

國立中興大學98學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：造園學

系所：園藝學系乙組

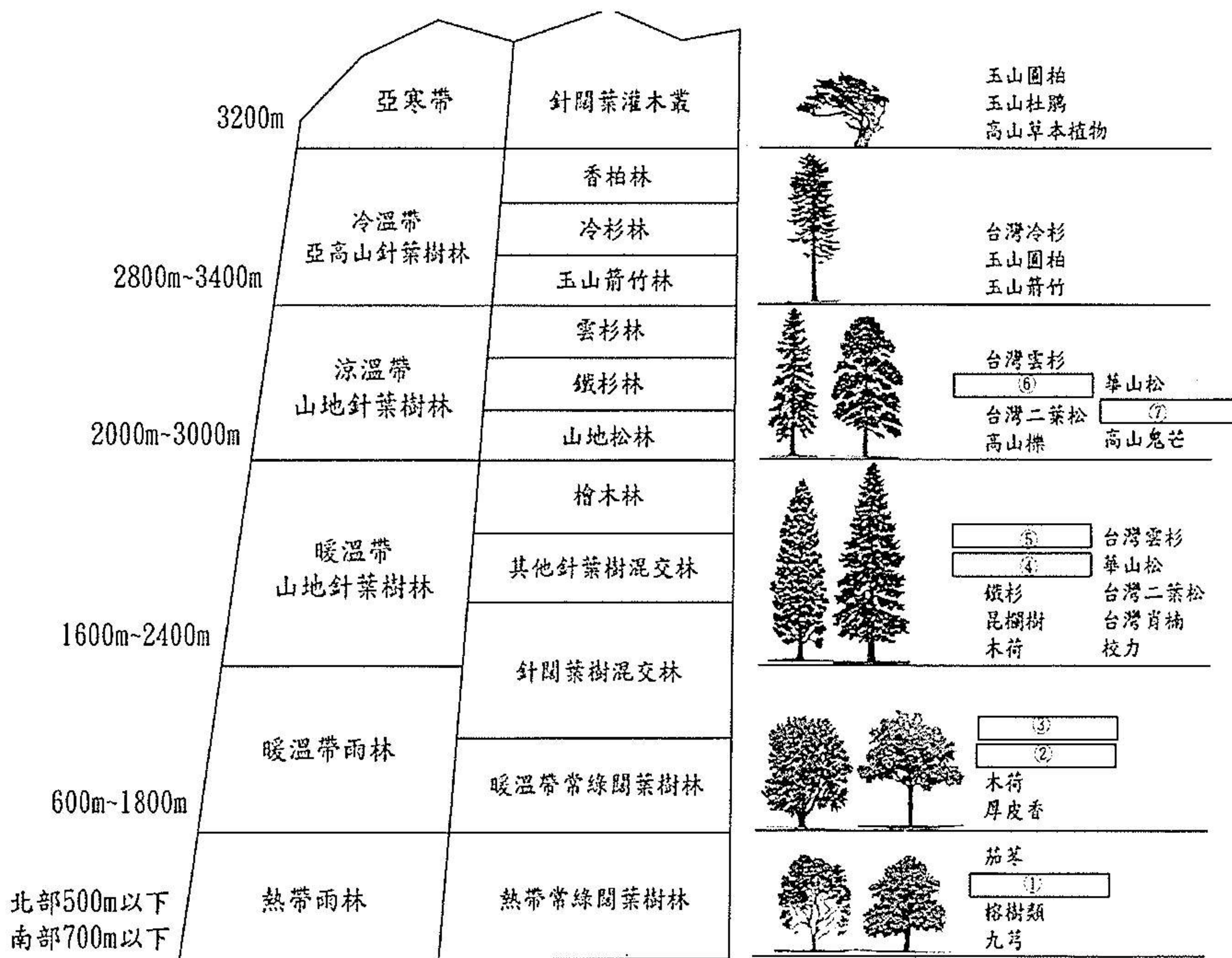
本科目試題共3頁

一、 公共工程進行時，常會與珍貴的大樹、老樹的棲地衝突。為了工程的進行，同時又要保全樹木，有時不得已要緊急移植大樹。如果要快速的、同時又要安全的移植樹木。請以圖說說明以下的工序詳細內容，並說明其原因。(15%)

1. 斷根 (原理與目的、方法、時間、季節)
2. 挖掘 (方法、根球型態、根球保護方法及理由)
3. 搬運 (樹幹及枝條處理工序、根球保護)
4. 栽種 (植穴大小、深度、根球種植深度)
5. 支柱 (支柱種類、保存支柱時限、操作重點及原因)

二、 請將以下的植物名稱正確地填入 1 至 7 號空格，並寫出你所知道的殼斗科、楠木科樹木，各兩種。(10%)

紅檜、鐵杉、殼斗科、樟科、楠木科、昆欄樹、台灣扁柏



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- 三、請將以下文字翻譯為中文(10%)，並舉一個案例，說明如何將此規劃方法實際應用於景觀規劃(15%)。

Steinitz' Framework Method for Landscape Planning (1995) is presented as a series of 6 questions that are fundamental to landscape planning:

1. Representation: How should the state of the landscape be described in terms of content, boundaries, space, and time?
2. Process: How does the landscape work? What are the functional and structural relationships among its elements?
3. Evaluation: How does one judge whether the current state of the landscape is working well? The metrics of judgment include: beauty, habitat diversity, cost, nutrient flow, public health, or user satisfaction.
4. Change/Intervention: By what actions might the current representation of the landscape be altered (whether conserving or changing the landscape)?
5. Impact: What predictable differences might the changes cause? (I.e. using process models to simulate change)
6. Decision: How is the decision to change (or conserve) the landscape to be made? How is a comparative evaluation to be made among the alternative courses of action?

Steinitz' framework provides a robust and flexible process for assessing a landscape, and for engaging scientific experts, professionals, and stakeholders in an informed, iterative and participatory planning process. The framework is suited to address multiple abiotic-biotic-cultural goals, and is adaptable to any strategic planning context. It can be considered transdisciplinary as it integrates public and expert participation. The framework does not include spatial concepts however in practice it develops alternative future scenarios that represent a form of spatial concept.

(資料來源：Ahern, Jack. Theories, methods and strategies for sustainable landscape planning, Tress, B., Tress, G., Fry, G., Opdam, P. (eds.) 2005. From landscape research to landscape planning: Aspects of integration, education and application. Springer.)

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四、請解釋下列各名詞：(每題3分，共30分)

1. landscape architecture
2. leisure and recreation
3. landscape image
4. landscape therapy
5. environmental interpretation
6. ecotourism
7. landscape ecology
8. geographic information system
9. zen garden
10. place attachment

五、承上題名詞解釋的編號，請你審視以下的號碼組合，並從每一組合當中提出該組合背後可能的涵意及有可能產出的研究主題名稱或方向。(每題5分，共20分)

- (一) 3與10之組合
- (二) 4與9之組合
- (三) 5與6之組合
- (四) 7與8之組合

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科目：造園設計學

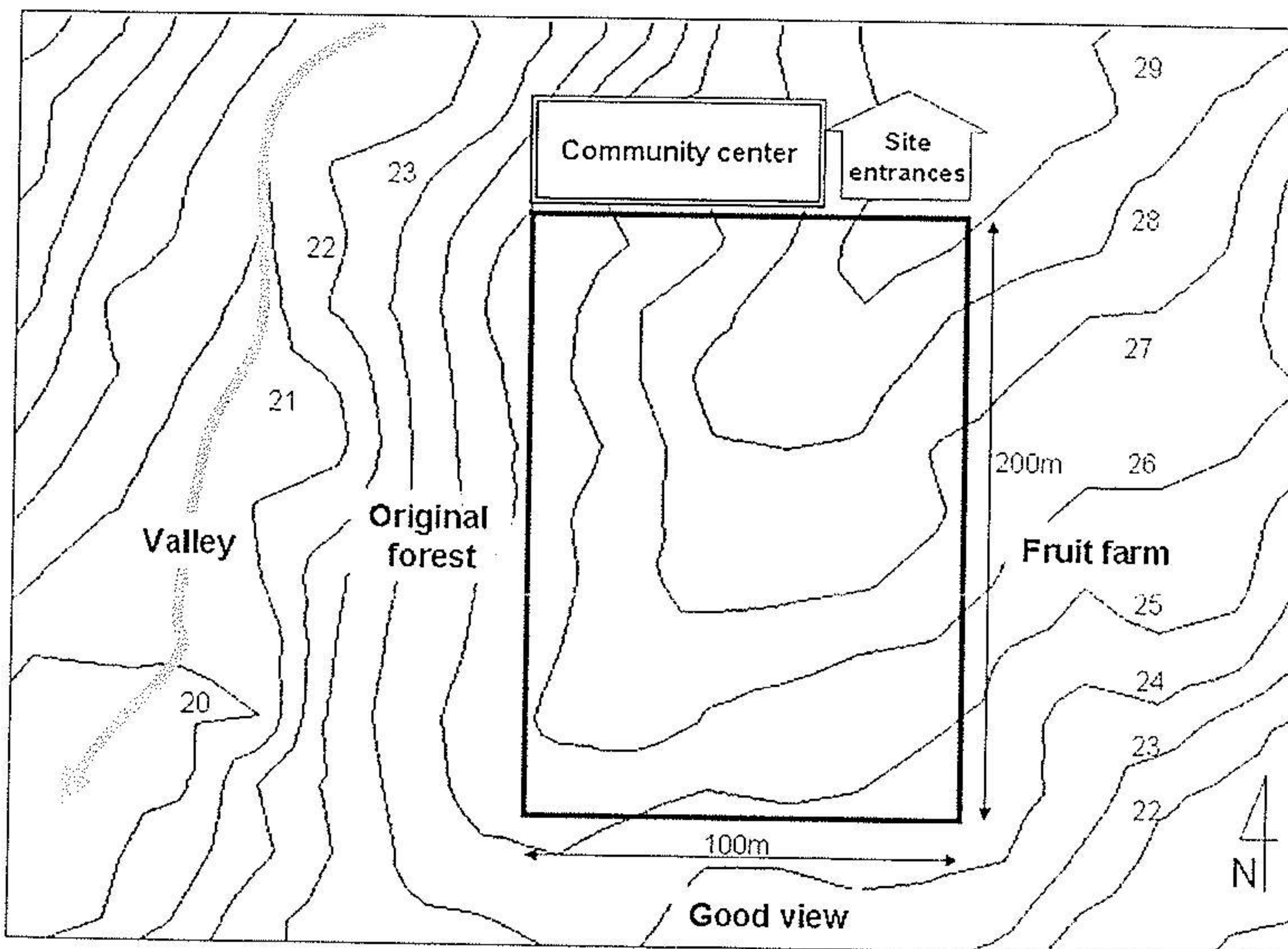
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一、The objective of this question is to design a neighborhood park for 100 persons in rural community. The site conditions are listed as the figure shown below. You can make any hypothesis for your own landscape design, however, you need to finish the required maps described as followings :

(本題配分為 50 分)

- a. Site analysis (5%)
- b. Site use concept (5%)
- c. Site landscape design (20%)
- d. Grading and Site drainage plan (5%)
- e. Vegetation plan (5%)
- f. 1 section of landscape design (5%)
- g. 2 details of landscape elements (5%)



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二、英國式庭園是歐洲的非整型式、自然式庭園的代表。請你以生活週遭所熟悉，覺得應該改善的社區公園為模擬基地，分析當地居民需求、環境特性、氣候限制等因子，設定其空間機能需求，分別設計一個以 country garden 的手法或一個 kitchen garden 手法卻具有當地特色的庭園，並註明使用之植栽名稱。本題之設計不得與第一題重複，至於本題的圖面要求則有：平面圖 1/500；任意兩向立面圖 1/500；示意透視圖(比例自定)。(本題配分為 25 分)

三、近年來綠建築、建築綠化成為環境保護的重要課題之一。下頁圖示為園藝系所在的作物科學大樓，請你直接就本圖進行建築綠化的設計，並以簡圖說明各部分設計之詳細內容及使用之植栽種類。(本題配分為 25 分)