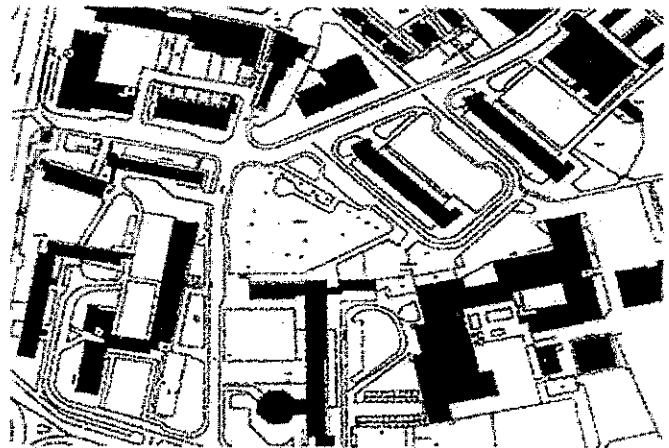
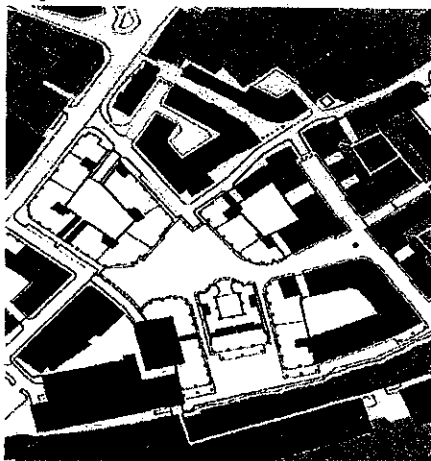


※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。 請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

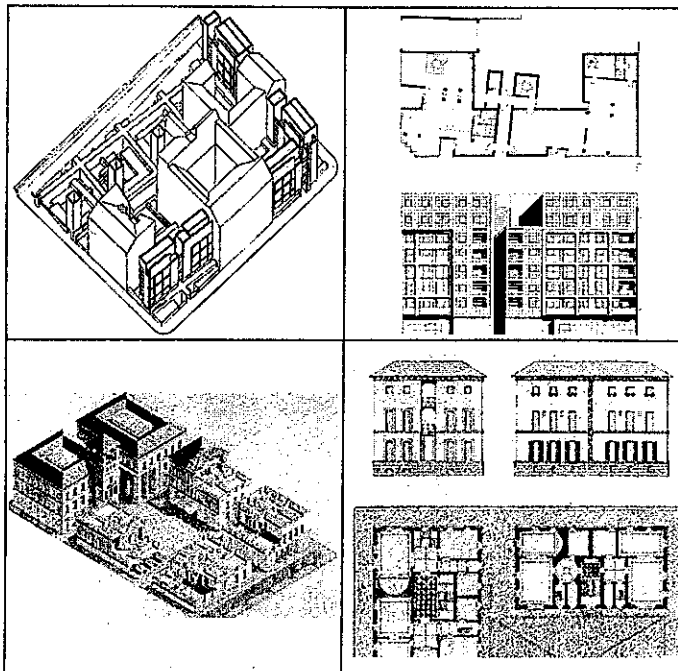
一、請描述三個你日常生活中最重要的公共空間，談談它們的品質、以及在都市裡的角色。三個空間請各選畫一個對應的圖面，透視、平面、或剖面，表達各空間的重要元素、組成關係、支持活動等。三個空間需選不同圖面，每個圖面需大於 8 公分 X 8 公分 (30%)

二、請說明以下兩組圖面表達的都市設計內涵及意義(20%)

1



2



三、請舉案例說明台灣近十年社區營造對城鄉公共領域、計畫方式、以及城鄉社區的影響。(20%)

四、名詞解釋(每題請選一項)(15%)

1. 宜蘭厝、新竹之心、台南好望角計畫(achievements and keys to success)
2. The Image of the City, A Pattern Language, Concise Townscape (key contribution to urban design)
3. Shared space, incentive zoning, place theming

五、Robert Fishman 認為 Battery Park City 的規劃設計清楚見證了現代都市設計典範轉移的過程，請以中文摘節以下文字的重點。(15%)

Anyone seeking to identify the shifting paradigms of modern urban design needs to look no further than the 92 acres of landfill along the Hudson River in lower Manhattan known as Battery Park City. Formed by the massive excavations for the twin towers of the World Trade Center in the 1960s, the magnificent site between the river and financial district became the perfect tabula rasa on which the profound transformations that shook urban design would be inscribed. The first plan from 1963 called for three rows of widely-spaced high-rise towers in an open, landscaped setting, an archetypal realization of the dominant "tower-in-the-park" paradigm dating back to Le Corbusier's 1925 Plan Voisin for Paris. When the 1963 plan was scrapped in the financial turmoil of the late 1960's, it was replaced in 1969 by a plan for a grandiose, futuristic, mixed-use "megastructure" proposed to run the entire length of Battery Park City, its cavernous interior spaces connected by the then inevitable monorail.

But when the futuristic megastructure plan was in turn scrapped in the financial turmoil of the early 1970's, the next – and ultimately successful – plan took a surprisingly radical turn toward the past. Designed by the firm Alexander Cooper Associates to reflect the most successful existing neighborhoods in Manhattan, the plan ran a typical Manhattan grid over the landfill. The plan stipulated that a mix of high-rise and low-rise buildings would all be built out to the sidewalks to form solid street walls enclosing pedestrian-friendly narrow streets (some with ground floor retail) and small, enclosed parks. A wide but well-defined pedestrian "Esplanade," perhaps the most successful single feature of the plan, provided a grand public space along the riverfront. In a significant contrast to the former "megastructure," which would have been a single vast unified project, the designers provided that Battery Park City would be built out block-by-block over time by a range of developers whose differing designs would provide something like the variety of existing Manhattan streetscapes.