

1. 東方及西方之造園思想有何不同？試各舉一個庭園詳細比較之。(15%)
2. 請說明對景、隔景、借景之意義，並繪圖說明其設計手法。(15%)
3. 請說明造園設計中使人為設施物與基地環境相容之方法。(10%)
4. 造園設計中座椅之設置時應該注意哪些原則 (10%)
5. 請依據下文，舉例說明並討論景觀規劃與景觀設計之不同。(25%)

Since land is one of the basic commodities of the world, its planning for use and conservation is a central political and social issue. Landscape varies according to these characteristics and according to the historical impact of man on it. Thus landscape is a reflection of dynamic, natural, and social systems. Land becomes landscape when it is described or seen in terms of its physiographic and environmental characteristics. Landscape architecture is concerned with the planning and design of land and water for use by society on the basis of an understanding of these systems. "Planning" implies a futuristic approach to land: land is regarded as a resource to be viewed in relation to the demands and predicted needs of society and its values. "Design" refers to the qualitative and functional arrangement of parcels of land set aside in the planning process for some specific social purpose such as housing, education, or recreation.

6. 請參考下文，說明 SITE PLANNING 的重要性。(25%)

Site planning may be thought of as a compromise between the adaptation of the site to fit the program and the adaptation of the program on account of the site. In joint ventures with architects and planners, it is important that the landscape architect be involved from the start of the project. The program and the site may be thought of as two sets of forces: one the site, which strives to express itself, its uniqueness; the other the uses in the program, which also have a generic form-giving process of their own. Site planning is the process whereby the requirements of the program are provided, located, and connected to each other and to the outside world with minimum destruction of the site (if it has physical attributes), with imagination, and with sensitivity to the implications of the site analysis. The result must be, not only workable, but also easily maintained and serviced and (not the least) attractive to look at and be in. ... The site and the program should be combined and manipulated to produce qualities that neither alone would present. The interaction of the program with the site will result in a land use plan. This will show that the program can be physically accommodated on the site, that there is a system of circulation connecting the use areas and buildings, and how the project is physically related to the surrounding environment.

試題隨卷繳回