

一、解釋名詞(簡要說明其特色、代表人物及作品)

每小題5%，共30%

1. Arts and crafts Movement
2. Secession
3. Art Nouveau
4. De-Stijl
5. Five-Points for a New Architecture (1927, Le Corbu)
6. Bauhaus

二、在西方建築運動發展初期芝加哥學派建築師 Louis Sullivan 曾說過「Form Follow Function」，奧地利建築師 Adolf Loos 曾說過「裝飾即是罪惡」，德國建築師 Mies Van der Rohe 曾說「Less is More」，試從這三句名言分析，說明其對往後「現代建築」運動形成的影響，25%

三、以下這段文字是討論「理性建築」的短文，試以義大利當代建築師 Aldo Rossi 及其作品為主要討論對象，在 Rossi 之前的二十世紀初「理性建築」(Rationalism) 結合機能主義 (Functionalism) 已經是現代建築運動的主流建築師如 Le Corbu, Mies, W. Gropius 等人的共識，其目的在於找尋設計問題 (design problems) 的解答。故請於閱讀下段文字後，就理性建築與機能主義對當代建築與城市的影響為主題申論之。20%

Rational architecture. Movement in contemporary architecture launched by Aldo *Rossi, which postulates a rational and executable solution of the problems of design grounded on the logical ordering of cities and architectural types.

The concept of Rational architecture, which Rossi had already sketched out in theoretical terms in 1966 in *L'architettura della città*, was explicitly developed in the book *Architettura razionale* by Rossi and others, published in 1973 on the occasion of the XVth Milan Triennale. Rational architecture combines the rationalistic architectural theory of the Renaissance, Enlightenment classicism and the thought of the 1920s and considers architecture as an independent science which contains within itself its natural laws and thus its formal legitimacy. These natural laws can be reworked through the study of the City of Types. The city is viewed primarily as an historical place and the type as a historically immutable primary element of architecture which cannot be further reduced. A theoretically and politically contemplated search should overcome the alienation of man and architecture: thus the principle of functionalism is rejected in favour of formal-

ism, which sets itself against production by the division of labour in an effort to restore a desired unity. Among the most important buildings of Rational architecture figure Rossi's apartment block in the Gallaratese 2 complex in Milan's Monte Amiata housing estate (1969, 1970-3) and the Students' Residence in Chieti by *Grassi (1976, 1979 ff.).

Architects who share intellectual sympathies with Rational architecture include: Mario *Bocca, J. P. *Kleinhaus, Léon *Krier, Rob *Krier, Bruno Minardi, Franco Purini, Bruno *Reichlin, Fabio *Reinhart, Luigi Snozzi, Salvador Tarragó y Cid and O. M. *Ungers. VML
□ Rossi, Aldo, *L'architettura della città*, Padua 1966 (English ed.: *The Architecture of the City*, Cambridge, Mass. 1982); Grassi, Giorgio, *La costruzione logica dell'architettura*, Venice 1967; Bonfanti, E., Bonicalzi, R., Braghieri, G., Raggi, F., Rossi, A., Scolari, M., and Vitale, D., *Architettura razionale*, Milan 1973; *Rational Architecture/Architecture Rationelle*, Brussels 1978.

- 四、試以「現代中國建築」為題，自行擬定相關主題，以其作品為例說明申述這四位（或其中二、三位）建築師作品對未來台灣建築發展的方向，25 %
—李祖原；黃永洪；漢寶德；王昭謙

附：

李祖原代表作品：

- 高雄長谷聯合園（1992）
- 高雄 TC TOWER（1998 年完工後世界第四高）
- 宏國大樓（1989）
- 大安園宅（1987）
- 東王漢宮（1985）
- 中正大學（1991）
- 藝術學院（1994）

黃永洪代表作品： 竹器軒（1995）

安安園自宅（1993）

漢寶德代表作品：

- 中研院民族所（1986）
- 南園
- 彰化文化中心（1978）

王昭謙代表作品：

- 高雄市中正文化中心
- 高雄市中正核擊館
- 台北普壽寺慈恩樓

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