

東海大學九十八學年度學士班日間部暨進修部轉學考考試試題

考試科目：景觀學概論報考學系：景觀二

考試日期：098年07月22日 第4節

共 () 頁(第 () 頁)

- 一、什麼是「景觀」(landscape)？請就各種不同角度論述之。(20分)
- 二、景觀空間，可從一些不同的角度來分析之。請問：(20分)
 - (a) 從實質層面來看，景觀空間是由那些元件所建構而成？
 - (b) 從視覺而言，景觀空間之組成元素為何？
- 三、什麼是「景觀建築」專業(landscape architecture)？請就被世人所公認且最普遍採用的美國景觀師公會所下之定義來說明。(10分)
- 四、如果市政府想委託你設計一個兒童遊戲場，其基地面積約為1公頃。
 - 〈一〉你想將它的地形圖縮小，並繪製在A1的描圖紙(Tracing Paper)上，請問你的圖該縮小為比例尺多少？為什麼？(10分)
 - 〈二〉你的設計流程為何？亦即，你如何進行此設計？(40分，這是申論題，你可以假設你的理想情景或條件。)

一、主題：設計大未來(景觀)

二、說明：針對廿一世紀「景觀」的未來發展，請設計一景觀的戶外空間。

三、基地：約 400m^2 (類似東海大學景觀學系中庭大小，形狀地形不限，可自行假設。

四、自訂具體主題：請從「設計大未來」的方向中，自行發想，確定一「設計主題」。

五、預期成果：

① 設計主題的說明。

② 設計構想。

③ 假設「基地」之說明。

④ 平面圖，比例尺： $1/50 \sim 1/100$ 。

⑤ 剖面圖，比例尺： $1/50 \sim 1/100$ 。

⑥ 其他圖面及說明文字。

以上圖說需圖文並茂，清晰簡潔，數量自主構思決定。

考試科目：圖學及透視學報考學系：景觀二

考試日期：098年07月23日 第2節

共 2 頁(第 1 頁)

圖學及透視學 98 學年轉學考題

請參考第 2 頁的平面圖，於 4k 之圖紙上繪出如下要求之圖面：

一、圖面要求：

1. 請將第 2 頁之平面圖以 1/50 的比例繪於空白圖紙上。
2. 請選取一向剖立面圖或立面圖以 1/50 的比例繪製。此圖需依照平面圖上的高度訊息繪製，並以輔助線畫出平面圖與剖立面圖（或立面圖）之對應關係。
3. 圖中的鋪面或牆面材質可自行決定，並在剖立面圖或立面圖上加入 3 個人。
4. 依照指北方向適度再平面圖上加上陰影表現。
5. 請將輔助線保留。

二、評分項目：

1. 線條品質及字體工整度 (20%)
2. 整體版面編排 (20%)
3. 圖面相關文字或符號訊息（圖名、比例、指北、剖線等）(10%)
4. 圖面的完成度、整體表現與正確性 (50%)

三、注意事項：

圖面線稿可為鉛筆線或針筆線。上色工具及表現方式不限，亦即使用色鉛、麥克筆、水彩等皆可，請以整體圖面美感為考量。

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。

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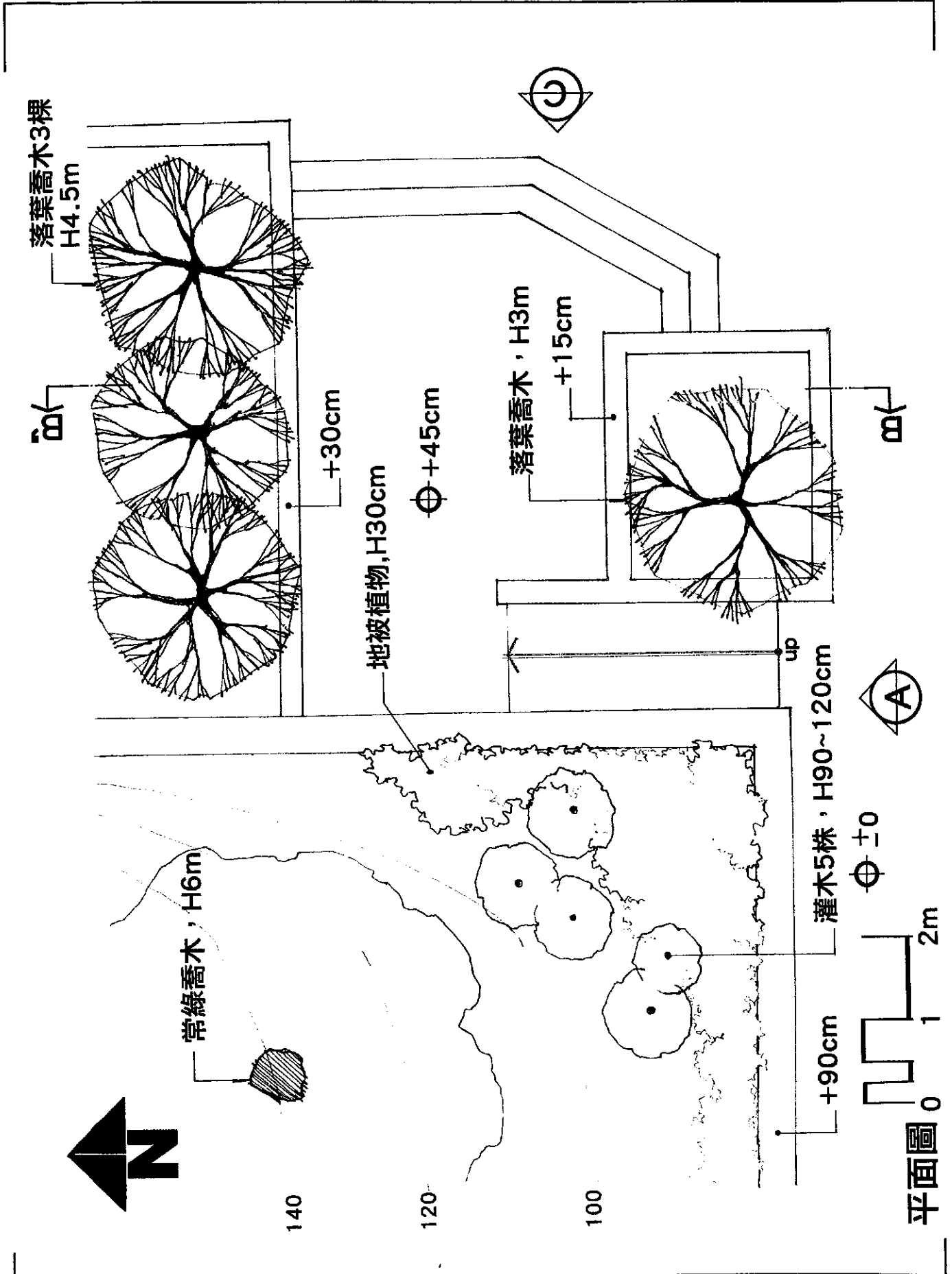
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考試科目：圖學及透視學

報考學系：景觀二

考試日期：098年07月23日 第2節

共 2 頁(第 2 頁)



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。

TUNG HAI UNIVERSITY TRANSFER ENTRANCE EXAMINATION
JULY 22, 2009

I. DIALOGUE 20% (2 points each)

Instructions: The following is a dialogue between two friends who go to different universities. 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.

John: Hi, Peter. It's been a long time. I haven't seen you since we graduated from high school. How are you enjoying your university life?

Peter: It's pretty good. But commuting takes too much of my time.

John: Why don't you live in the school dorm?

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Peter: | 1. A) Well, I tried but nothing is available. |
| | B) Well, my parents want me to live at home. |
| | C) Well, it's just too expensive to live in a dorm. |
| | D) Well, I don't like to live with others. |

John: So you think it's cheaper to live at home, right?

Peter: Yeah, it sure is!

John: Have you thought of working part-time or anything so that you can afford living in a dorm?

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Peter: | 2. A) No way. Studying comes first. |
| | B) No way. I want to work full-time. |
| | C) Sure. Working experience is important. |
| | D) Sure. Working is a lot more fun. |

John: Wow, you're such a hard-working student and pretty sure about what's important to you. To be honest, I had no idea what I really wanted in my first year in university.

Peter: Well, I just think since I'm a student, I need to spend time studying, not working. Working can come later. Getting good grades is my focus right now.

John: I guess you're right. Being more focused in schoolwork will make our college life more worthwhile.

- | | |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| Peter: | 3. A) You're out of your mind! |
| | B) You're talking nonsense! |
| | C) You should get out of here! |
| | D) You can say that again! |

John: Speaking of college life, don't you think you're missing out on student life by living off campus?

Peter: I don't think so. I'm not interested in living on campus because I like to have my own space, you know.

John: I know what you mean. But that also means it's hard to get a support group when you have some study problems.

- | | |
|--------|------------------------------|
| Peter: | 4. A) Take it easy. |
| | B) It's a piece of cake. |
| | C) Mind your own business. |
| | D) You've got a point there. |

John: Besides, you have to get up really early for some morning classes. Your home is far away from school, right?

Peter: I agree. It's really difficult for me. But compared with the convenience of living at home, it's nothing. You know, being at home means my mom does all the chores, like laundry, cooking and stuff like that.

John: So you're taking advantage of your mom!

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Peter: | 5. A) How can you say that! I'm always helping her. |
| | B) How can you say that! She wants me to focus on my studies. |
| | C) What are you talking about! I don't need her help. |
| | D) What are you talking about! She doesn't like to work. |

John: Even so, you should try to do things for yourself. You're a college student now. And doing things for yourself means taking responsibility for your own life. Don't you think it's time to grow up?

Peter: Hmm...I've never thought of it that way. You're right. I should start thinking about moving out and having a space of my own. I can't depend on my parents forever.

John: Good for you! In this way you can learn to take care of yourself and have a "real" life. So when do you think is the right time to move?

Peter: 6. A) I can't imagine it.
B) I can't wait to do it.
C) I can't take it anymore!
D) I have to give it some thought.

John: You sure need to take your time when it comes to a big decision like this. By the way, will your parents be happy about your moving out?

Peter: 7. A) You bet! B) You're kidding!
C) I'm not sure. D) I have no idea.

John: Really? That's great. They must be supportive parents.

Peter: They always are. Whenever I plan to try something new which they think will benefit me, they're always there for me.

John: Wow! You're so lucky! Hey, what are you planning to do during the summer break?

Peter: 8. A) I know what to do. What about you?
B) I love summer break. What about you?
C) I don't have any plans yet. What about you?
D) I don't want to talk about it. What about you?

John: I'm going to work part-time at a 7-Eleven. Hey, since you haven't planned anything, do you want to join me? I know they still have some openings there in the store.

Peter: Let me think...working in the summer won't affect my studies too much. Besides, I can start saving some money for renting a room for myself. That's a great idea!

John: Absolutely! Working is another way of learning, too.

Peter: 9. A) What are you going to do?
B) What do you mean by that?
C) I think I understand.
D) I think you're right.

John: I mean you can learn a lot from working with different people. You don't get to learn that in school, you know. And sometimes the things you learn from school can't be applied to real life.

Peter: I totally agree with you. OK, I'd love to work with you this summer.

John: Great! First, I'll talk to the manager there and I'll let you know whether you can get an interview.

Peter: 10. A) I'll let you go.
B) I'll talk to you later.
C) Thank you for your help.
D) Thank you for the job.

John: You're welcome! That's what friends are for!

II. GRAMMAR CLOZE 40% (2 points each)

Instructions: Complete the following passages by filling in each of the blanks with the best choice provided. "X" indicates nothing is needed for the blank.

Is a passionate kiss a social disgrace? It depends on (11) you ask. A new study (12) men and women have different ideas about public displays of affection. (13) the study, women are more likely to feel uneasy when (14) couples displaying affection in public. Anything more than a small amount of kissing, hand-holding, or hugging in public (15) as too much for them.

In the study, 69 undergraduate students were divided into two groups, each of which watched (16) identical film about nature. In the control group, male and female students watched the video and filled out forms as to their states of mind before and after the film. In the second group, researchers planted a couple in the audience who engaged in hand-holding, back-rubbing, hugging, and kissing while the rest of the group (17) to watch the film.

The couple's public display of affection, widely (18) as PDA, appeared to influence the mood of those around them. The study indicated that 68 percent of females and 42 percent of males (19) noticed the passionate couple reported feeling uncomfortable or annoyed.

In interviews following the study, 90 percent of the women in both groups said they had a problem seeing couples kissing in public, compared to only 65 percent of the men involved in the study. Why are women less tolerant? Researchers suggest that because males are more likely to initiate touching or kissing in a public setting than females, they aren't as concerned (20) it happens or don't even notice it.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 11. A) how | B) whom | C) which | D) what |
| 12. A) will suggest | B) suggests | C) suggesting | D) had suggested |
| 13. A) Because of | B) Due to | C) According to | D) Compared to |
| 14. A) see | B) to see | C) seen | D) seeing |
| 15. A) is seen | B) sees | C) are seen | D) see |
| 16. A) an | B) a | C) the | D) X |
| 17. A) are trying | B) try | C) were trying | D) will try |
| 18. A) knows | B) to know | C) knowing | D) known |
| 19. A) X | B) who | C) whom | D) whose |
| 20. A) why | B) how | C) whether | D) when |

The impression that women talk too (21) and too much in private situations is summed up in a word: gossip. Although gossip can be destructive, it can serve a function in (22) intimacy. That is, in gossip begins friendship.

Telling details of (23) lives is partly the result of women's telling their friends details of their own lives. These details become gossip when the friend with (24) they shared them repeats them to someone else—presumably (25) friend. Telling what's happening in their lives and the lives of (26) they talk to is a version of telling secrets, the essence of women's friendships.

Not only (27) evidence of friendship; it creates a friendship when the listener responds in the expected way. Keeping friends up to date about the events in one's life is not only a privilege; for many women it is an obligation. If a woman (28) to share secrets with her close friends, they will feel (29) when they find out. For them, telling secrets is the key to (30) their friendship.

21. A) free B) freely C) friendly D) open
22. A) stop B) stopping C) establish D) establishing
23. A) other B) the other C) others' D) the others'
24. A) whom B) her C) who D) them
25. A) other B) another C) the other D) X
26. A) whose B) that C) those D) X
27. A) telling secrets are B) telling secret is C) are telling secrets D) is telling secrets
28. A) had failed B) has failed C) fails D) will fail
29. A) deep hurting B) deeply hurting C) deeply hurt D) deep hurt
30. A) maintaining B) maintain C) have maintained D) having maintained

III. READING COMPREHENSION 40% (2 points each)

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

Passage 1

- 1 Table manners aren't child's play. Children who don't learn to wait their turn for the potatoes or to chew with their mouths closed may face challenges later in life—especially in their careers. "The number one reason people lose a job is they don't 'play' well with others," said Mary Spencer, director of placement at the Milwaukee School of Engineering (MSOE). Three times a year, the school offers etiquette and interpersonal skills workshops for students preparing for job interviews.
- 2 Lunch or dinner is often part of job interviews. The prospective employer not only takes note of what the candidate says, but also how he or she handles details of dinner—from selecting menu items to finessing conversation. "Table manners are considered shorthand for other aspects of etiquette," said Margery Sinclair, who teaches etiquette classes for both children and business clients. "If table manners are fine, the rest of their social skills are considered good as well. Etiquette refers to all of the rules governing behavior. Manners refers to one's personal behavior."
- 3 If children develop good manners, they grow up with respect and consideration for others and tend to have more friends. As Spencer argued, "Children who grow up with a knowledge of etiquette reap the benefits their whole lives." Therefore, MSOE started offering its workshops on etiquette after getting feedback from business owners and students about skills that needed **honing**, such as what to wear to an interview or how to handle dinner.
- 4 Stressing table manners from childhood through adulthood sounds a bit old-fashioned, but **it** is part of a lifelong education, according to both those who teach etiquette and the professionals who **validate** its importance. Sinclair started teaching children's etiquette about 15 years ago. "Parents are so glad I'm doing something like this," she said. "I'm not doing anything that can't be taught at home, but it's independent validation of what is taught at home." That's why Claire White enrolled her 8-year-old son in a recent etiquette class. Claire is excited that her son has helped her learn something she doesn't know, such as the difference between European- and American-style eating, or what to do with napkins when leaving the table.
- 5 A couple of years ago, parents started asking Sinclair whether she offered classes for grown-ups. Now, she mainly teaches adults through corporate etiquette dinners. As Sinclair argued, etiquette is **coachable**, yet it's very sad when someone deserves a promotion based on work skills, but doesn't get it because they lack social skills.

31. Which of the following titles best expresses the main idea of this passage?
 A) Manners Matter B) Social Skills
 C) Looking for Jobs D) Improving Relationships
32. What does paragraph 2 mainly discuss?
 A) how to teach etiquette classes
 B) how to have a good job interview
 C) three meals in relation to job interviews
 D) table manners as a reference to people's social skills
33. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
 A) Children with good table manners will be respected by others.
 B) Children with good table manners will be good at running a business.
 C) Learning table manners gives children a lifelong advantage.
 D) Learning table manners is a challenging experience for children.
34. What does paragraph 4 mainly discuss?
 A) why children suffer from learning table manners
 B) why children dislike attending etiquette class
 C) the value of making children become independent
 D) the value of making children learn table manners
35. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 A) According to etiquette teachers, it's painful to learn table manners.
 B) People might not be promoted due to their poor table manners.
 C) Parents are unhappy about sending their children to etiquette class.
 D) Table manners have nothing to do with one's success in job interviews.
36. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
 A) Learning table manners is beneficial to children's future achievement.
 B) Table manners play an important role in one's interpersonal skills.
 C) It is possible to teach both children and adults appropriate etiquette.
 D) Job interviewers seldom pay attention to applicants' etiquette.
37. What does **it** in paragraph 4 refer to?
 A) table manners B) life stress C) adulthood D) childhood
38. What does **honing** in paragraph 3 mean?
 A) introducing B) improving C) reducing D) recovering
39. What does **validate** in paragraph 4 mean?
 A) contain B) consider C) confine D) confirm
40. What does **coachable** in paragraph 5 mean?
 A) challenging B) rewarding C) teachable D) manageable

Passage 2

- 1 Most people believe that they know what an emotion is, yet psychologists have had great difficulty in finding a definition that everyone would agree on. Emotions are complex reactions to important life events. The reactions include cognitive interpretations of the events, feelings of pleasure or discomfort, excitement, and bodily changes in pulse rate, blood pressure, breathing pattern, and so on. There have been many theories about what emotions are and how they work.
- 2 The most influential theory of emotions, called the James-Lange theory, was proposed in 1884. Before this theory, most people believed that emotions were caused by ideas that the situation produced in the individual's mind. To use a simple example: a person sees a bear;

the person feels afraid; then the person runs away. But according to the James-Lange theory, a person sees a bear; the person runs away; then the person feels afraid. According to this view, the body's reactions are an instant reaction to the provoking stimulus. The emotion appears only when the individual notices that bodily changes are occurring. For instance, individuals do not cry because they feel sad; they are sad because they have begun to cry.

- 3 A later theory of emotions, known as the Cannon-Bard theory, challenges the James-Lange theory. The Cannon-Bard theory argues that both emotional experience and physiological changes are set off at the same time. Cannon's experiments with animals showed that removing a part of the brain called the **hypothalamus** stopped familiar emotional responses. Cannon also found that if the nerve links between the brain and various organs are cut, emotional behavior is not changed very much. This finding **contradicts** the James-Lange theory, which believed that the nerves carried messages from the body's organs to the brain, and that cutting the nerve links would change emotional behavior completely.
- 4 A more recent view of emotion was developed by an American psychologist named Magda Arnold. In her theory, Arnold stressed that the individual makes an **appraisal** of the provoking situation. She argued that the individual evaluates the provoking situation immediately as potentially pleasant or unpleasant and that the emotion follows promptly from this judgment. This theory argues that emotion is a form of motivation, a drive to experience circumstances that are judged to be pleasant and to avoid situations that are judged to be unpleasant. Whereas the James-Lange theory holds that the body reacts reflexively on encountering the provoking situation, the Arnold view is that **it** responds to the individual's evaluation of the provoking situation.
- 5 No completely satisfactory explanation or theory of emotion has been developed. From the psychological view, it has been difficult to establish theories of emotional responses because different people may react in widely different ways to the supposedly same emotion. From the physiological view, a continual problem has been that most of the bodily reactions that have been described as occurring in emotion have been known also to occur in the absence of emotion.
41. Which of the following titles best expresses the main idea of this passage?
 A) Theories of the Brain
 B) Theories of Emotion
 C) The Importance of Emotions in Everyday Life
 D) The Importance of the James-Lange Theory
42. What does paragraph 2 mainly discuss?
 A) how bodily reactions produce emotions
 B) how emotions cause bodily changes
 C) why people feel sad and cry
 D) what to do if one sees a bear
43. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
 A) Cannon studied how the brain works to develop his theory.
 B) The Cannon-Bard theory came after the James-Lange theory.
 C) Cannon removed parts of animals' brains in experiments in order to find out about emotions.
 D) The Cannon-Bard theory states that emotions and bodily reactions happen at the same time.
44. What does paragraph 4 mainly discuss?
 A) how individuals judge situations
 B) how to avoid unpleasant circumstances
 C) Magda Arnold's theory about emotions
 D) Magda Arnold's theory about judgment

45. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- A) Cannon used experiments with the brains of animals to develop his theory.
 - B) Madga Arnold's theory argues that emotion comes after thinking.
 - C) Scientists have found that most people react in the same way to the same emotion.
 - D) The James-Lange theory is the oldest of the three theories mentioned in the article.
46. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A) According to scientists, emotions are basically very easy to understand.
 - B) Madga Arnold's theory about emotions agrees with the James-Lange theory.
 - C) The Cannon-Bard theory agrees with Madga Arnold's theory of emotions.
 - D) The James-Lange theory disagreed with earlier beliefs about emotions.
47. According to paragraph 3, which of the following statements is most probably true about the **hypothalamus**?
- A) It is a part of an animal's brain but not a part of a human brain.
 - B) It is a part of the brain that is related to the control of emotional responses.
 - C) If it is cut, emotional behavior does not change significantly.
 - D) If it is cut, the nerves will not carry messages from the body to the brain.
48. What does **contradicts** in paragraph 3 mean?
- A) disagrees with
 - B) cuts
 - C) believes
 - D) sets off
49. What does **appraisal** in paragraph 4 mean?
- A) adjustment
 - B) evaluation
 - C) reaction
 - D) rejection
50. What does **it** in paragraph 4 refer to?
- A) the body
 - B) Arnold's theory
 - C) the situation
 - D) the James-Lange theory

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考試科目：國文(共用)報考學系：中文系以外各學系

考試日期：098年07月22日 第3節

共 2 頁(第 1 頁)

一、單選題 40%：請選出一個最適當的答案

1、前赤壁賦一文中，洞簫客面對人生的渺小短暫有無限感慨，和東坡的達觀大不相同。請依此判斷下列哪一組為蘇東坡的話？

(A) 哀吾生之須臾，羨長江之無窮。(B) 自其不變者而觀之，則物與我皆無盡也，而又何羨乎？(C) 釃酒臨江，橫槊賦詩，固一世之雄也，而今安在哉！(D) 寄蜉蝣於天地，渺滄海之一粟。

2、〈論語·先進〉：子貢問：「師與商也孰賢？」子曰：「師也過，商也不及。」曰：「然則師愈與？」子曰：「過猶不及。」由上章論語中，可見孔子對兩位學生的評價是

(A)子張勝過子夏。(B)子夏勝過子張。(C) 兩人一樣優秀。(D)兩人一樣有要改進的地方。

3、請選出下列作者和作品配對有誤者：

(A)西遊記—吳承恩(B) 《油麻菜籽》—陳映真(C)王文興—家變 (D)鏡花緣—李汝珍

4、下列括號中的詞義，何組兩兩相同？

(A)「緣」溪行／「緣」木求魚 (B)不足為外人「道」也／道可「道」，非常道(C)是歲十月之「望」／「望」之蔚然而深秀者，琅琊也 (D)舉酒「屬」客／時維九月，序「屬」三秋

5、宋末元初王冕在「南枝春早圖」中題有一詩：「和靖門前雪作堆，多年積得滿身苔；疏華個個團冰玉，羌笛吹他不下來。」以畫中花為喻，說明無論客觀環境如何惡劣，都要堅持凌霜傲雪的氣節，請問此圖畫的是何種花？

(A)梅花(B)蘭花(C)菊花 (D)荷花

6、古人的名和字號，除了同義近義與意義相關，例如「甫」為「男子的美稱」，故杜甫字子美；也有對義反義關係，如「點」為小黑，而「皙」指色白，曾點字皙為反義關係。請問下列哪一項名號關係與其他三項關係不同：

(A)子路名由。(B) 岳飛字鵬舉。(C) 諸葛亮字孔明。(D)韓愈字退之

7、理學家朱熹擅長以詩說理，他的詩常於寫景中寓理，請問下列哪一組為朱熹的詩作

(A) 白髮三千丈，緣愁似箇長。(B)問渠哪得清如許，為有源頭活水來。(C)穿花蛺蝶深深見，點水蜻蜓款款飛。(D) 身無彩鳳雙飛雙翼，心有靈犀一點通。

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。

東海大學九十八學年度學士班日間部暨進修部轉學考考試試題

考試科目：國文(共用)報考學系：中文系以外各學系

考試日期：098年07月22日 第3節

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8、下列敘述何者有誤？

(A)稱蘇洵蘇軾爲賢喬梓(B)稱曹丕曹植爲賢喬梓(C)稱李清照趙明誠爲賢伉儷 (D)稱陸機陸雲爲賢昆仲

9、下列哪一個名詞不是現代詩的別名？

(A)自由詩(B)新詩(C)白話詩 (D)近體詩

10、我們只有一個地球，現代散文中環保議題也是重要的題材之一。請問下列哪一位作家以自然生態書寫著稱(A)林文月(B)簡媜(C)劉克襄(D)九把刀

二、成語題 20%：請找出下列成語中的錯字，並在改正的字旁加上注音。

1、如慕春風

2、一丘之貂

3、緯莫如深

4、磬竹難書

5、如火如荼

三、作文 40%：

千年暗室一燈即明，無論是怎樣黑暗的幽谷，只要有人點起一盞燈，便能照耀前路。生活在各種負面新聞充斥的社會裡，你是否有一個理想社會的願景，又是否想過要如何達成這樣的願景，請以「打造心中的理想國度」爲題，寫作一篇文章。