

所 別：工程技術研究所
學程別：建築設計學程

組別：甲組

科目：建築史

一、宋【營造法式】中記宋代之梁架有殿堂式與廳堂式之分，後者與民間使用大木構架較為相近，試比較台灣建築疊斗式構架與廳堂式構架之異同。(25%)

二、中國地域廣闊，各地區之建築均顯示出其獨特之風土民情，試簡述其中台灣建築所表現之建築特色。(25%)

三、中文摘要寫作 (10分)

請以中文寫出以下短文的摘要 (200字以內)

We believe that the purpose of studying architecture and its history is not only to try to understand the past, but also to try to understand how the past and the present engage. Studying architectural history, as with any historical study, relates to our need to understand the present. It is based on the belief that this understanding is impossible without a knowledge of the past, for it is only by studying the past that we can hope to understand how we have arrived at today, and something of the complex choices and decisions that were involved. The study of history, whether contemporary history or the distant past, encourages us to think critically about both today and yesterday. It is only by understanding the past that we can understand the present that has grown out of it and it is only by understanding how past and present interact that we can hope to build a better future. Without that perspective we become prisoners of the present, for our understanding will be limited, so we will be unable to foresee alternatives, or recognise the possibilities of choice.

Architectural history is not isolated in the past: it takes on an active role in improving our contemporary and future architecture, town planning and urban environment. Indeed some would argue that a passionate interest in architectural history can only come from an intense commitment to current architectural practice and that without a commitment to attaining the highest ideals in architecture and the urban environment today, one's ability to study the past is limited. If architecture embraces the whole of the built environment, as we think it does, then its history concerns us all. Because studying history encourages us to think critically, one of the objections voiced against the study of contemporary history in any area, including architectural history, is that it could be controversial or even dangerous. If people start to think critically about the recent past, they will then be in a more informed position to do something positive and this could be construed as dangerous.

四、西洋建築史論及古典建築 (Classicism) 並不包含哥德式建築，請說明哥德式建築為何不屬於古典建築的原因？(10分)

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五、簡答題 (每小題3分，共計15分)

請分別說明下列建築學派、主義或運動，在現代建築運動(The Modern Movement)尋找新的表現形式的發展過程中所扮演的角色為何？請在答案卷上標明題號分別作答。

六、配合題 (每個答案1分，共計15分，每答錯一個倒扣0.5分)

從參考人物與參考作品選出下列建築學派、主義或運動的代表性人物(每小題有 1~3 位，總計10位)與代表性作品(每小題有1位，總計5位)，請在答案卷上標明題號以中文作答。

■ 建築學派、主義或運動：

- 1.芝加哥學派(Chicago School)
- 2.藝術與工藝運動(Arts and Crafts Movement)
- 3.未來主義(Futurism)
- 4.德國工藝聯盟 (Deutscher Werkbund)
- 5.風格派(De Stijl)

■ 參考人物：

艾斯普倫德(Erik Gunnar Asplund)
巴特寧(O. Bartning)
貝倫斯(P. Behrens)
范德士伯格(T. van Doesburg)
杜宏(J. N. L. Durand)
高第(A. Gaudi)
黑林(H. Häring)
霍夫曼(J. Hoffmann)
詹尼(W. Le Baron Jenney)
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塔特林(V. Y. Tatlin)
范德維爾德(H. van de Velde)
維奧勒杜克(E. Viollet-le-Duc)
華格納(O. Wagner)

國立台灣工業技術學院
八十六學年度碩士班招生考試試題

(命題用紙)
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■ 參考作品：

法西斯總部(Casa del Fascio)
米拉住宅(Casa Milà)
新城市(Città Nuova)
工業城(Cité Industrielle)
水晶宮(Crystal Palace)
愛因斯坦天文臺(Einstein Tower)
保証大樓(Guaranty Building)
位於富蘭克林路之公寓(Immeuble de la rue Franklin)
民眾會堂(Maison du Peuple)
紅屋(Red House)
許赫德住宅(Schröder House)
史坦納住宅(Steiner House)
薩伏瓦別墅(Villa Savoye)
當代城市(Ville Contemporaine)
光輝城市(Ville Radieuse)
白屋社區 (Weissenhofsiedlung)
位於富蘭克林路之公寓(Immeuble de la rue Franklin)