

東海大學九十九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：099年07月21日 第4節

共 1 頁(第 1 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、「景觀設計」與「建築設計」有何不同之處?(20分)〈如非屬建築系主修同學,則請你就你所熟悉的設計領域來比較之。〉
- 五、申論題:近年來,美國大學生積極推動大學永續校園活動,現在已蔚為國際化風氣。如果你是東海學生,請提供如何讓東大校園永續化的想法?(30分)

考試科目：基本設計

報考學系：景觀二

考試日期：099年07月22日 第1節

共 / 頁(第 / 頁)

關於基本設計與觀察或設計與空間的關係

二、圖的份量佔百分之

一、請任選一自然物或空間，以圖文表現你的看法。

請包含下列四個層次。

① 感官觀察到的現象。(至少有三個方向的圖文)

② 它給你的感受。

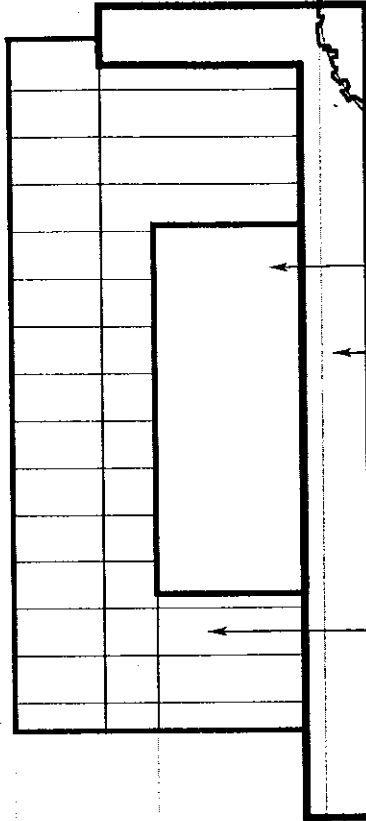
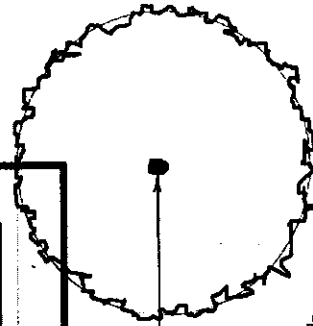
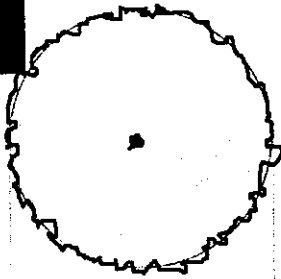
③ 它對你的意義或價值。

④ 它會讓你想做些什麼？

二、以前一題的觀察轉化成一主題。

並完成一設計(請自由發揮)

■ 請以等比例將平面圖逆時針旋轉45°，以45°/45°繪出軸側投影圖，並以其方位角45°高度角60°畫出其陰影



樟樹x2

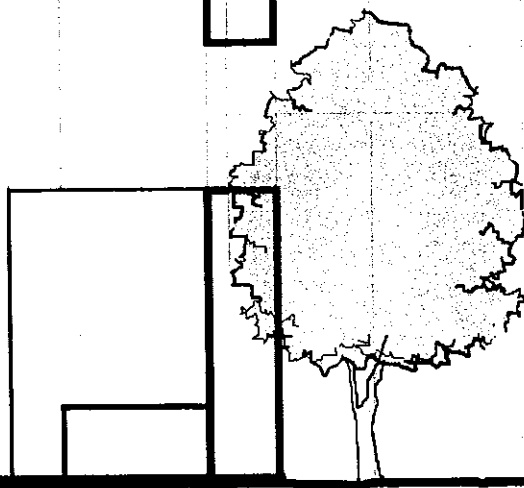
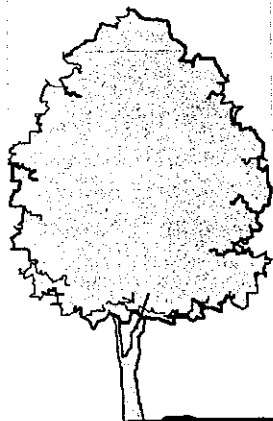
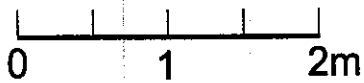
座椅

牆

草地

鋪面

平面圖



立面圖

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。

東海大學九十九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

99-4

考試日期：099年07月21日 第3節

共 / 頁(第 / 頁)

一、成語測驗：30%，每題 3%，請依以下提示，完成完整正確的成語

1. 形容一個人見識遠大，即：目光如「 」
2. 與樂而忘返同意，即：樂不思「 」
3. 形容身體矮小而精力充沛之人，即：短小精「 」
4. 比喻裝腔作勢，舉動不自然，即：「 」揉造作
5. 比喻所見之小，即：以管窺天，以「 」測海
6. 浪費或拋棄有用之物，即：暴「 」天物
7. 聚少成多，或集合眾力，使其有用。即：集「 」成裘
8. 比喻功業偉大，可以震驚古人，誇耀現代。即：震古「 」今
9. 評論人文章深刻，功夫切實。即：鞭「 」入裏
10. 含著笑，忍不住要笑出來。即：忍「 」不禁

二、簡答：20%

1. 請簡易詮釋以下引文之意，說明說明孔子對勇士的看法為何？10%
子路問夫子：「上士殺人如之何？」夫子曰：「用筆端。」「中士殺人如之何？」「用語言。」「下士殺人如之何？」「用石盤。」
2. 請簡易詮釋以下引文之意及寫作技巧運用。10%
莊周家貧，故往貸粟於監河侯。監河侯曰：「諾。我將得邑金，將貸子三百金，可乎？」
莊周忿然作色曰：「周昨來，有中道而呼者。周顧視車轍中，有鮒魚焉。」
周問之曰：「鮒魚來！子何為者邪？」
對曰：『我，東海之波臣也。君豈有斗升之水而活我哉？』
周曰：『諾。我且南遊吳越之王，激西江之水而迎子，可乎？』
鮒魚忿然作色曰：『吾失我常與，我無所處。吾得斗升之水然活耳，君乃言此，曾不如早索我於枯魚之肆！』

三、作文 50%

韋莊有過：「人人盡說江南好，游人只合江南老。春水碧於天，畫船聽雨眠」的創作；現代流行歌手林俊傑〈江南〉則有：「當夢被埋在江南煙雨中，心碎了才懂」的歌詞。對於人們而言，「江南」可以是一個充滿歷史、文化的地理空間，也可以是一個虛構而浪漫的想像空間。因此，「江南」亦可化身為你個人的故鄉，故鄉的味道、色彩、溫度、建築、人事，也許暗藏歷史的悲調；也可能有過複雜、衝突的記憶；亦或是美好、甜蜜的故事。當回首往事、舊景，應該會有新的心境和感想，請以「XX：故鄉的記憶」為題（XX為故鄉之名），書寫你對故鄉的記憶、故事與情感。（抒情、敘事不限，限用白話散文體，文長至少六百字）

TUNGHAI UNIVERSITY TRANSFER ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

JULY 21, 2010

*Please write the answers on the answer sheet.

I. DIALOGUE 20% (2 points each)

Instructions: The following is a dialogue between two friends, Peter and Amy. Amy just came back from a trip. Choose the response that best fits the context. Refer to the previous sentence and the one that follows when deciding on your answer.

Amy: Hi, Peter. It's been a long time since I saw you last! How are you doing?

Peter: Fine, thank you. I heard you just came back from Greece.

Amy: That's right.

Peter: 1. A) Did you know anybody there? B) Did you have a good time there?
C) Have you settled down well there? D) Have you come across any problem there?

Amy: You bet I did. I enjoyed it so much that I didn't even want to come back.

Peter: Good for you! But it was really unusual to go away during Chinese New Year.

Amy: I know. It was my first time to go away at this time of the year, too.

Peter: 2. A) So, why did you do that? B) So, why did you ask me?
C) So, how did you do it? D) So, how can you say that?

Amy: Well, New Year was the only long vacation I had. It seemed like a good choice for me to go overseas at that time of the year.

Peter: I guess you're right. But that means you missed out the opportunity to get together with your family. Were your parents happy about that?

Amy: After I had a long talk with them, they finally agreed.

Peter: 3. A) Oh, boy! That's too much. B) Oh, boy! That's silly.
C) Lucky you! They're understanding. D) Lucky you! They're fond of you.

Amy: I think so too. My job is really stressful and traveling helps me relax. Whenever I come back from a trip, I feel refreshed and so much ready for work.

Peter: Absolutely! Did you travel with a group?

Amy: No. I traveled by myself. I always travel alone.

Peter: 4. A) Really? How do you feel about it?
B) Really? How do you work on that?
C) Really? Why do you want to travel?
D) Really? Why do you talk like that?

Amy: I think it's great. I can plan the trip the way I like. And when I feel like staying in a lovely place for longer, I can just do it. It's more flexible.

Peter: And you don't have to be bothered by "morning calls".

Amy: You're telling me! This way, I can take time exploring the place and enjoy the trip more.

Peter: 5. A) Good for you. But it sounds too good to be true.
B) Good for you. But it sounds like a crazy idea.
C) Good for you. But is there anything you want to share with me?
D) Good for you. But are there any disadvantages about traveling alone?

Amy: Of course. Traveling alone, you need to collect more information as to where to stay or visit, what to eat or even what to do for each stop.

Peter: But isn't it part of the fun too?

Amy: That's true. The more effort you make, the more rewarding the trip turns out to be.

Peter: 6. A) This is not your business. B) This is out of the question.
C) This is exactly what I mean. D) This is going nowhere.

Amy: And you know, this was the first time I got to make friends with the locals and know more about their culture.

Peter: Cool! What else did you do there?

Amy: I visited some famous museums in Athens and the Acropolis built in the 5th BC and traveled to two islands, Santorini and Mykonos, the most popular tourist attractions in Greece. I went to the beach there, did some shopping, took photos and tried the delicious local foods.

Peter: 7. A) It's amazing that you could enjoy Greek food.
B) It's amazing that you could do so much on one trip.
C) It's amazing that you could love Greece so much.
D) It's amazing that you could make so many friends.

Amy: I know. I've tried my best. I had only nine days off.

Peter: Do you miss it there?

Amy: Of course, I miss it so much! I often dreamed of waking up in a hotel overlooking the blue Aegean Sea, shining under the blue sky. It's so beautiful--like a dreamland.

Peter: 8. A) Oh, I wish I could be there! B) Oh, I can imagine you being there!
C) Oh, what a beautiful dream! D) Oh, how wonderful it is!

Amy: Are you serious? Do you really fancy going there?

Peter: I'm dead serious. Greece sounds like the right place for me to get away from it all.

Amy: If that's true, maybe we can plan to go there again. I love to go back anyway.

Peter: 9. A) I'd talk to you. B) I'd pass for it.
C) I'd get over it. D) I'd love that.

Amy: Great! It'll be nice to have someone there to share the fun of life with me.

Peter: I feel the same too. But first tell me how we should start working on this.

Amy: Well, we have to start saving. A trip to Europe will cost you a fortune. And it has cost mine. I'm broke!

Peter: 10. A) So you should stop working first.
B) So you should borrow some money first.
C) So let's start planning the trip first.
D) So let's get a part-time job first.

Amy: You're right. Let's start searching for a job online. If we're lucky to get a job, we might be able to make it during the next New Year vacation.

Peter: You bet.

II. GRAMMAR CLOZE 40% (2 points each)

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

Many people who ___11___ reading also like to save books. Over the years, many people ___12___ their homes into libraries. Why do people save books? There ___13___ probably three reasons.

One is that they save books ___14___ reference materials. Among these, you find recipe books, encyclopedias, and almanacs. Having those books handy ___15___ far more convenient than ___16___ run to the library every time when you have to look up something.

Another reason ___17___ people save books is to make themselves look ___18___ when visitors come. Those ___19___ visitors' remark, exclaiming-- "Wow, gosh, you have a library at home"-- ___20___ a very great sense of achievement and pride to the book owners.

The third reason is that books ___21___ a chance of escape, a secret hideaway to help us get away from the reality, and live for some precious moments in the world of imagination and illumination ___22___ you find the warring kingdoms fighting for leadership in ancient China or how now scientists have ___23___ that Pluto at the far end of the solar system is not really a solid planet.

Having listed all these three reasons, I think, 24, the real reason lying undercurrent is that books give us a sense of security. According to Francis Bacon, knowledge is power; for Dr. Faustus, knowledge is magic 25 limits. The ancient Chinese believed that it is far 26 to teach one's son a classic than to 27 him a bag of gold. We seem to believe that with 28 knowledge in our home, we find shield 29 any hazard from existence. Yes, we feel 30 with books.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 11. A) enjoys | B) enjoy | C) enjoyed | D) enjoying |
| 12. A) actually turn | B) have actually turned | C) will actually turn | D) actually turning |
| 13. A) are | B) is | C) have | D) has |
| 14. A) as | B) at | C) of | D) for |
| 15. A) be | B) are | C) is | D) being |
| 16. A) have to | B) has to | C) had to | D) having to |
| 17. A) if | B) which | C) why | D) while |
| 18. A) to be nice | B) niceness | C) nicely | D) nice |
| 19. A) admiring | B) admire | C) admired | D) admires |
| 20. A) giving | B) gives | C) gave | D) given |
| 21. A) offering | B) offers | C) offer | D) offered |
| 22. A) what | B) which | C) when | D) where |
| 23. A) finding | B) founded | C) find | D) found |
| 24. A) wherever | B) whenever | C) however | D) therefore |
| 25. A) with | B) without | C) within | D) which |
| 26. A) more | B) good | C) best | D) better |
| 27. A) gives | B) give | C) gave | D) given |
| 28. A) reaching | B) reach | C) reachable | D) reached |
| 29. A) against | B) down | C) toward | D) again |
| 30. A) secure | B) security | C) securing | D) secret |

III. READING COMPREHENSION 40% (2 points each)

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

Passage A

- American women have made terrific gains toward equality in many ways. However, there is one glaring exception—the military. The armed services allow women to join but will not allow them to fight. When one considers the evidence with an open mind, there is absolutely no intelligent reason for women not to be in **combat** roles. There are political, man-centered, and religious reasons, but none of them is logical. Still, the old-fashioned concepts that fill the closed minds of the “brotherhood of the sword,”—the military establishment—can be heard everywhere from the government to the media.
- One of the main reasons the military establishment gives for not allowing women to fight concerns physical strength. Military officials claim that women are just not strong enough to undergo the rigors of combat. That argument has now been **disproven**. The army's own researchers published a study that concludes that when a woman is correctly trained, she can be as tough as any man. The report by the U.S. Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine was led by Everett Harman. “You don't need **testosterone** (the male sex hormone) to get strong,” Harman concluded. Through a series of regular jogging, weight training, and other rigorous exercise, more than 75 percent of the 41 women in the study were able to prepare themselves to successfully carry out duties traditionally performed by males in the military.

Before training, less than 25 percent of the women were capable of performing the tasks. All of the females were civilian volunteers—a group that included lawyers, mothers, students, and bartenders. None of the volunteers were used to physically challenging activity. Several had recently had children.

3 The 24-week training study began in May, 1995. All the women spent 90 minutes a day, five days a week, building themselves up for **strenuous** physical tests. They ran a two-mile course wearing a 75-pound backpack and performed squats thrusts with a 100-pound barbell on their shoulders. The volunteers showed more than a 33 percent improvement in physical strength and endurance. At the same time the Ministry of Defense in Great Britain ran the same kind of study. The *Sunday Times* of London reported that “by using these new methods of physical training, women can be built up to the same levels of physical fitness as men of the same size and build.” The article also notes that “contrary to the view of many traditionalists, the performance of groups will improve greatly if both sexes are involved.”

4 Today, over 200,000 women serve in the American armed forces, comprising more than 17 percent of the total force. About 80 percent of the jobs and more than 90 percent of the career fields are open to women. The pure and simple point is that all jobs should be open to women and men if—and only if—the women and men are qualified, capable, competent, and about to perform **them**! Nothing more, nothing less.

31. What is the main idea of the passage?
 A) In religion, men and women are not equal.
 B) Physical training can make a person strong and fit.
 C) Women can never fight like men for lack of physical strength.
 D) After training, women soldiers can fight like men soldiers.
32. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
 A) Women are not allowed to fight because they are not strong enough.
 B) When a woman is correctly trained, she can be as tough as any man.
 C) Everett Harman was a researcher, who worked for the U.S. Army.
 D) Most of the women involved in the physical training were civilian volunteers.
33. What does paragraph 3 mainly discuss?
 A) the content and the results of the training study
 B) the length and the time of the training study
 C) the places of the training study
 D) the importance of the training study
34. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
 A) Allowing women to fight is old-fashioned in the U.S.
 B) Women who have given birth to children cannot receive military training.
 C) The studies in the U.S. and Great Britain showed similar results.
 D) Only 80 percent of the jobs in the U.S. are open to men.
35. What does the word **combat** mean in paragraph 1?
 A) fighting B) logical C) mothers' D) working
36. What does the word **disproven** mean in paragraph 2?
 A) proved right B) proved wrong C) published D) trained
37. What does the word **testosterone** mean in paragraph 2?
 A) a gun B) training
 C) a medicine for a woman's body D) a chemical in a man's body
38. What does the word **strenuous** mean in paragraph 3?
 A) easy B) interesting C) demanding D) relaxing

39. What does the word **them** refer to in paragraph 4?
 A) women B) men C) armed forces D) jobs
40. According to the passage, what is the author's attitude toward women's role in the military?
 A) Women should be given the opportunity to fight like men.
 B) Women should not fight due to their physical ability.
 C) Women should be assigned easier tasks.
 D) Women should not serve in the military.

Passage B

- 1 In the movie *Avatar*, the roots of plants on Planet Pandora are connected with one another under the ground; these roots communicate by sending messages to one another. In reality, this idea is not out of nowhere and certainly not for entertaining purposes only. Scientists have found that when a worm feeds on a tomato leaf, the plant moves swiftly to protect itself, by releasing a kind of protein that interferes with the worm's digestion. The question is: how does the message go from the wounded leaf to the rest of the plant?
- 2 In the past, most scientists believed the alarm was spread by chemicals until a team of researchers, headed by David Wildon, made a shocking discovery. Dr. Wildon is a biologist at the University of East Anglia in Norwich, England. An injured leaf, the researchers found, sends an electrical signal to warn neighboring leaves of imminent danger. It's a "terribly tiny current," says Wildon, who measured the voltage after electrodes were attached to the plant's surface.
- 3 "Right now, all we can say is that there's a correlation between the leaf and the plant," Wildon notes. "If you wound the plant, you'll see an electrical signal accompanied by a biochemical response." To learn more about the reaction, Wildon's team plans to put electrodes within the plant tissue (rather than on the surface) to determine what's going on in the plant's cells.
- 4 The findings may help explain other mysteries surrounding plants. For example, many plants start to flower in springtime as days grow longer. Obviously, plants sense the change in the length of the day through their leaves, and tell the flowers to bloom. "There must be a signal from the leaf to the flower bud," Wildon says. "So far, no one has come up with a convincing chemical operation. Maybe an electrical signal is involved." There is still much of the world, yet to be re-discovered and re-defined, much as what Tennyson has said in his poem: "Yet all experience is an arch wherethrough/Gleams that untraveled world, whose margin fades/ Forever and forever when I move."
41. What is the main idea of the passage?
 A) Electrical signals are sent within a plant to carry messages.
 B) A chemical mechanism can explain the mysteries of plants' flowering.
 C) The injured tomato leaves send signals to warn other leaves.
 D) Researchers found that worms enjoy eating tomato leaves.
42. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
 A) Dr. Wildon is the leading scientist in how plants react to the outside world.
 B) Messages traveling within a plant are purely electrical and nothing else.
 C) Electrical signals within a plant are accompanied by biochemical reactions.
 D) Dr. Wildon has already inserted electrodes within plant cells.
43. What is the function of the "protein" in tomato plants?
 A) It helps with insects' digestion.
 B) It produces nutritional elements.
 C) It protects the plant from insects.
 D) It avoids the plant from getting diseases.

44. Before this research, what did most scientists believe to be the warning within plants?
A) chemical signals
B) physical signals
C) biological signals
D) electrical signals
45. In paragraph 4, what question do scientists hope to answer with further research?
A) Do plants send specific chemicals to show pain?
B) Do plants create cell tissues that help rebuild the leaves?
C) Do plants create a special protein that gives warnings of danger?
D) Do plants send electrical signals that tell the flowers to bloom?
46. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
A) A bitten leaf sends signals for the plant to protect itself.
B) Electrical currents travel within plants to carry messages.
C) Plants would one day be used to provide electricity.
D) Some scientists believe that messages within plants are sent by chemicals.
47. What idea best describes the author's purpose in writing this passage?
A) to improve future research
B) to defend a controversial research
C) to describe the results of a new research
D) to correct the results of a research
48. Which of the following can best replace **releasing** in paragraph 1?
A) sending forth B) letting in C) giving up D) locking in
49. Which of the following can best replace **headed** in paragraph 2?
A) counted B) led C) warned D) killed
50. What does **correlation** mean in paragraph 3?
A) distance B) reaction C) relative D) connection