

國立臺灣科技大學
九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所組別：建築系甲組
科目：建築史

共七題，總分 100 分

- (一) 試從台北、新竹、台中和台南中，擇一說明其在清治時期建城的背景與當時城市空間的特色。(20%)
- (二) 試比較台灣先住民使用的建築材料與來台拓墾漢人所使用的建築材料之異同。(10%)
- (三) 試由白居易在【草堂記】中所述：
“木斲而已，不加丹；牆圻而已，不加白；礧階用石，羃窗用紙，竹帘紵幃，率稱是焉。堂中設木榻四，素屏二，漆琴一張，儒道佛書二三兩卷”
“喬松十餘株，修竹千餘竿，青蘿為牆垣，白石為橋道，流水周於舍下，飛泉落於檐間”
闡釋白居易對居住環境之設計觀。(20%)



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(四) 如何面對「古典建築」是西方建築發展中的重要議題，請以如何運用「歷史樣式」的觀點，列表分析：新古典主義(Neoclassicism)、復古主義(Revivalism)、折衷主義(Eclecticism)三者之間的差異為何？(10分)

(五) 請以「時代背景」、「建築理念」、「表現形式」與「歷史意義」的觀點，列表分析：藝術與工藝運動 (Arts and Crafts Movement)、新藝術 (Art Nouveau)、裝飾藝術(Art Deco) 三者之間的差異為何？(10分)

(六) 從「義大利未來主義」大力歌頌機械美學之後，「德國藝工聯盟」與「包浩斯」基本上對機械美學也都是持正面的看法，不過由機械美學所引發的「建築理念」與「表現形式」則不盡相同，請列表說明三者的差異何在並請分析形成差異的原因為何？(10分)

(七) 請先整理出下列文字的主要論點(100字以內)並針對本文的主要論點，運用相關的實例以表達您個人的看法。(20分)

Architectural history is like other histories in that it is concerned with understanding and finding explanations for the past. Where it differs is in the nature of the evidence available and in the techniques that have been developed to evaluate that evidence. In its initial stages any historical study involves collecting facts, but facts by themselves tell us nothing. In order to make any sense of



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those facts they must be selected, ordered, evaluated, interpreted and placed in context. E.H. Carr in "What is History?" explains this very clearly. History begins today, but one of the main difficulties about studying the recent past is the sheer volume of information available and the problem of determining what is significant and what is not.

Architectural history is different from antiquarianism, nostalgia and the heritage industry. Antiquarians love ancient objects and buildings, and facts about them, because they are ancient, but they may not necessarily be interested in the reasons that lie behind their development. Nostalgia and the heritage industry are about escaping into the past in order to enter a different world, a world that may be of beauty and interest, but one that could have little to do with the realities of that past. Now we are not suggesting that it is wrong to want to have a heritage experience, or to visit a beautiful historic house, rather that we should be aware that we may be seeing only a partial or distorted picture of the past.

History is about trying to understand the past in a critical way, its negative as well as its positive features. It is a dynamic process, not a static one, and the history unfolding before our eyes, the present, is part of that process and informs our understanding of the past. History is not a jigsaw puzzle, which can be completed and put away, and the accuracy of any historical interpretation is always open to reinterpretation. There will never come a time when we can claim we know all there is to know about, say, medieval architecture. That is not the purpose of the discipline.

