist policies. In other words, many rich countries have governmental plans that give special help to their own people, so trade isn't actually completely "open." One example of a protectionist

policy is an agricultural subsidy. This is money that a government gives to farmers; unfortunately, governments in poor countries can't pay these subsidies to their farmers. Therefore, the farmers in rich countries have a competitive edge in the global market.

5. It may sound as if the situation is hopeless for developing countries ever to have a competitive edge in global trade—but perhaps not. East Asia, for example, has found far more economic success than Africa has. The key to success seems to lie in each government's economic policy. Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand have the same tropical climate as many African countries, but their economies are growing fast. The reason? Their governments have created an economic climate in which people can move from agriculture to manufacturing. Geography is not as terrible an obstacle to manufacturing as it is to farming. To help new entrepreneurs, these governments pay careful attention to areas such as infrastructure (harbors, railroads, etc.) and telecommunication. In other countries, such as India, information technology is driving the economy in some cities. Computer technology doesn't depend on geography, but it *does* require educated workers. Therefore, education must be a priority. In addition, governments of developing countries must work with developed countries and persuade them to drop protectionist policies. Clearly, it is possible for government policy to prepare a path out of poverty in even landlocked, tropical countries.
31. What is the main idea of the passage?
- Many developing countries are at a disadvantage in global trade, but they can find success with good government policies.
 - Global trade is very important because the whole world shares the same economic system--capitalism.
 - Improving the lives of people with open trade is the common goal for both poor and rich countries.
 - Geography is a serious disadvantage for many landlocked, tropical countries; therefore, these countries have problems with their economy.
32. What does paragraph 3 mainly discuss?
- the relations between rich and poor countries
 - the disadvantage of a landlocked country
 - the diseases that are found in poor countries
 - the reasons poor countries are getting poorer
33. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?
- Governmental plans give special help to people so that the people can compete with others.
 - Governments' protectionist policies make the gap between rich and poor countries wider.
 - There are many reasons why the gap between rich and poor countries is getting wider.
 - Like governments in rich countries, governments in poor countries can protect their farmers.
34. According to the passage, what are the advantages of open trade to developed countries?
- higher birth rates and more essential goods
 - more access to oceans and less heavy rains
 - lower prices and more choices of products
 - fewer diseases and more agriculture
35. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- People in tropical countries suffer from malaria, schistosomiasis, and dengue fever.
 - Governments of rich countries don't give agricultural subsidies to their people.
 - Manufacturing can improve the living standards of poor countries.
 - Computer technology is a way to lift poor countries out of poverty.
36. What does **it** in paragraph 2 refer to?
- news
 - the gap
 - the contrast
 - the wealth
37. What does the word **startling** in paragraph 2 mean?
- shocking
 - expected
 - resolved
 - developing

38. What does the word **landlocked** in paragraph 3 mean?
 A) rich in resources B) difficult to open
 C) by the sea D) surrounded by land
39. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word **nutrients** in paragraph 3?
 A) water B) farmers C) food D) houses
40. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?
 A) Geography is the only factor for a country to develop its economy.
 B) Open trade is the only solution for the economical problems of poor countries.
 C) Developing countries can never compete in the world market.
 D) Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand are developing countries.

Passage B

1. Organic foods are grown and produced without unnatural chemicals. Organic farming is very popular these days, and over the past decade the demand for organic foods has grown by 10 to 15 percent every year. It used to be that organic foods could be found only in health-food stores. Now the demand is so great that huge companies are launching their own organic lines and selling them in supermarkets.
 2. More and more people are reaching for these products, even though organic foods can be up to 20 percent more expensive than regular foods. Is organic food healthier? Does it taste better? Why are people embracing organic foods? A recent study shows that 26 percent of people who buy organic foods said that the environment was the top **motivator**. Flavor was a bigger concern, cited by 38 percent of respondents. A full 66 percent of consumers said health was their biggest reason.
 3. It's common sense to think that foods grown without toxic chemicals are healthier than foods grown *au naturel*. So far, however, no one has found a way to find out whether people eating balanced organic diets are healthier than those eating balanced **conventional** ones. There is also no evidence to prove that chemicals cause health problems in the small amounts that are found in food. Scientists say that with or without chemicals, fruits and vegetables are still the best foods you can eat.
 4. So organic foods may be tastier, but not necessarily better for you. If the long-term effects of conventional farming are considered, however, one may just come to the conclusion that organic is better. After World War II, farmers became dependent on chemicals because the results of killing pests with chemicals were faster than conventional methods. Each time they used chemicals, though, the pests became more **resistant**. Today, we are applying three times as many chemicals as we were 40 years ago to kill the same pests.
 5. Massive amounts of these chemicals end up in our rivers and lakes, killing millions of birds and other wildlife each year. Farmers are starting to take note, and they are rediscovering the agricultural practices of the past. The leaders are farmers in Liechtenstein, where organic farms take up 18 percent of all farmland. Following are Switzerland (9 percent), Austria (8.6), Italy (6.8), and Finland (6.7).
 6. Perhaps organic foods do not provide health benefits when eaten by individuals, but taken collectively, the benefits are difficult to ignore.
41. What is the main idea of the passage?
 A) Organic foods taste better than non-organic foods, and they are healthier for human bodies.
 B) More and more people are willing to pay for expensive organic foods to improve their health.
 C) Organic foods may not be healthier, but they are more beneficial for the environment.
 D) Chemicals found in non-organic fruits and vegetables have been proven to kill people.
42. What does paragraph 2 mainly discuss?
 A) the prices people pay for organic foods
 B) the reasons people buy organic foods
 C) the different tastes of organic foods
 D) the many concerns about organic foods

43. What does paragraph 3 mainly discuss?
A) whether organic foods are healthier
B) whether vegetables are better than meat
C) the amounts of chemicals found in foods
D) the effects of balanced diets
44. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?
A) After World War II, farmers started to use chemicals to kill pests.
B) Organic foods taste better because they do not contain many chemicals.
C) Now, farmers use three times as many chemicals as they did 40 years ago.
D) Growing foods in an organic way is better for the farming environment.
45. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
A) Chemicals used for farming have caused birds and wild animals to die.
B) Balanced conventional diets are healthier than balanced organic diets.
C) The biggest reason people buy organic foods is to protect the environment.
D) If you want to buy organic foods today, you have to go to a health-food store.
46. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** a benefit of organic foods?
A) Organic foods do not contain many chemicals.
B) Organic foods are better for the environment.
C) Organic foods taste better than non-organic foods.
D) Organic foods are easier to grow than non-organic foods.
47. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
A) Today, farmers in many countries adopt the organic way of farming.
B) Today, the prices of organic foods are cheaper than a decade ago.
C) Organic foods may not be healthier for you, even if they taste better.
D) Using chemicals is a faster way to kill pests than conventional methods.
48. What does the word **motivator** in paragraph 2 mean?
A) mover B) controller C) cause D) end
49. What does the word **conventional** in paragraph 3 mean?
A) chemical B) scientific C) complicated D) traditional
50. What does the word **resistant** in paragraph 4 mean?
A) able to fight B) likely to die C) ready to kill D) expensive to eat