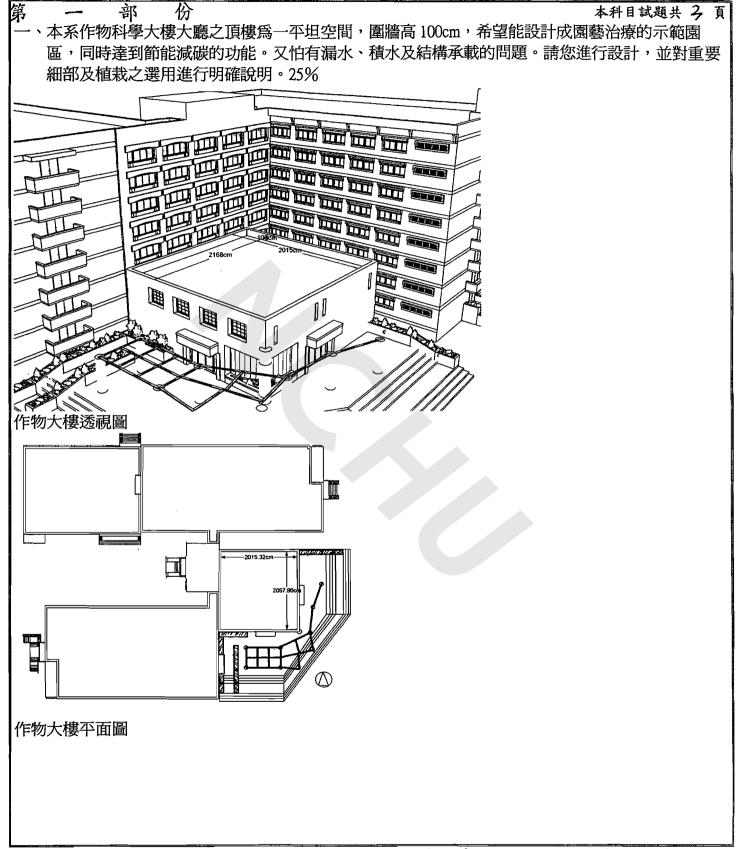
科目:造園設計學

系所:園藝學系乙組



第1頁 背面有題,請繼續作答。

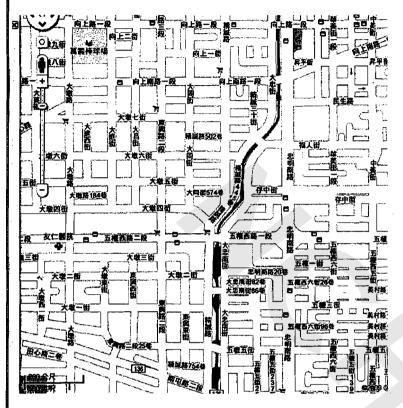
科目:造園設計學

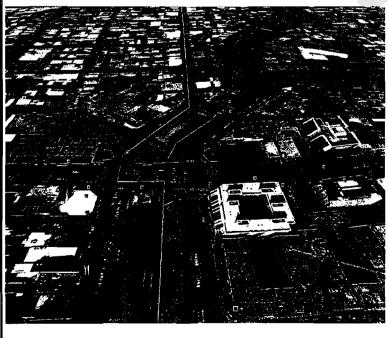
系所:園藝學系乙組

本科目試題共 2 頁

二、2008年的夏季暴雨,造成台中市五權西路段麻源頭溪河道堤防潰堤。

本區河道寬闊,將近30公尺,鄰近國家美術館住宅圈,如果要營造優良景觀環境、與生態共存,兼顧河川防洪功能,應該如何設計,請詳細圖說。25%





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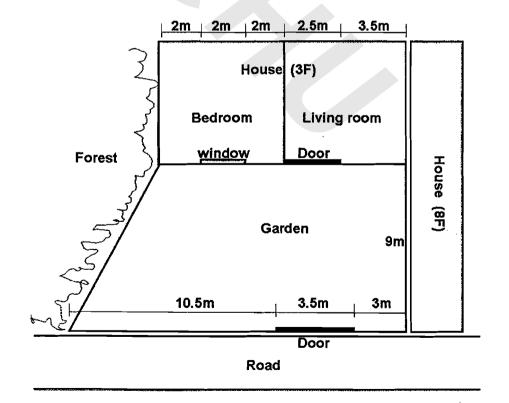
第二 部份

本科目試題共 3 頁

· Residential garden design (本題配分爲 50 分)

Functions of residential garden such as increases visual quality, ecological efficiency, physiological and psychological health. Please identify means of visual quality, ecological efficiency, physiological health, and psychological health (8 %). Then, choice one function for residential garden design (42 %). The site conditions are listed as the figure shown below and you can make any hypothesis for this design. However, you need to finish the required maps described as followings:

- 1. Site analysis (5分)
- 2. Design concept (5分)
- 3. Garden design: in scale (17分)
- 4. Vegetation plan (5分)
- 5. 1 sections of garden design: in scale (5分)
- 6. 1 detail of garden element: in scale (5分)



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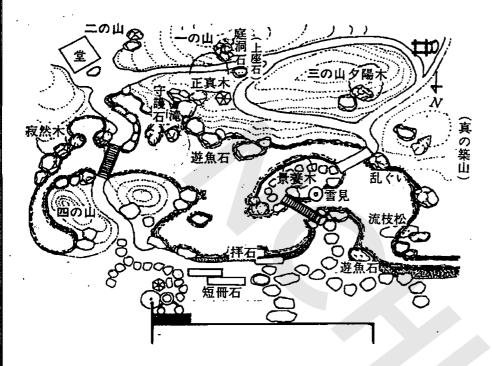
第 一 部 份

本科目試題共 2 頁

一、日本庭園發展至江戸時代,其造型、風格已形成固定之形式。如圖例所示,築山、坪庭、露地等庭園中,有所謂的役木、役石。

請說明以下問題: (20%)

- 1、什麼是役石、役木.
- 2、爲什麼要規定役石、役木,其意義與功能爲何。
- 3、如何將此手法運用在你的設計中。



- 二、舊有的公園要進行更新再造,對於公園中既存的樹木應進行如何的保護工作。請就以下階段進行 說明(20%):
- 1、規劃階段
- 2、設計階段
- 3、施工階段
- 4、管理階段
- 三、綠化救地球已經是全球性的重要工作,因此將樹種好、將樹種對的植栽技術日益重要。 我國在阿里山、日月潭等很多的風景區都大量的種植櫻花,但是很多的櫻花都生長不良。請說明爲什麼台灣的緋寒櫻在台中以南的溫暖地區就生長不良,而海拔 1000 公尺以上的寒冷區域也生長不良的生理原因。(20%)

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第二部份

本科目試題共 2 頁

一、請逐字翻譯以下內容(15%),並提出您個人對文章內容的看法(5%)。(本題配分為 20 分)

Landscape architecture is a professional field that is significantly focused on landscape pattern – the spatial configuration of landscapes at many scales. Landscape architecture is informed by scientific knowledge and aspires to provide aesthetic expressions in landscapes across a range of spatial scales. Landscape ecology has been defined as the study of the effect of landscape pattern on process, in heterogeneous landscapes, across a range of spatial and temporal scales (Turner, 1989). The logical reasons for integrating these two fields are clear and compelling, with a great potential to support sustainable landscapes through ecologically based planning and design.

The integration of landscape ecology and landscape architecture holds great promise as a long-awaited marriage of basic science and its application; of rational and intuitive thinking; of the interaction of landscape pattern and ecological process over varied scales of space and time, with explicit inclusion of the habitats, activities, and values of humans. To the optimistic, this integration promises to provide a robust and appropriate basis for planning and design of sustainable environments.

(Form: Wiens, John A., Moss, Michael R. 2005. Issues and Perspectives in Landscape Ecology, Cambridge, New York Cambridge University Press.)

二、日照、溫度、風速是影響公園景觀設計的重要因子,若您正在進行一個都市公園設計時,請說明您會採用哪些科學性方法進行日照、溫度、風速的調查(10%)?假設您調查結果發現基地內日照、溫度、風速的狀況不佳,請說明在設計時您可採用哪些景觀設計方法加以改善(10%)?(本題配分為20分)

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本科目試題共 1 頁

- 一、園產品加工依製造方法可分為那幾種?試分別舉例說明之。(10分)
- 二、試述更年型果實後熟時之各種變化。(10分)
- 三、試述根的主要功能。(10分)
- 四、試說明影響植物開花之環境因子?(10分)
- 五、試解釋下列各名詞。(12分,每小題2分)
 - 1. Reproductive growth

4. Ovary

2. Taproot and fibrous root

5. Senescence

3. Endodermis

6. Chromoplast

六、試就下列各名詞寫出其英文名詞,並解釋其意義。(48分,每小題4分)

1. 隔年結果

7. 隱花色素

2. 數量遺傳

8. 精緻園藝

3. 連作障礙

9. 單為結果

4. 多元胺類

10. 抗氰化合物呼吸作用

5. 譜系育種法

11. 仁果類

6. 暗期中斷

12. 囊叢枝菌根菌