

東海大學九十七學年度學士班日間部暨進修部轉學考考試試題

考試科目：國文(共用)報考學系：中文系以外各學系

考試日期：097年07月24日 第3節

共 2 頁(第 1 頁)

一、單選題（每題四分，共四十分）

- 1、「讀書欲睡，引錐自刺其股，血流至足」，這種精神可以下列那個成語來形容：(A)擢髮難數(B)血流成河(C)怵惕自勵(D)罄竹難書。
- 2、請問下列文句中哪一組沒有用到頂真修辭法：(A)抽刀斷水水更流，舉杯消愁愁更愁(B)見之，不若知之；知之，不若行之(C)楊柳堆煙，簾幕無重數，淚眼問花花不語，亂紅飛過鞦韆去(D)穿花蛺蝶深深見，點水蜻蜓款款飛。
- 3、「賢喬梓」是稱人：(A)父子(B)兄弟(C)姊妹(D)夫妻。
- 4、「魏王見公子，相與泣，而以上將軍印授公子，公子遂將。魏安釐王三十年，公子使使遍告諸侯。諸侯聞公子將，各遣將將兵救魏。」上文五個「將」字，其中有幾個「將」為動詞？(A)1個(B)2個(C)3個(D)4個。
- 5、請問下列哪一組的文句和作者的配對有誤：(A)「老夫聊發少年狂，左牽黃，右擎蒼。」—蘇軾(B)「梨花院落溶溶月，柳絮池塘淡淡風」—李清照(C)「先天下之憂而憂，後天下之樂而樂」—范仲淹(D)「不見李生久，佯狂真可哀」—杜甫
- 6、下列哪一組的文句與描寫的人物的配對是正確的：(A)「雄髮指危冠，猛氣衝長纓。飲錢易水上，四座列群英。」—張飛(B)「三分割據紆籌策，萬古雲霄一羽毛。仲伯之間見伊呂，指揮若定失蕭曹。運移漢祚終難復，志決身殲軍務勞」—諸葛亮(C)「爭帝圖王勢已傾，八千兵散楚歌聲。烏江不是無船渡，恥向東吳再起兵。」—曹操(D)「童子解吟長恨曲，胡兒能唱琵琶篇，文章已滿行人耳，一度思卿一愴然」—周瑜
- 7、下列文句何者不適合用來形容秋天(A)其色慘淡，煙霏雲斂(B)草木蕭瑟(C)豐草綠縟而爭茂(D)山川寂寥
- 8、「文賦」一體，以散文方法作賦，化典重為流利，抒情寫景極近散文，為賦與散文的結合。請問下列哪一篇作品屬於文賦(A)蘇軾〈赤壁賦〉(B)陸機〈文賦〉(C)司馬相如〈長門賦〉(D)左思〈三都賦〉
- 9、「……常常是一種心情，燈下獨白，不做任何掩飾，有點直見性命的況味。……便常常是文如其人；甚至不覺得是在讀文章，倒有幾分面對

作答前請先檢查試題頁數、頁次、報考學系是否正確，繳卷時試題須繳回。

面，在細細咀嚼、品味一個人的風度、氣韻、性情和品格」上述文字描寫的
最有可能是哪一種文體？(A)小說(B)散文(C)新詩(D)戲劇

10、「篤定你是不會來了／所謂在天願為比翼鳥／我黯然拔下一根白色的
羽毛／然後登岸而去／非我無情／只怪水來的比你更快／一束玫瑰被浪捲
走／總有一天會漂到你的手中。」這是洛夫〈愛的辯證——一題二式〉的第二
式，與第一式演繹傳說不同，完全翻轉了傳說的結局，請問文中的「我」是
誰(A)尾生(B)屈原(C)李白(D)唐玄宗

二、閱讀測驗(每題十五分。共三十分)

小石城山記 柳宗元

自西山道口徑北，踰黃茅嶺而下，有二道：其一西出，尋之無所得。其一少
北而東，不過四十丈，土斷而川分，有積石橫當其垠。其上為睥睨梁欂之形，其
旁出堡塢，有若門焉，窺之正黑。投以小石，洞然有水聲。其響之激越，良久乃
已。環之可上，望甚遠。無土壤而生嘉樹美箭，益奇而堅。其疏數偃仰，類智者
所施設也。

噫！吾疑造物者之有無久矣，及是愈以為誠有。又怪其不為之中州，而列是
夷狄，更千百年不得一售其伎，是固勞而無用神者。倘不宜如是，則其果無乎。
或曰：「以慰夫賢而辱於此者。」或曰：「其氣之靈，不為偉人，而獨為是物，
故楚之南，少人而多石。」是二者，予未信之。

1、柳宗元懷疑世上究竟有沒有造物者，在本篇中他用了哪些正面和反面的證據
來討論？

2、柳宗元被貶永州後寄情山水，創作了傳誦千古的永州八記，本篇為八記之最
後一篇，請簡述其主旨。

三、作文(三十分)

蘇軾〈記承天寺夜遊〉：「元豐六年十月十二日，夜，解衣欲睡，月色入戶，欣
然起行。念無與為樂者，遂至承天寺，尋張懷民。懷民亦未寢，相與步於中庭。
庭下如積水空明，水中藻荇交橫，蓋竹柏影也。何夜無月？何處無竹柏？但少閒
人如吾兩人者耳！」以寥寥八十五字描寫了月夜幽景與友朋情誼，試以八百字為
度，描寫一次和朋友或家人出遊的經驗。

TUNG HAI UNIVERSITY TRANSFER ENTRANCE EXAMINATION
JULY 24, 2008

* Write your answers on the answer sheet given to you.

I. DIALOGUE 20% (2 points each)

Instructions: The following is a dialogue between two friends, Jane and John. Complete the dialogue by choosing the most appropriate response.

Jane John, can you do me a favor?

John Sure! What's up?

Jane My professor asked us to investigate people's awareness of global warming. We have to interview 20 people. I've already interviewed 19. Can you help me with this project?

John 1.	A) It's too easy for me.	B) What do you know about me?
	C) It's my pleasure to help you out.	D) No problem! What can I do to help?

Jane It's easy. Just answer some questions about global warming.

John How long will it take? I need to go meet my friend in about half an hour.

Jane It won't take longer than 10 minutes to finish this interview.

John 2.	A) That's not the point.	B) I can manage that.
	C) It's out of the question.	D) Let's take it one step at a time.

Jane OK. Let's get started. Have you seen the documentary film "An Inconvenient Truth"?

John No, but I've heard of it. It's a film about global warming, isn't it?

Jane Right! Do you know what has caused global warming?

John As far as I know, there are many factors such as burning fossil fuels and cutting down trees.

Jane 3.	A) What do you know about burning fossil fuels?
	B) What are you going to do to reduce global warming?
	C) Have you tried to do anything to reduce global warming?
	D) How many other factors can cause global warming?

John Yes, but not much. I sometimes use recycled paper. That's all. I'm only a student. I don't think students can do too much.

Jane You may be surprised to find out how much we students can do after this interview. Let's continue. Do you take your own chopsticks wherever you go?

John 4.	A) No. There's no need for me to take my own chopsticks.
	B) Yes. It's safer and more convenient to use my own chopsticks.
	C) No. I don't see how they have anything to do with global warming.
	D) Yes. How did you know I carry my own chopsticks around?

Jane Of course, they do. If we use our own chopsticks whenever we eat out, we won't use disposable ones. Then we can save a lot of trees.

John 5.	A) I see.	B) I quit.	C) It's nice of you.	D) It's out of business.
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Jane Do you turn off the lights when you pass an empty classroom?

John Turning off the lights when I walk past empty classrooms? I've never done that before.

Jane Why not?

John Don't you think it's too much trouble to do so?

Jane But if we take trouble to turn off lights, we can help save a lot of energy.

John Well, although I don't do it at school, I do it at home.

Jane 6.	A) What else do you do at school?	B) What else do you do at home?
	C) Will you turn off the lights next time?	D) What other things do you recycle?

John Well, I recycle my newspapers, beverage containers, and batteries.

Jane Beverage containers? How much beverage do you drink every day?

John It depends. On the average, I drink about two bottles of mineral water and two cups of milk tea a day. Why?

Jane You know how many plastic bottles and cups you can save if you take your own water container with you? You can save at least 100 empty plastic bottles and cups a month!

John 7. A) But I am used to drinking mineral water. B) But I recycle bottles and cups.
C) But I can't live without beverages. D) But I like to drink milk tea.

Jane But recycling is only one of the three solutions to global warming. We need to reduce garbage and re-use as many things as we can.

John I never thought of having my own water bottle and reusing it. Maybe I can give it a try this summer.

Jane Let's go back to the topic of saving energy. What kind of bulbs do you use—conventional bulbs or energy-saving bulbs?

John I use conventional bulbs because they're much cheaper than energy-saving ones.

Jane OK, next question. When you're done using your computer, printer, or TV, do you unplug it?

John 8. A) Most TV programs are boring, aren't they? B) How do you know?
C) Computer games are interesting, right? D) Never. Why?

Jane You may not know all the electric appliances are sucking energy even when they are not in use. By saving this "leaking" electricity, households could save between 6 and 26 percent on their average monthly electricity bill.

John Wow! I didn't know machines consume electricity even when they're not in use.

Jane 9. A) Is your apartment near the school? B) Where do you live?
C) Do you live far away from school? D) How long does it take you to go to school?

John Off campus. About 2 kilometers to my school.

Jane Then how do you go to school?

John I ride my motorbike to school.

Jane Have you thought of walking or biking to school instead of riding your motorbike?

John You must be kidding. If I did, I would be late for class EVERY DAY!

Jane But the burning of fuels releases carbon dioxide (CO₂) into the atmosphere and contributes to climate change.

John I had no idea riding motorbikes can affect climate. I'll think about walking to school once or twice a week.

Jane 10 A) Suit yourself. B) Good riddance.
C) Take it easy. D) Good for you.

John Jane, I'm glad I had this interview today. I've learned a lot. You're right. There're a lot of things that we students can do to help reduce global warming.

Jane I'm glad you learned something today. Thank you for helping me with this project.

II. GRAMMAR CLOZE 40% (2 points each)

Instructions: Complete the following passages by filling in the blanks with the best choice provided. "X" indicates nothing needed for the blank.

Born in Texas and (11) in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Tom Ford had a diverse background in the arts. Soon after completing high school, he moved to New York, (12) he studied art history, trained as an actor, and worked as a model. Following that, Ford completed a program in interior design, but subsequently decided that he was (13) in designing clothes than in decorating houses. He (14) by the firm Cathy Hardwick in 1986, where he began to work as a fashion designer. His talents stood out (15) the rest and soon he moved to Perry Ellis, where he became design director. Then in 1990 he made a crucial move (16) a position with the New York branch of Gucci, the famous design house (17) in Milan, Italy.

(18) his first years at Gucci, the company was going through a very difficult period. Its products were once considered highly desirable, and were worn by famous women such as Grace Kelly, Audrey Hepburn, and Jacqueline Kennedy. (19), by the early nineties they had lost their reputation for quality. Other producers had started making cheap, widely available imitations of the brand, and the sales of Gucci's own products (20).

11. A) raising B) raised C) was raising D) was raised

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 12. A) there | B) which | C) where | D) X |
| 13. A) interesting | B) interested | C) more interesting | D) more interested |
| 14. A) had been hired | B) was being hired | C) hired | D) was hired |
| 15. A) from | B) of | C) in | D) for |
| 16. A) by taking | B) for taking | C) to take | D) take |
| 17. A) basing | B) based | C) was basing | D) was based |
| 18. A) In | B) By | C) Between | D) During |
| 19. A) Moreover | B) And | C) However | D) Consequently |
| 20. A) had been dropped | B) had dropped | C) were dropping | D) were dropped |

Whether to have a second child is one of the most difficult issues that parents nowadays face. A concern that is often heard with regard to only children is whether one child necessarily (21) a lonely child. Many parents of only children feel guilty because of their decision (22) only one child. There are no other children in the family for the child to associate with, and this may lead to the child (23) lonely at times, especially during vacations. Another common argument against having just one child is that an only child may be (24) than one with siblings. Many people believe that an only child will not have learned to negotiate with others, and respect the give-and-take (25) in many relationships. Some think this may leave the child less capable (26) interacting well with people his or her own age than one who has been raised with brothers and sisters.

(27), advocates of single-child families argue that there are advantages for the child as well as the parents. (28) just one child, they suggest, there is less potential for family arguments (29) from favoritism or sibling jealousy. (30), with only one child, the parents can give, and the child can receive, more quality time and attention.

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|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 21. A) meant | B) is meaning | C) means | D) meaning |
| 22. A) to have | B) to having | C) for having | D) having |
| 23. A) feel | B) feeling | C) to feel | D) is feeling |
| 24. A) very spoiled | B) very spoiling | C) more spoiled | D) more spoiling |
| 25. A) involving | B) involves | C) being involving | D) involved |
| 26. A) of | B) in | C) X | D) to |
| 27. A) Therefore | B) Moreover | C) Honestly | D) Nevertheless |
| 28. A) For | B) With | C) As | D) Of |
| 29. A) arise | B) arising | C) to arise | D) to be arising |
| 30. A) But | B) X | C) Moreover | D) However |

III. READING COMPREHENSION 40% (2 points each)

Instructions: Read the following two passages and choose the best answers to the questions.

Passage A

- Toilets and sewer systems are extremely important to world health and prevention of the spread of disease. Archaeologists have found simple toilets in India that date from around 2500 B.C., and in Greece much more luxurious toilets were found that probably existed around 1700 B.C. In 1596, John Harrington invented the first flush toilet for the queen of England. The queen liked it very much because it used water to wash the waste away through a drainpipe to another location. However, flush toilets were not commonly used until the late 19th century. The main reason for this situation was probably that there wasn't an adequate sewer system that could remove and carry human waste to waste treatment facilities.
- During the 19th century the population in Britain increased greatly. Unfortunately the number of toilets did not. In overcrowded cities like London, many poor families had to share a single toilet called a privy. Sometimes more than 100 people shared one privy! The privies overflowed and the waste spilled onto the streets and into the river- the Thames. This was not only disgusting but also very unhealthy. It caused **outbreaks** of

cholera, a type of deadly disease, in the 1830s and 1850s. Many people died. Because of this, in 1848, the government passed a law that every new house should have a toilet. The government also had a new sewer system built, which was finished in 1865. It meant toilet waste would be taken away instead of going into the river or staying near houses. People stopped dying of cholera. However, many houses weren't connected to a sewer system or piped water until the 20th century.

3. Toilets today come in a huge range of different designs. Some people spend a lot of money on 'designer' toilets. Now toilets can be even high-tech, such as some of the toilets produced by Toto in Japan, which is the world's largest manufacturer of toilets. They make toilets that not only spray or dry your bottom, but some that can also perfume it! Lots of public toilets have automatic flushes. They work by using a sensor that can detect when you are sitting and standing. It means you don't have to touch a handle to flush – after all, you don't know who last used it, or how clean their hands were!
4. However, many people in the developing countries still do not have access to flush toilets and the sewer systems in some places are extremely primitive. For example, in India, people produce millions of tons of human waste per day, but in many places of India, the sewer systems have not been established. Thus Indian society always has health problems that can cause thousands of people to die. In Chinese cities, around 55% of waste-water flows directly into the rivers without proper treatment. You can imagine the final result of this situation will have a serious impact on world health. Thus, although most of us live in a modern society where people have taken toilets and sewage for granted, poor sanitation in the developing countries proves to be a very important issue for everyone on Earth.
31. Which is the best title for the passage?
 A) The Outbreak of Disease
 B) The Designs of Toilets
 C) The Development of Toilets
 D) The Treatment of Human Waste
32. What does paragraph 2 mainly discuss?
 A) The reason why many rivers in London such as the Thames were contaminated
 B) The reason why the British government required every new house to have a toilet
 C) The reason why poor people in London needed to share one toilet with many others
 D) The reason why many houses in London weren't connected to a sewer system until the 20th century
33. What does paragraph 3 mainly discuss?
 A) The famous manufacturers of modern toilets
 B) The various types of modern toilets
 C) The need for automatic flushes
 D) The need for toilet sensors
34. According to the passage, why was the toilet NOT commonly used between late 16th century and late 19th century?
 A) It was so expensive that only the queen could afford it.
 B) The population during that time was small.
 C) The sewer system at that time was not good enough.
 D) The removal of human waste was too disgusting.
35. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
 A) A privy was shared by many poor families in London in the 19th century.
 B) Inappropriate treatment of human waste can cause serious spread of disease.
 C) People have come a long way from simple toilets to high-tech toilets.
 D) Most developing countries have modern flush toilets and sewer systems.
36. What does the word outbreaks mean in paragraph 2?
 A) sudden appearances
 B) sudden interruptions
 C) sudden pauses
 D) sudden changes

37. What does **it** in paragraph 3 refer to?
 A) your body B) your waste C) your toilet D) your bottom
38. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word **primitive** in paragraph 4?
 A) principal B) basic C) historic D) complicated
39. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word **treatment** in paragraph 4?
 A) preparation B) protection C) processing D) prescription
40. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?
 A) Automatic-flush toilets are something that we have always wanted.
 B) We need to take prompt actions to deal with poor sanitation in some places.
 C) We need to keep inventing better toilets to have a higher quality of life.
 D) Nowadays, all houses are connected to a sewer system and piped water.

Passage B

1. Insomnia is the inability to get high-quality sleep. It can last a day or two, a month, or even months on end. Because different individuals need different amounts of sleep, insomnia is not defined by the number of hours you sleep or by how quickly you fall asleep. Instead, it depends on the quality of your sleep, and how you feel after sleeping. Even if you are sleeping eight hours at night but still feeling drowsy or tired during the day, you may be experiencing insomnia. There are many strategies for curing insomnia. By examining the cause of your insomnia and trying one of the many strategies, you'll be taking the first step toward getting some much-needed rest.
2. There are several types of barriers that present many obstacles to quality rest. Some typical **barriers** include stress (from a new job, family or financial problems); intake of alcohol, caffeine, or even herbal supplements; certain prescribed drugs; poor sleeping hygiene--shift work, naps, eating too close to bed time; uncomfortable sleep environment (noisy, bright, too hot or cold); physical obstacles such as illness and depression. While you cannot avoid physical obstacles, eliminating other barriers could provide an insomnia cure.
3. Learning to be physically and mentally relaxed before going to bed will help you fall asleep more quickly. Since you cannot quiet your body and mind immediately, you should start winding down at least one hour before bed time. Some people find that taking a bath helps them slow down from the activity of the day. Other people benefit most from muscle relaxation techniques. In addition, imagining a calming and peaceful place or activity, meditating with a focus on breathing, handling anger and stress in a positive way, and exercising regularly may also induce a good night sleep.
4. Dr. Alice Kuhn Schwartz, a psychologist and researcher of insomnia, has worked out some guidelines for insomnia sufferers. For example, after a bad night's sleep, you should not nap during the day or go to bed earlier at night, because doing either one of them will cut down on night-sleep time. Moreover, you should never lie awake in bed for more than 30 minutes. By lying in bed sleepless you form an association between your bed and sleeplessness. Instead, you should get out of bed, read a dull book, or sit in a chair in a darkened room, and then you will be surprised how fast you will get sleepy.
5. Some foods can also help you sleep well. Foods such as turkey, chicken, milk, cheese, and beans contain tryptophan, a chemical that is **converted** in the brain to serotonin, **which** promotes relaxation and sleepiness. If you include foods high in tryptophan in your daily diet and incorporate some of the sleep-inducing activities into your life, the chances are good that you will achieve a pattern of restful and soothing sleep.
6. Insomnia can be serious if you are experiencing extreme **fatigue** during the day, or memory and concentration problems. If you attempt to cure your own insomnia, but your sleepiness continues during the day, see a doctor. You may have a sleep disorder, which requires medical attention.

41. What does this passage mainly discuss?
 A) In general, different individuals need different amounts of sleep.
 B) You need to see a doctor if your sleepiness continues during the day.
 C) There are various causes of insomnia and strategies to cure it.
 D) Insomnia may result in decreased memory and concentration.
42. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
 A) In order to sleep well, you need to be relaxed physically and mentally one hour before bed time.
 B) Physical and mental relaxation before going to bed will help you fall asleep more quickly.
 C) Taking a bath, practicing muscle relaxation, and imaging a calming place can help you sleep.
 D) Handling anger in a positive way and exercising regularly are useful strategies to cure insomnia.
43. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?
 A) You can follow some principles to cope with insomnia when it happens.
 B) Dr. Alice Kuhn Schwartz is a psychologist and researcher of insomnia.
 C) If you experienced insomnia the night before, you should take a nap during the day or go to bed early at night.
 D) If you cannot sleep, you should get out of bed, read a dull book or sit in a chair in a darkened room.
44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
 A) Causes of insomnia have not been found and it is impossible to cure insomnia.
 B) Tryptophan, a chemical that can keep you awake, can be found in cheese.
 C) Lying awake in bed for more than 30 minutes may help you sleep better.
 D) The quality of sleep is more important than the amount of sleep that one has.
45. According to paragraph 5, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
 A) Muscle relaxation techniques may help those who suffer from insomnia to get some needed rest.
 B) You don't need to see a doctor for curing insomnia because there are many strategies to help you overcome it.
 C) Mental stress, certain prescribed drugs, poor sleeping hygiene, and physical obstacles may cause insomnia.
 D) Having a meal right before bed time is one of the reasons why some people suffer from insomnia.
46. What does **barriers** mean in paragraph 2?
 A) problems B) diseases C) supplements D) sleeplessness
47. What does **converted** mean in paragraph 5?
 A) appeared B) disappeared C) changed D) moved
48. What does **which** in paragraph 5 refer to?
 A) tryptophan B) brain C) chemical D) serotonin
49. What does **fatigue** mean in paragraph 6?
 A) tiredness B) fitness C) failure D) problem
50. What can be inferred from this passage?
 A) Children are less likely to experience insomnia than adults are.
 B) High-tryptophan diet can cure insomnia better than muscle-relaxation techniques.
 C) A person who sleeps eight hours a day may still be experiencing insomnia.
 D) People who benefit from muscle relaxation must have insomnia.

一、基本概念：

1. 什麼是「景觀」？(10分)
2. 什麼是「景觀空間」？請就「物理」、「視覺」、「心理」等三種不同角度，來分析之。(30分)

二、下列是有關「景觀建築」專業(Landscape Architecture, 以下簡稱「景觀專業」)之起源：

1. 景觀專業首創於美國。因此，美國景觀師公會(ASLA)對本專業之定義，是最被世人所廣泛採用的。請問其定義為何？(10分)
2. 創造「景觀建築」名詞及開拓景觀專業領域，人稱「景觀之父」的先輩是誰？他在設計那一個公園時，創造了「景觀建築」這個專有名詞？當時他替這個公園設計案命名為何？為什麼？(30分)

三、景觀與時勢：(20分)

近年來，國際間有關大學永續校園之推動，主要目的是藉著建構永續發展的綠色校園文化，來養成學生對環境、生態、人口、社會、經濟等全球性及在地性永續發展議題的意識，進而培育年青人推動現在社會改革的力量。以美國為例，高爾的「不願面對的真相」影片中所提出全球氣候變遷問題，也同時啟發了美國大學生的自我覺醒，藉著參與「永續校園」的力量，來推動生活中的節能、減碳。

身為年輕世代的你，在學校生活中，想必多少都有感受到這種國際驅勢的影響和觀念的灌輸。請問：你認為在一個永續的大學校園中，師生們所應該關心的課題和相關行動策略有那些？試申論之。

一、請以繪圖及文字來比較呈現下列三種生命之特色及異同。

1. 植物。(可任擇一種)

2. 動物。(可任擇一種)

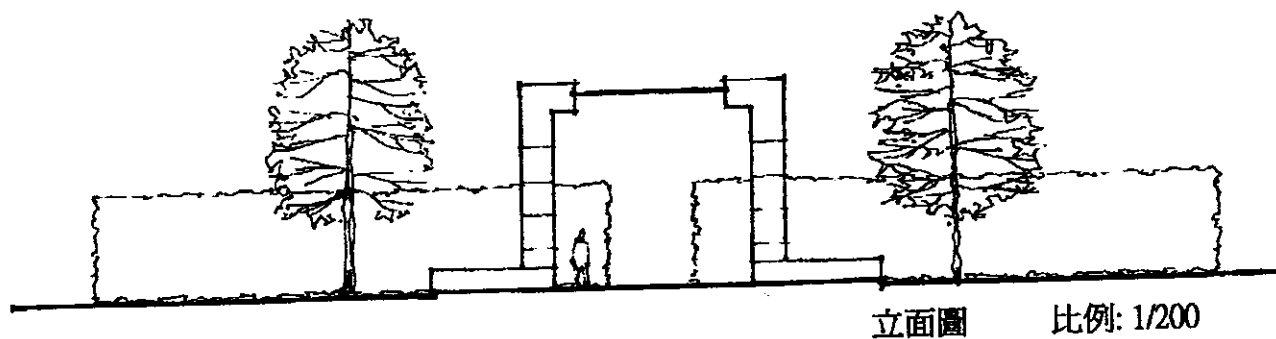
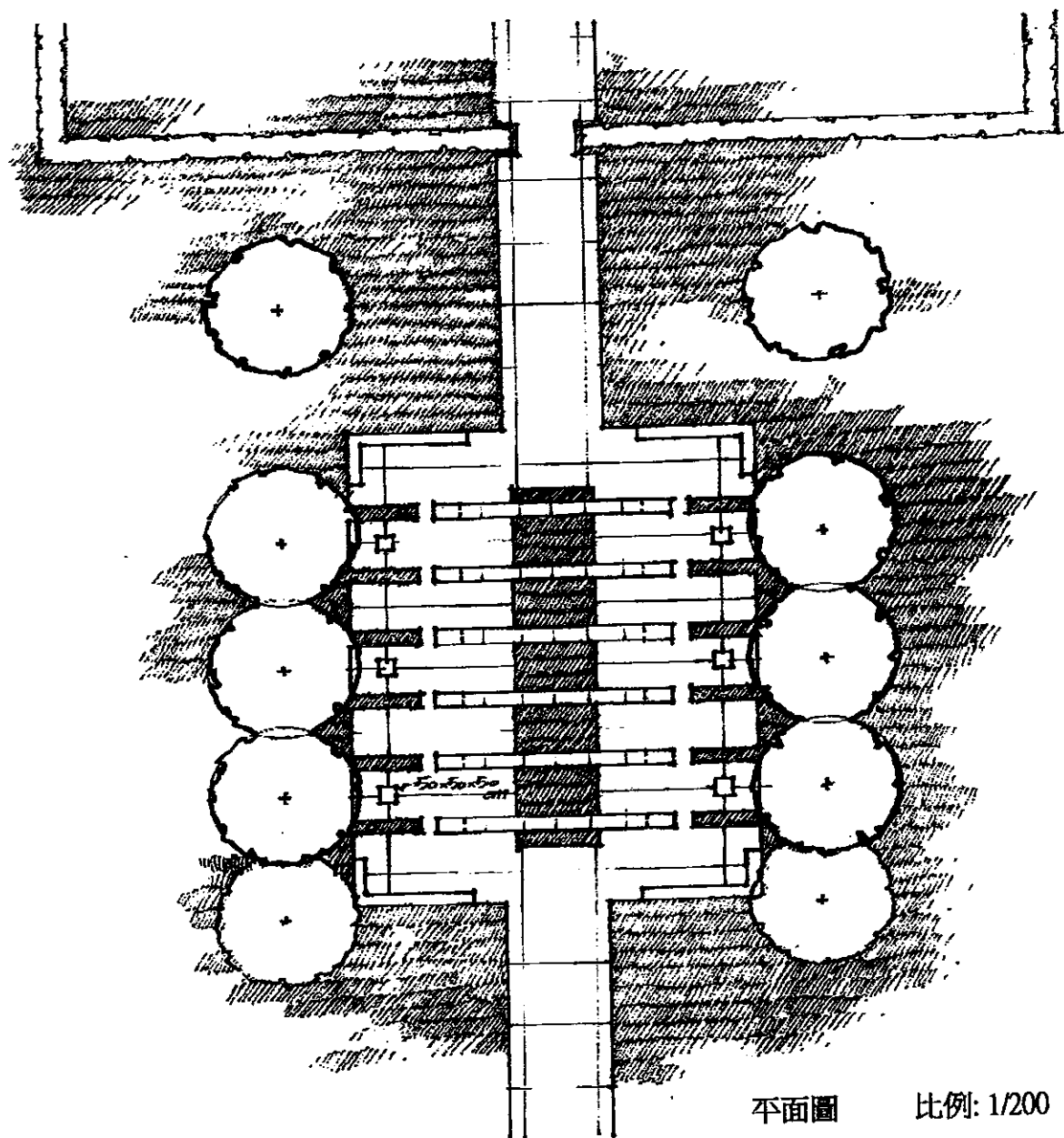
3. 人。

二、請以繪圖及文字來呈現你心目中

「美好的景觀」。

請注意：排版、文字美、整體性皆在

評量範圍。



作答前請先檢查試題頁數、頁次、報考學系是否正確，繳卷時試題須繳回。

請參考第 2 頁的平面圖，於 4k 之圖紙上繪出如下要求之圖面：

一、要求之圖面：

1. 請將第 2 頁之平面圖轉成 1/100 的比例繪於空白圖紙上。
2. 請自行選取角度繪製數個一點或兩點透視圖，以等角圖或軸測圖表現亦可，請將輔助線保留。
3. 圖中可加入人、車、動物等物件，以求畫面更生動。

二、評分項目：

1. 請注意線條 (含圖框) 的品質 (20%)
2. 請使用工程字 (20%)
3. 請注意透視圖中自行加入物件的效果與生動度。(20%)
4. 使用繪圖工具不限，亦即使用鉛筆、針筆、色鉛、麥克筆等皆可，請以整體圖面美感為考量。(20%)
5. 請注意圖面的完成度與正確性 (20%)

作答前請先檢查試題頁數、頁次、報考學系是否正確，繳卷時試題須繳回。