

銘傳大學 97 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

建築與都市防災研究所碩士班

專業英文試題(第四節)

(第 / 頁共 2 頁) (限用答案本作答)

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- A. **Translations (60 points):** Please select **two** out of the following four paragraphs to make English – Chinese translations. Each paragraph is accounted for 30 points. If more than two paragraphs were selected and answered, only the first two will be graded. Note: It is **not** required to translate the reference between the parentheses at the end of each paragraph.
1. Words such as “work,” “image,” and “place” are considered with some suspicion, as expressions of a static conception. There is, however, no need for a work to be completed. It may perfectly well happen that buildings remain unfinished, as in the case of such famous European monuments as Nôtre Dame, in Paris, or St. Peter’s cathedral, in Rome. The academic commitment to complete the construction of a project was not felt to be binding until the last century. And the fact that the place should also present itself with an incomplete character may be in some sense illuminating, given that it is subject to the continual change of existence. (from: Norberg-Schulz, C. (2000). Architecture : presence, language and place. Milano, Italy : Skira.)
  2. Architecture’s loss of confidence in the Modern movement has led to the spirit – it can hardly be called a style – known as Post Modernism. This rose simultaneously in several countries, but with most publicity in the USA, the birthplace of Pop Art and West Coast libertarianism. There is much in this architecture to enjoy, and no John Ruskin or Walter Gropius has emerged to wag a finger, even if it were to be heeded any longer. The public failure of modern architecture has at least forced architects to turn a critical eye inwards on themselves. They can no longer impose alien environments. If they do, the results are vandalism or prettification. (from: Gibberd, V. (2000). Architecture source book. London : Grange)
  3. The nature of public planning organizations and processes flows very directly from the evolution of public policy issues arising from a variety of technological and social changes as well as from the improving capacity of planners to collect and analyze relevant data. When the public policy goals are agreed by the public, the planners are given great support, enthusiastic encouragement, and significant roles. But when the goals are contested, or if some of the likely means of achieving these goals are controversial, the planners are told to go slowly, to turn their efforts to other pursuits, or even in some cases to go out of business. (from: McDowell, B. (1986). *The evolution of American planning*. Pages 23-62 in So, F.S., I. Hand and B.D. McDowell (eds.). The Practice of State and Regional Planning. Municipal Management Series. Chicago: American Planning Association.)
  4. The local effects of global environmental change and economic, political and cultural globalization are adding greater uncertainty to development planning in general, and more specifically to the prediction and management of natural hazard and human vulnerability. Uncertainty amongst policy-makers comes from the increasing difficulty with which planning decisions can reliably be made based on extrapolating environmental hazard, human vulnerability and disaster experience from the past, when the physical and human conditions that contextualized past events are being re-shaped by local and global forces. (from: Pelling, M. (2003). The vulnerability of cities: natural disasters and social resilience. London: Earthscan Publications Ltd.)

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專業英文試題(第四節)

(第二頁共二頁) (限用答案本作答)

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**B. Writing (40 points):** Please select one of the following two topics to write a brief essay (less than 300 words). If more than one topic were selected and answered, only the first one will be graded.

1. The Architecture and Building Research Institute (ABRI) initiated the Taiwan Green Building Council on January 21, 2005. There are nine indices for assessing the approval of "Green Building": 1) Biodiversity; 2) Greenery; 3) Soil Water Content; 4) Daily Energy Saving; 5) CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Reduction; 6) Waste Reduction; 7) Indoor Environment; 8) Water Resource; and 9) Sewage and Garbage Improvement. Assuming you are in charge of an urban building designing project, please illustrate the ways how you will integrate the concept of "Green Building" to meet the requirements of the nine indices as listed above.
2. One of the most effective ways to reduce losses from disasters is to adopt proper mitigation measurements. As a professional planner, what kind of hazard mitigation regulations will you propose to integrate into zoning ordinance in order to reduce even to prevent the losses from disasters?

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